

Twenty-fourth Generation

Sir John Sherburne birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Sir Richard²³ Sherburne.**

Sir William Plumpton (Sir Robert²⁵) birth date unknown. He founded a charity at Ripon, was a Knight of the Shire of York 1350, and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 1353.

The **High Sheriff of Yorkshire** was an ancient High Sheriff title which was in existence for around a thousand years. It originated in the time of the Angles, not long after the invasion of the Kingdom of England. A list of the sheriffs from the Norman conquest onwards can be found below. The High Shrievalties are the oldest secular titles under the Crown in England and Wales, the purpose of the titles are to represent the monarch at a local level, historically in the shires.

The office was a powerful position in earlier times, especially in the case of Yorkshire which covers such a large area, the sheriffs were responsible for the maintenance of law and order and various other roles. Some of its powers were relinquished in 1547 as the Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire was instated to deal with military duties. It was only in 1908 under Edward VII of the United Kingdom that the Lord Lieutenant position became more senior than the High Sheriff. Since that time the High Sheriff was more of a ceremonial position with many of its previous roles been taken up also by the High Court judges, magistrates, coroners, local authorities, the Inland Revenue and the police.

After the Local Government Act 1972, the commission¹ decided to switch the 1000 year old title to smaller covered areas. In the modern day, the High Sheriff position in Yorkshire is represented at a smaller, more local level in the form of four titles; the High Sheriff of the East Riding of Yorkshire, High Sheriff of North Yorkshire, High Sheriff of South Yorkshire and High Sheriff of West Yorkshire.

William married **Christiana Mowbray** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Alice²³ Plumpton.**

Sir William died 1362. Christiana died 1365.

Ralph de Nevill (Euphemia²⁵ Fitz Roger, Robert²⁶, Roger²⁷ Fitz John, John²⁸ Fitz Robert_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **John²³ de Nevill.**

John de Ferrers (Earl Robert²⁵ de Ferrers, Earl William²⁶, William²⁷, Earl Robert²⁸, Earl William²⁹, Earl Robert of Derby³⁰, Earl Robert³¹, Henry³² de Ferreres, Engulf³³ de

Ferriers, Henry³⁴) was born in Cardiff, Wales June 20, 1271. First Baron Ferrers of Chartley.

He married **Hawisede Muscegros** (Robert²⁵ de Muscegros, John²⁶, Sir Robert²⁷ de Muscegros_) born December 21, 1276.

They had the following child:

1. **Sir Robert²³ de Ferras** was born 1350.

John de Ferrers died August 1312 in Gascony. Hawisede died June 29, 1375 at 98 years of age.

Joan de Sudley (John²⁵, Lady²⁶ de Say, William²⁷, William²⁸ de Say, Geoffrey²⁹) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth²³ Boteler** was born 1345.

Baron Henry de Percy (Baron Henry²⁵, Baron Henry²⁶, William²⁷, Henry²⁸, Joscelyn²⁹ de Louvain, Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus, Henry II of³¹ Brabant, Count Labert II of³², Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰) was born in Leconfield, Yorkshire February 6, 1300. 8th Baron de Percy and 1st Lord Percy of Alnwick.

Henry became the owner of Alnwick in 1309 and was the head of a family which was directly descended from William de Percy, who had arrived in England in 1067 and had been granted extensive domains in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and later in Sussex by William the Conqueror.

When the Percy's acquired the barony of Alnwick, from the Bishopric of Durham they became one of the most powerful families in England. Henry de Percy had already greatly distinguished himself in the Scottish wars, and had been rewarded with further lands by Edward I and Edward II. But he nevertheless joined the revolt of the barons against the latter, and was one of those chiefly concerned in the capture and execution of the King's favorite, Piers Gaveston. For this conduct his estates were confiscated by the King, but subsequently restored to him. He took part in Edward's invasion of Scotland in 1314, was taken prisoner at Bannockburn and ransomed shortly afterwards.

