

assizes on 26 February 1588 in that, being over 16, he had not attended any church, chapel or other usual place of common prayer since 20 December 1587, contrary to the statute of 23 January 1559 (1 Eliz 1 c 2). He was remanded in gaol and continued to be so remanded, for failing to satisfy the penalties laid down the statute, at every assizes until that of 21 July 1598 and the inquest of 2 April 1599 heard that he had died a natural death in Horsham gaol (the parish registers give his date of burial as 30 March 1599).

Have I missed something here, or was this little yeoman in prison for eleven years?

[MJG]

## THE SLAUGHTERS OF CHENEY COURT AND THEIR CATHOLICISM

Anthony R.J.S.Adolph

There are very few English families which adhered completely to Catholicism and whose personal histories contain no reference at all to Protestantism. Many, however, include generations of 'church papists', Catholics who avoided the worst excesses of the Penal Laws by attendance at the Church of England and who, from time to time, married outside the Faith. In some eyes these were hypocrites or traitors but it is also possible to regard such families as embodiments of the best of the English spirit, combining faith with pragmatism. While some strictly Catholic families saw their fortunes wiped out by recusancy fines, church papists could survive better, to re-emerge as practising Catholics when conditions improved towards the end of the eighteenth century. A good example of this sort of family are the Slaughters, who were seated in the seventeenth century at Cheney Court, near Bishops Cleeve, Herefordshire. They remained Catholic for many generations, but that did not stop them conforming to the Church of England and marrying non-Catholics when necessity or desire compelled them.

The family were descended from Richard Slaughter, of Sutton in Lincolnshire (1), who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Leech, of Chatsworth in Derbyshire. She was half-sister to Elizabeth Hardwick, more familiarly known as 'Bess of Hardwick', whose second husband, Sir William Cavendish, bought the Leech's Chatsworth estate. This provided Richard Slaughter's wife with a substantial financial inheritance which ultimately

**ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

## SIMON GODFRYE OF DENSWORTH, SUSSEX

### Seeing the 1590s through the bars of Horsham gaol

Amongst the most recent publications of the Public Record Office are the *Sussex Coroners' Inquests 1558-1603* (R.F.Hunnisett, PRO Publications, 1996, £20.00).

This volume contains the 582 inquests held by Sussex Coroners during the reign of Elizabeth I that are known to survive. They arose from murder, manslaughter, homicide committed accidentally and in self defence, suicide, accidental death, sudden death from natural causes and the death of prisoners in gaol. No detail given in the original records is omitted and the text of each inquest is followed by a summary of any resulting trial or other subsequent developments. The complex proceedings in the court of Star Chamber resulting from one inquest (no 324) show what difficulties could confront a conscientious coroner and what burdens his jurors might have to endure, including a journey to Serjeants Inn in London to receive instructions and advice.

Travelling by road, river and sea; farm work, milling and fishing; target practice, throwing the sledge and other sports and pastimes; poaching and burglary; the innocent handling of guns; keeping watch by night; these were some of the activities that had tragic outcomes. A boy died when he fell through the rotten planks of a privy, and two adulterers murdered the woman's husband when he found her in his bedroom applying a poultice to her naked lover's ulcers. Among the few medical conditions recognized were epilepsy and syphilis.

Although occasioned by death, the inquests therefore provide snap-shots of most aspects of Elizabethan life. There is material here for social, economic, legal and administrative historians, for Sussex topographers and, not least, for genealogists for whom there are thousands of jurors, witnesses and others involved in the deaths. They should all be assisted by the three separate indexes - of persons, places and subjects - and also by the introduction in which the editor discusses the archival history of the written inquests, the coroners and their areas of jurisdiction, suicide, the efficiency of the coroners and the social status of the jurors.