On becoming the owner and Baron of Alnwick, he immediately set about the restoration of the Castle, with a view to converting it into a stronghold provided with all the improvements required by the warfare of the Edwardian period. Without interfering with the general form and design of the Castle, the 1st Lord Percy of Alnwick proceeded to rebuild the greater part of it. He reconstructed the Keep in the form of seven semi-circular towers round an irregular-sided court, with the great hall and kitchens on the East

Side, and he also rebuilt most of the towers along the curtain wall. Those portions of his work, which still remain, are the semi-circular tower on the north-east side of the Keep. This now forms part of the dining-room, the draw-well, the Middle Gateway between the Outer and Second Baileys, the Abbot's Tower, Western Garret, Auditor's Tower, Eastern Garret, the lower part of the Record Tower, the Constable's Tower and Postern Tower, as well as the greater part of the curtain walls.

He married **Idoine de Clifford** (Lord Robert²⁵ de Clifford, Sir Roger²⁶ Clifford, Sir Roger²⁷, Sir Roger²⁸, Baron Walter II²⁹_) birth date unknown, and had the following children:

1. Thomas²³ de Percy.
2. Roger de Percy.
3. Margaret de Percy.
4. Isabel de Percy.
5. Robert de Percy.
6. William de Percy.
7. Eleanor de Percy.
8. **Lord Henry de Percy** was born 1320.

Baron Henry de Percy died February 1351. His body was interred Alnwick, Northumberland. Idoine died August 24, 1365. Her body was interred Beverly Minister, Yorkshire.

Earl Henry of Lancaster Plantaganet

(Edmund "Crouchback" Leicester²⁵, King Henry III²⁶, King John "Lackland" I²⁷, Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine²⁸, Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine²⁹, William IX "The Troubadour" of Aquitaine³⁰_) was born 1281. He was the Captain-General and Chief advisor to the young Edward III.

Henry was one of the principals behind the deposition of Edward II. He was the younger son of Blanche of Artois and Edmund Crouchback, 1st Earl of Lancaster, Earl of Leicester, who was a son of Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence. Henry's elder brother Thomas, 2nd Earl of Lancaster succeeded their father in 1296, but Henry was summoned to Parliament on February 6, 1298/99 by writ directed *Henrico de Lancastre nepoti Regis*, by which he is held to have become Lord Lancaster. He took part in the siege of Carlaverock in July 1300.

Thomas was convicted of treason, executed and his lands and titles forfeited in 1322. But Henry, who had not participated in his brother's rebellion, petitioned for his brother's lands and titles, and on March 29, 1324 he was invested as Earl of Leicester, and a few years later the earldom of Lancaster was also restored to him.

On the Queen's return to England with Roger Mortimer, 1st Earl of March in September 1326, Henry joined her party against King Edward II, which led to a general desertion of the King's cause and overturned the power of Hugh le Despenser, 1st Earl of Winchester and his namesake son Hugh the younger Despenser. He was sent in pursuit and captured the king at Neath in South Wales. He was appointed to take charge of the King, and was responsible for his custody at Kenilworth Castle.

After Edward II's death Henry was appointed guardian of the new king Edward III of England, and was also appointed captain-general of all the King's forces in the Scottish Marches.

In about the year 1330, he became blind. He was succeeded as Earl of Lancaster and Leicester by his eldest son, Henry of Grosmont, who subsequently became Duke of Lancaster.

He married Maud Chaworth March 2, 1297.

Maud Chaworth (Sir Patrick²⁵, Patrick²⁶, Pain²⁷ de Chaworth_) was born 1282. They had the following children:

1. Henry Grosment of Derby Plantaganet was born 1299. Henry died 1361. Made Duke of Lancaster for excellent service in the Hundred Years War. When he died without issue, John of Gaunt inherited the Lancastrian lands by marrying Henry's daughter Blanche.
2. Blanche²³ Plantaganet (about 1305 - 1380) married Thomas Wake, 2nd Baron Wake of Liddell
3. Maud of Lancaster, (about 1310-1377); married William de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster
4. Joan Plantaganet. (about 1312-1345); married John de Mowbray, 3rd Baron Mowbray
5. Isabel of Ambresbury Plantaganet., Abbess of Ambresbury, (about 1317-after 1347)
6. Eleanor Plantaganet (about 1318-1371/72) married (1) John De Beaumont and (2) 5 Feb. 1344/5, Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel;
7. **Mary Plantaganet** (1321-1362), who married Henry de Percy, 3rd Baron Percy, and was the mother of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland.

Earl Henry of Lancaster died September 22, 1345 in Leicester, England. His body was interred Newark Abbey in Leicester. Maud died December 3, 1322. Her body was interred Mottisford Priory.