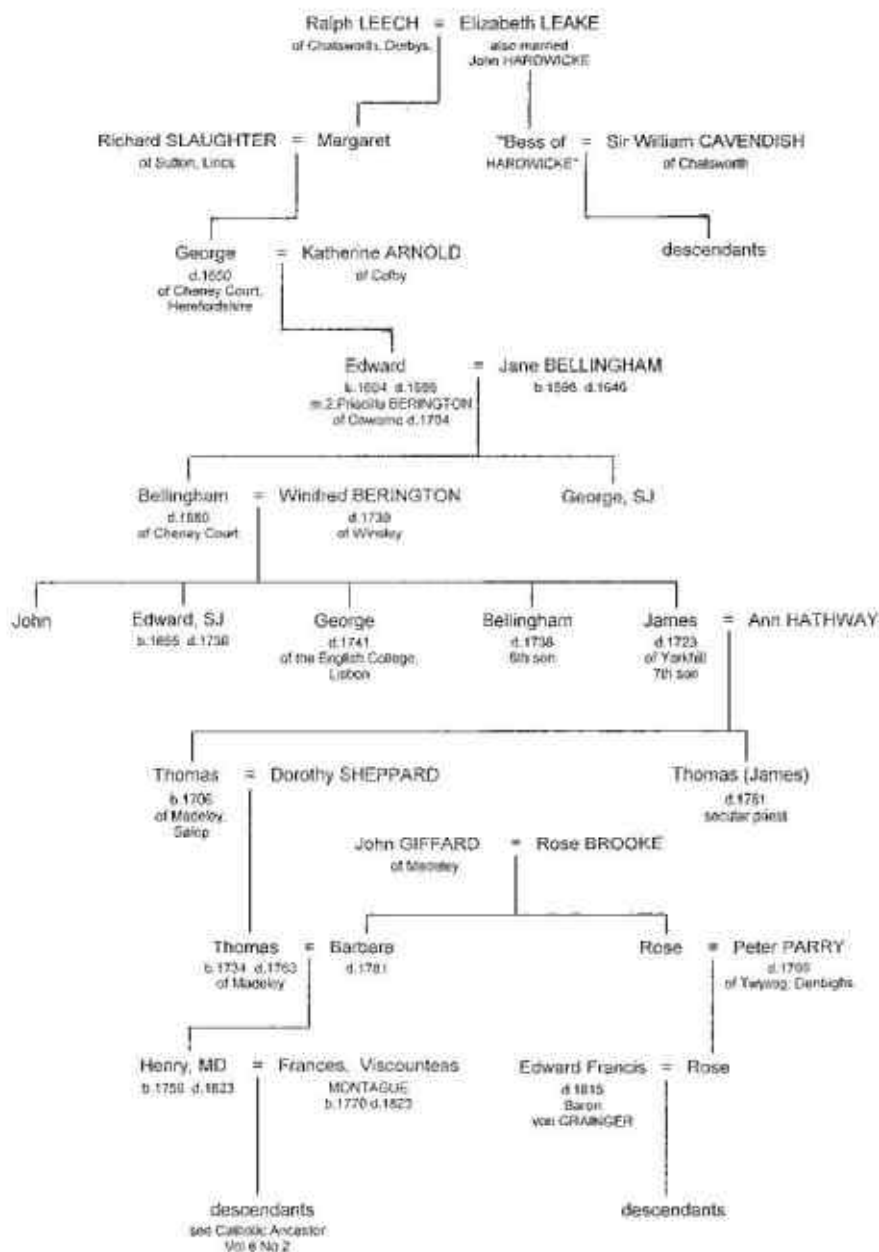
Only one case (no 530) appears directly connected to recusancy. Simon Godfrye, late of Densworth, yeoman, had been indicted at East Grinstead

SIMON GODFRYE  
 YEOMAN OF DENSWORTH  
 INDICTED AT EAST GRINSTEAD

enabled his son George to purchase Cheney Court. George demolished the medieval manor house and built a fine early-Jacobean mansion.

Cheney Court was the birth-place and inheritance of Edward Slaughter, who was aged seven when his father enrolled the family pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of Derbyshire in 1611. Edward's mother died when he was about fourteen and he was "of Mansfield, co. Nottingham" when he married Jane, younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Bellingham, of Newtimber, Sussex, in 1622 (2). Edward served as a Captain in the Herefordshire Militia from at least 1632 (3); on the outbreak of the Civil War he declared for the King and became a major in Prince Rupert's Regiment of Foot, serving at Oxford in 1642 and then garrisoning Brecon Castle in 1643 (4). It is regrettable that this regiment, which was one of the best in the King's service, was also notorious for its cruelty to the civilians it encountered. Defeat came, of course, and whilst Prince Rupert left for France, Major Slaughter returned to home to await the Parliament's reprisals. The family's estate of Cheney Court was valued at £134 for sequestration but fortunately Edward's father was still living and was not chargeable with delinquency. When George Slaughter was buried at Bishop's Frome on 26 September 1650 the estate descended to Edward who heard that it had been included in the Bill of Sale of various Royalists' estates then being passed. He petitioned the Committee for Sequestration on 26 November 1650 that he was "100 miles from London" and thus unable to prosecute an appeal to clear himself, but he begged to benefit under the Act of Pardon which would have enabled him to compound rather than to lose his estate altogether. This stalled the action but the estate was sequestered in 1652 and one John Hutton (or Hinton) purchased it from Parliament. However, Edward brought a fresh action under the Act of Pardon and on 19 August 1653 the estate was discharged from sequestration (5). In fact this did not clarify the matter as the estate now had two claimants and, in the first militia assessment after the Restoration, Edward and his son Bellingham were assessed on the basis of the value of the estate (then £160) which was still in Hutton's possession, although Edward regained it soon afterwards.

Edward and (probably) Jane were secretly Catholic, but suffering for being Royalists was enough and they avoided conviction for recusancy by outward conformity to the Church of England. This did not stop them sending their third son, George, to the Jesuits' College at Saint Omer. When he entered the English College in Rome in 1658, he declared that he had had a Catholic baptism at Stukeley in 1635, although he admitted that his faith had lapsed and "I was converted from heresy ten years ago by the help of Fr Standish of the Society of Jesus" (6).



After Jane's death in 1646 Edward married Priscilla Berington of Cawame at Yarkhill in Herefordshire. Her family was Catholic and indeed in 1604 Francis Berington of Yarkhill had been noted in the Hereford diocesan Papist Returns as "one of the principall and most dangerous papists in the diocese".

Edward and Jane's eldest son was Bellingham Slaughter who died in 1680, six years before his father. Bellingham married his step-mother's cousin Winifred, daughter of John Berington of Winsley, co. Hereford, and had nine sons, including two who became priests. These were Edward Slaughter (1655-1730), a Hebrew scholar who became Rector of the Jesuits' college at Liège and received the courtesies of the Duke of Marlborough in 1702 (7), and George Slaughter who was ordained at the English College in Lisbon in 1683 and became its President in 1738, collapsing and dying on his way to Mass there in 1741 (8).

The heralds made a visitation in Herefordshire, arriving at Lidbury on 21 September 1683. Edward Slaughter was then '*aet 80 an ex ampt*', so his old servant John Perkins attended the heralds there to depose his master's pedigree (9), which was duly signed by Bellingham's eldest son John. Edward was buried at Bishops Frome on 16 January 1686 leaving a bequest to the Blue Nuns in Paris. They recorded it in 1705 when his widow died "that had the possession of two thousand livers that Mr Slauter, an inglish gentellman left us to possess after his wif's death it was a rent he had in the hotel de ville we had possession of it this year after having payed something moor then 50 livers for the contract it brings us a hundred livers a year (10)".

Cheney Court passed to Edward's grandson and heir Bellingham, the sixth son of the deceased Bellingham and his wife Winifred. During her lifetime her son Bellingham held the estate in fee and it was she who registered "Mansion of Cheney Court", worth £56.18s, in 1717 (11). Bellingham junior was buried in 1738 whereupon Cheney Court was sold out of the family by his executors; it passed through various hands and was eventually burned down in an ultimately unsuccessful insurance swindle in 1888.

The Slaughter line was continued by James Slaughter, the seventh son of Bellingham and Winifred and therefore a younger brother of Bellingham junior and of the two priests Edward and George. James married Ann, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Hathway DD (1651-1700), the Vicar of Bishops Frome (and later a Prebend of Hereford Cathedral. She was heiress through her mother Ann Wood to an estate in Yarkhill; for this reason James settled in Yarkhill and had eight children baptised in the Anglican church there. These children and their descendants were almost all Protestant, except for two;

both of whom, through a vicissitude of fate, were called Thomas - it is likely that the elder was not expected to live when the younger was baptised with the same name. The younger Thomas (who was known generally as James to avoid confusion) entered Douai in 1732 and became a secular priest, serving as chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Longford Hall in Staffordshire until his death in 1781 (12).