Lord Randolph de Neville (Robert²⁵, Robert²⁶, Geoffrey²⁷ de Neville, Robert²⁸ Fitz Maldred, Maldred²⁹, Dolfin Staindropshire³⁰, Uchtred fitz³¹ Maldred, Maldred³², Ealdgyth³³, Uchtred³⁴_) was born in Raby, Durham October 18, 1262.

He was the First Baron of Raby, Member of Parliament, served in French wars of Edward I and those in Scotland of Edward II, a benefactor of the Canons of Merton and Coverham, Lord of Middleham.

He married **Eupheme FitzRoger** (Lord Robert²⁵_) born in Warkworth, Northumberland 1267.

They had the following children:

1. Robert²³ de Neville.
2. **Lord Ralph de Neville** was born 1291.

Lord Randolph died April 18, 1331 in Coverham, England, at 68 years of age. Eupheme died 1329 in Warkworth, Northumberland. Her body was interred Staindrop.

Lord Hugh de Audley (James²⁵ de Aldithley, Sir Henry²⁶ de Audley, Adam²⁷, Liulf²⁸, Adam²⁹ de Aldithley_) was born in Audley, Staffordshire 1267. He was the Justice of Wales, Governor of Montgomery Castle, and Ambassador to France. He died in 1325.

He married **Isolt de Mortimer** (Edmund²⁵_) born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1265.

They had the following children:

1. Earl Hugh²³ de Audley was born in Stretton Audley, Oxfordshire 1289. Earl died November 10, 1347 in France. He married Margaret de Clare in Windsor, Berkshire, 1317.
2. **Alice de Audley** was born 1300.

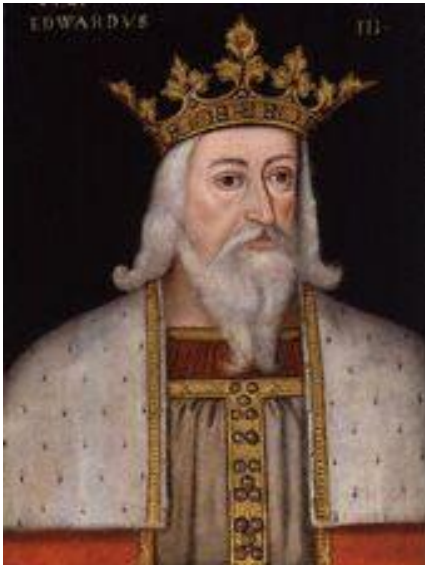
Sir Edmund Mortimer (Earl Roger²⁵ de Mortimer, Lord Edmund²⁶ Mortimer, Lord Roger²⁷, Ralph²⁸, Roger²⁹ de Mortimer, Hugh³⁰, Hugh³¹ Mortimer, Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire 1306.

He married **Elizabeth Badlesmere** June 1316.

Elizabeth Badlesmere (Barthalamew²⁶ de Badlesmere, Gunselm²⁶, Bartholomew²⁷, Gunceline²⁸, Bartholomew I²⁹_) was born in Sussex, England 1313.

They had the following child:

1. **Earl Roger²³ Mortimer** was born November 1328.



King Edward III (King Edward II²⁵, King Edward I "Longshanks"²⁶_) was born in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England November 13, 1312.

King of England (1327-1377) whose reign was marked by the beginning of the Hundred Years' War, epidemics of the Black Death, and the emergence of the Commons as a powerful arm of Parliament. In 1326, The French queen of England's Edward II invades her husband's realm which is effectively ruled by the earl of Winchester Hugh le Despenser and his son Hugh. Vowing revenge for the execution of the earl of Lancaster in 1322, Isabelle has the support of her paramour Roger de Mortimer, 39, earl of March, who has been outlawed by Edward at the urging of the earl of Winchester, and Edwards' supporters desert him. The king flees London October 2, taking refuge on the Glamorgan estates of the earl of Winchester. Isabella's forces capture both Despensers and put them to death. Edward tries to escape by sea, Isabelle's men capture him November 16, and they imprison him at Kenilworth Castle. In 1327, England's Edward II is effectively deposed by his wife Isabelle and her lover Mortimer, who have the parliament of Westminster force the king's abdication and replace him with his son of 14, who will reign until 1377 as Edward III.