The elder Thomas, baptised 3 October 1706, married at the Imperial Embassy Chapel. His bride was Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Sheppard of the City of London (of a family from Lansdown in Somerset); her brother was Fr John Sheppard, sometime chaplain to the Viscounts Montague. Thomas was living at St Martin-in-the-Fields in London in 1730 when he updated his family's pedigree at the College of Arms (13). His only surviving son Thomas was born in the London parish of St George's, Hanover Square, in 1734; Thomas senior became an estate steward to the Catholic Brookes of Madeley in Shropshire and it is there that young Thomas was baptised on 20 February 1736. Thomas senior was still living as a Catholic in Madeley in 1767 (14) and he died after 1776 (15).

Thomas Slaughter, son of Thomas and Dorothy, was educated at Douai (1747-9) (16), and married Barbara Giffard. She was the youngest of the four daughters and co-heiresses of John Giffard of Madeley by Rose, daughter of Cumberland Brooke of Madeley, Esq. Barbara's sisters included Rose Giffard, who married Peter Parry of Twysog, grandmother of the Duchess of Ascoli and Countess Potemkin (17). Her father, John Giffard, had been educated at Douai from 1705 and became a merchant, residing at The Hey, near Madeley, where he maintained a Catholic chapel (18). These Giffards were descended from a younger branch of the Giffards of Chillington, a seat which their family have held since the mid-twelfth century. Their present representative still lives there and is one of the very few who can prove his descent through an unbroken line of male Catholics from a companion (and close relative) of William the Conqueror. Barbara's grandfather was John Giffard of White Ladies in Staffordshire. Their family were prosecuted and fined repeatedly for their Catholicism and their history is well documented as it is there that Charles II arrived on 4 September 1651 prior to being hidden in one of the Giffard's oak trees at Boscobel by their servant Richard Penderell.

Thomas Slaughter and Barbara Giffard had three children: Basil, who drowned at the age of five and was buried at Madeley, Barbara (b.1759) who married in 1780 Sir Piers Mostyn, 6th Baronet of Talacre, and Henry (1756-1823) whose descendants remain almost exclusively Catholic to this day [see 'The last Viscountess Montague', *Catholic Ancestor* Vol 6 No 2]. Thus, although the

family had compromised the Faith for conformity at various stages, it managed to survive more or less intact and provided many descendants to boost the dwindling numbers of English Catholics in the early nineteenth century.

### Footnotes

1. Visitation of Derbyshire 1611, printed in *The Genealogist* NS iii p571.
2. Marriage licence, Bishop of Lewes' Registry, 26 November 1622.
3. HMC 12th Report Appendix part 9 (1891)
4. Reid, S. *Officers and Regiments in the Royalist Army*. Partizan Press, Essex
5. *Calendar of State Papers Domestic and Committee for compounding with delinquents*.
6. Foley, H. *Records of the English province of the Society of Jesus* Vol 4; Catholic Record Society Vol 55.
7. For an account of his career and works see Holt, T.G., 'Two seventeenth century Hebrew scholars', *Recusant History* Vol 22 No 4 (October 1995).
8. Anstruther, G., *The Seminary Priests* Vol 3. (1976)
9. College of Arms records. Heref. and Monm. K6 1683
10. CRS Vol 8
11. Payne, J.O. *The English Catholic conspiracy of 1715*. (1889)
12. Anstruther, op.cit. Vol 4. (1977)
13. College of Arms records vol D.3.14
14. College of Arms records as above and the Herefordshire diocesan papist returns for 1767. The latter actually states that he had been there for 14 years but his son's baptism reveals a longer connection.
15. College of Arms records vol. D.6.14 p175.
16. *Douai documents*. CRS Vol 63.
17. Burke, B. *A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*. 5th edition. (1875).
18. Phillips, P. 'A Catholic community in Shrewsbury', *Recusant History* Vol 20 No 2.

The author acknowledges the kind assistance of Mr Philip F.Coverdale, Peter Giffard, Esquire, of Chillington, Sir Conrad Swann KCVO, and Basil Slaughter, Esquire, in the collection of material for this article.

## INDEXES TO THE 1881 CENSUS

The indexes for Lancashire and Middlesex have now arrived. The Society now has the whole of England and Wales. Please send your enquiries to Tony and Margaret Butler, 6 Wyndcroft Close, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 7BJ. Just put the details of each request at the top of a separate sheet of paper so that the answer can be written underneath. The charge is £2.00 per family per county + sae.

*Slaughter  
fam*

THE SLAUGHTER CLAN

NARRATED BY: MARY DOLORES SLAUGHTER CHEEK

CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND LONG LINES OF GREAT GRANDCHILDREN.

SIREN BY JACOB AND ABRAHAM AND OLD "EARTHY" WILLIAM P. B.  
(WILLIAM PETERSON BLAIR SLAUGHTER)

ALL OF THESE SCHOTTERERS/SLAUGHTERS WERE CARVED OUT OF PIONEER STOCK  
BY THE ETERNAL SPIRIT TO SERVE AS A PART OF HIS SPECIAL FLOCK

STARTING IN STUTTGART SAILING DOWN THE RHINE ON THE WAY TO PENNSYLVANIA  
FROM CASTLES TO FINCASTLE ON TO SHELTON CREEK IN ST. JOHN'S PARISH

SETTLING ON LAND BOUGHT FROM THE EARL OF GRANVILLE BY JACOB AFTER HIS  
BRAVE REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE

WHICH WON DAR HONORS FOR THIS NEW PATRIOT--THE EX-PATRIOT OF BODELHAUSEN

WHOSE SON ABRAHAM HAND-HEWED THE LOGS FOR THE SLAUGHTER HOME ON THIS  
SQUARE-MILE OF LAND NEAR BEREA, NORTH CAROLINA, OFF OLD ROXBORO ROAD

ABRAHAM'S UNION WITH THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS AND ALICE GLOVER SCOTT  
BROUGHT ROYAL ANCESTRY TO THE SLAUGHTERS

HIS BELOVED "ANNE'S" MATERNAL LINEAGE THROUGH THE GLOVERS AND THE  
PHILPOTTS TRACES EASILY THROUGH THE POSEYS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE

WITH THE ARRIVAL IN VIRGINIA OF THE FRENCH HUGUENOT FLEEING FROM FRANCE  
TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA TO ESCAPE PERSECUTION

FRANCES POSEY (FRANCOIS POSCHET), SON OF KNIGHT SEIGNEUR OF VOYAUX,  
FRANCE IS A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF THE BARDON OF RAAZEM IN NORTHERN ITALY

IN 1849 THE SON OF ABRAHAM AND ANNE SCOTT SLAUGHTER LEFT THEIR CAROLINA  
PLANTATION FOR A PIECE OF THE REAL "PROMISED LAND"

ARRIVING IN HARDIN COUNTY KENTUCKY WHERE THEIR SON "EARTHY" WM. P. B.  
AND EMILY BOOKER FARRAR SLAUGHTER SETTLED ON VERTRESS CREEK

WHOSE SON, SAMUEL LEISTIN, JOURNEYED INTO WESTERN KENTUCKY--ON TO DIXON,  
SLAUGHTERVILLE, AND SCHUETTE LANE

WHERE SAM AND NORA, AND CONNIE ORA, AND THEIR MIGHTY SONS LAID CLAIM TO  
THEIR "HAPPY ACRES" ON ELAM CREEK LAND

IN HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, ON THE FLATLANDS OF THE BEAUTIFUL OHIO  
RIVER WITH ITS RED BANKS REPLACING THE REGAL PINES OF THE TARHEEL STATE  
OF THE CAROLINAS

THESE GOD-FEARING SCHLOTTERERS FROM STUTTGART BURNED MANY MIGHTY BUSHES  
WHICH INCLUDED THE CROSSING OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND GREAT ATLANTIC

WHERE NOW THE OFFSPRING OF SAMUEL LEISTIN AND NORA AND OF HOLBERT AND  
MARY, CALMLY AWAIT EVEN A GREATER JOURNEY INTO ETERNITY LAND WITH THE  
GREAT SPIRIT.



## ROYAL ANCESTORS FOR PART OF THE SLAUGHTER FAMILY

I HAVE FOUND THAT THE DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM SLAUGHTER, SON OF JACOB ACHLOTTERER, HAVE ROYAL ANCESTORS. THIS IS THROUGH ABRAHAM'S WIFE, JOANNA SCOTT. I FOUND THIS OUT DURING MY VACATION ON JULY 2, 1989 IN WASHINGTON D.C. IN JUST THREE HOURS AT THE DAR LIBRARY.

UP UNTIL THEN ALL I KNEW ABOUT JOANNA SCOTT'S ANCESTORS WAS THAT THEY WERE THOMAS SCOTT AND ALICE C. GLOVER, THAT THEY WERE FROM MARYLAND, AND THAT THEY MOVED TO KENTUCKY AFTER A SHORT STAY IN NORTH CAROLINA. WHILE BACK I HAD NOTICE IN THE DAR PATRIOT INDEX AN ENTRY FOR PHILIP GLOVER AND CHARITY PHILPOTT. THEY WERE THE RIGHT AGE TO BE ALICE GLOVER'S PARENTS, AND CHARITY AND PHILPOTT ARE COMMON NAMES IN OUR PART OF THE FAMILY. BUT I HAD FOUND NO EVIDENCE THAT PHILIP AND CHARITY WERE OUR ANCESTORS.

IN THE DAR LIBRARY I LOOKED THROUGH A LOT OF BOOKS IN A MAD RUSH TO GET AS MUCH RESEARCH DONE AS POSSIBLE IN THE SHORT TIME I HAD. I LOOKED THROUGH ALL THE BOOKS ON FAMILY NAMES THAT I AM DESCENDED FROM. THEN I DECIDED TO TRY LOOKING FOR PHILPOTT JUST TO SEE IF ANYONE HAD DONE A GENEALOGY ON THAT FAMILY. I FOUND A BOOK CALLED DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD PHILPOTT (1597? - 1678), COMPILED BY NOLAN BOWLING IN 1985. I LOOKED IN THE INDEX AND FOUND PAYDIRT! THERE WAS ABRAHAM SLAUGHTER, JOANNA SCOTT, THOMAS SCOTT, ALICE C. GLOVER, PHILIP GLOVER AND CHARITY PHILPOTT. SUMMARIZED HERE IS THE INFORMATION I FOUND IN THAT BOOK.

THOMAS SCOTT WAS THE SON OF WILLIAM SCOTT AND CHRISTIAN COOKSEY. HIS BIRTH WAS RECORDED IN TRINITY PARISH, MARYLAND AS JANUARY 14, 1761. ON JULY 9, 1782 HE MARRIED ALICE C. GLOVER IN CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND. SHE WAS BORN IN CHARLES COUNTY ABOUT 1766. AROUND 1791 THEY MOVED TO GRANVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. THOMAS SCOTT BOUGHT 233 ACRES ADJACENT TO JACOB SCHLOTTERER. HE SOLD IT TO MOSES CARNAL ON JULY 25, 1805. ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1800 THEIR OLDEST CHILD, JOANNA "ANNE" SCOTT MARRIED JACOB SCHLOTTERER'S SON, ABRAHAM SLAUGHTER. SOON AFTER THAT THOMAS AND ALICE MOVED TO BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. THOMAS SCOTT DIED IN BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY IN 1817. ALICE DIED ON NOVEMBER 11, 1853.

ALICE C. GLOVER'S PARENTS WERE PHILIP GLOVER AND CHARITY PHILPOTT, WHO MARRIED ABOUT 1765. PHILIP GLOVER WAS BORN ABOUT 1741 IN CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND AND DIED THERE ABOUT 1790. HIS PARENTS WERE RICHARD GLOVER, WHO DIED ABOUT 1750, AND MARY. MARY'S LAST NAME IS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN KEECH, BUT NO PROOF HAS BEEN FOUND. AFTER RICHARD GLOVER DIED SHE MARRIED JOHN PHILPOTT, SON OF CHARLES PHILPOTT, IN CHARLES COUNTY. CHARITY PHILPOTT WAS BORN IN CHARLES COUNTY AND DIED ABOUT 1790. HER PARENTS WERE JOHN PHILPOTT AND ANNA COTTRELL. ANNA COTTRELL'S FATHER WAS JAMES COTTRELL.

## ROYAL ANCESTORS FOR PART OF THE SLAUGHTER FAMILY (CONTINUED)

JOHN PHILPOTT WAS BORN OCTOBER 13, 1692 AND DIED IN 1746. JOHN PHILPOTT'S PARENTS WERE EDWARD PHILPOTT AND SUSANNA POSEY. EDWARD PHILPOTT WAS BORN ABOUT 1660 IN CHARLES COUNTY AND DIED IN 1718. HE WAS THE SON OF EDWARD PHILPOTT AND BRIDGET, WHO WERE MARRIED ABOUT 1686. THIS FIRST EDWARD PHILPOTT WAS BORN IN ENGLAND ABOUT 1597 AND DIED IN MARYLAND ABOUT 1678. HE CAME TO AMERICA BEFORE 1649. AFTER HE DIED, BRIDGET MARRIED ROBERT INGOLSBY. SUSANNA POSEY WAS THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN POSEY AND LEES AMALIE. SHE WAS BORN ABOUT 1670 AND DIED BEFORE 1708.

JOHN POSEY WAS BORN ON JULY 20, 1652 AND DIED IN 1688. HE WAS THE SON OF FRANCIS POSEY AND ELIZABETH. ELIZABETH'S LAST NAME WAS PROBABLY HUMPHREY, BECAUSE ONE OF HER GRANDSON'S WAS NAMED HUMPHREY POSEY AND SHE IS SAID TO BE A GRANDDAUGHTER OF LAURENCE HUMPHREY. LAURENCE HUMPHREY WAS PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, ENGLAND, AND WAS A PROTESTANT REFORMER. HE WAS BORN ABOUT 1527 AND DIED ON FEBRUARY 1, 1590. HE WAS MARRIED TO JOAN INKFORDBY, DAUGHTER OF ANDREW INKFORDBY. THERE IS A THREE-PAGE BIOGRAPHY OF HIM IN THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

FRANCES POSEY WAS BORN IN FRANCE ABOUT 1600, AND HIS ORIGINAL NAME WAS FRANCOIS POSCHET. HE WAS A FRENCH HUGENOT. HIS FAMILY FLED TO ENGLAND TO ESCAPE PERSECUTION. HE CAME TO HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA IN 1636 AND MOVED TO MARYLAND ABOUT 1639. IN 1641 HE BECAME A BURGESS UNTIL 1650 AND DIED IN 1654. AT ONE TIME HE SERVED AS DEPUTY SHERIFF IN ST MARY'S COUNTY.

FRANCOIS POSCHET WAS SON OF MARTEYN POSCHET, KNIGHT SEIGNEUR OF VOYAUX, IN CAMBRAI, FRANCE, AND ANNE DE COLNET. MARTEYN POSCHET'S PARENTS WERE GILLES POSCHET AND JEANNE DE GHOZES WHO MARRIED IN 1561. GILLES POSCHET'S PARENTS WERE MATHIEU POSCHET AND ALY DE PALAYNDRE, THE BARONESS OF KERKHOVEN. MATHIEU'S PARENTS WERE JOSEPH POSCHET. LORD OF GENERET AND JEANNE MARGUERITE DE LALAING, WHO WERE MARRIED IN 1523. JOSEPH'S PARENTS WERE PHILIPPE THEODORE POSCHET AND ALYDE RECHARDE DE LONGUEVILLE. PHILIPPE'S PARENTS WERE PHILLIPPE OCTRAVE EMMANUEL POSCHET, WHO WAS VISCOUNT DE RAAZEM AND A COLONEL OF THE INFANTRY, AND REINELDE ELEARNDRE DE MONTECUCULLI. REINELDE WAS BORN ABOUT 1425 AND HER FAMILY WAS FROM THE COUNTSHIP OF MONTECUCOLO, NEAR MODENA IN NORTHERN ITALY. THE FIRST PHILIPPE'S PARENTS WERE EUSTACHE JOSEPH POSCHET AND MATHILDE DE FOELEIMBERG. THEY WERE MARRIED ABOUT 1420. EUSTACHE WAS FROM VOYAUX, CAMBRIA, FRANCE, AND WAS THE BARON OF RAAZEM AND A KNIGHT.

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE IS A CHART SHOWING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ANCESTORS WHO MAY BE CLAIMED BY ALL OF ABRAHAM SLAUGHTER'S DESCENDANTS.