Edward II is imprisoned at Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire and mistreated in hopes that he will die of disease and malnutrition, but the king, now 43, has a strong constitution, so he is put to death with cruelty September 21; it is announced that he has died of natural causes. In 1328, Scottish independence gains formal recognition in a final treaty signed at Northampton between Edward III and Robert the Bruce, who is now disfigured with leprosy. The treaty is ratified by the marriage July 12 of Bruce's young son David to Edward's sister Joanna. In 1330, Edward III leads a baronial revolt against his regent Roger de Mortimer. He has Mortimer hanged and at age 17 begins a personal rule that will continue until his death in 1377. In 1332, Edward III and Edward de Baliol invade Scotland, Edward installs Baliol as the new king of Scotland, and they oblige David Bruce to flee to France.

In 1327 Edward III was proclaimed king by Parliament. During Edward's minority, England was nominally ruled by a council of regency, but the actual power was in the hands of the king's mother, Isabella of France, and her paramour Roger de Mortimer. In 1330 the young king took power into his own hands, had Mortimer hanged, and confined his mother to her home.

Edward began a series of wars almost directly after he had control of England. Taking advantage of civil war in Scotland in 1333, he invaded the country, defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill, and restored Edward de Baliol to the throne of Scotland. De Baliol was deposed and later attempts by Edward to establish him permanently as king of Scotland were unsuccessful. In 1337 France came to the aid of Scotland. This action was the culminating point of a series of disagreements between France and England, and Edward declared war on Philip VI, the French king. In 1340 the English fleet destroyed the larger French fleet off Sluis, the Netherlands, an action resulting in a truce which, though occasionally disturbed, lasted for six years.

War broke out again in 1346. Edward, accompanied by his eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales, invaded Normandy and won a great victory over France in the battle of Crecy.

He captured Calais in 1347, and a truce was re-established. Edward returned home to England, where he maintained one of the most magnificent courts in Europe. About 1348 he instituted the Order of the Garter. The war with France was renewed in 1355 and again the English armies were successful. The Treaty of Calais, in 1360, gave England all of Aquitaine, and Edward renounced his claim, first made in 1328 to the French throne.

The English king continued to assert his will both domestically and abroad. In 1363 he concluded an agreement with David II of Scotland, uniting the two kingdoms in the event of David's death without male issue. Three years later he repudiated the papacy's feudal supremacy over England. He renewed his war with France, disavowing the Treaty of Calais. The English armies were unsuccessful this time; after the truce of 1375, Edward retained only a few of the former vast English possessions in France.

The king had, by this time, become senile. He was completely in the power of an avaricious mistress, Alice Perrers, who, with the help of Edward's third son, John of Gaunt, dominated England. Alice Perrers was banished by Parliament in 1376, but John of Gaunt continued his struggle for the control of England with Edward's successor and grandson, Richard II.



King Edward III married **Philippa of Hainault** (Count William V "The Good" of Hainault²⁵, Count John II of Hainault²⁶, Count John of Avesnes²⁷, Burchard of Avesnes²⁸...) born in Valenciennes (then in Flanders, now France) June 24, 1311 and was the daughter of William I, Count of Hainaut and Jeanne of Valois, the granddaughter of Philip III of France.

Philippa accompanied Edward on his expeditions to the Kingdom of Scotland (1333) and Flanders (1338-40), where she won acclaim for her gentleness and compassion. She is best remembered as the tender-hearted woman who interceded with her husband and persuaded him to spare the lives of the Burghers of Calais (1346) whom he had planned to execute as an example to the townspeople

following his successful siege. She acted as a regent on several occasions when he was on the continent.

Philippa had grown portly in her later years, and this added to the view most of her English subjects had of her as a friendly, homely, motherly woman whom the nation greatly loved. Philippa outlived 9 of her 14 children; two of whom were lost during the Black Death outbreak (1348).

On 15 August 1369 Philippa died of an illness akin to dropsy in Windsor Castle, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. By all accounts, her 40 year marriage to Edward had been happy, despite his taking a mistress, Alice Perrers, during the later part of it.

Through her children, Philippa reintroduced the bloodline of an earlier English King, Stephen, into the royal family. She was descended from Stephen through Matilda of Brabant, the wife of Floris IV, Count of Holland. Their daughter Adelaide of Holland married John I of Avesnes, Count of Hainaut, Philippa's paternal great-grandfather. Matilda of Brabant in turn was the great-granddaughter of Stephen through her mother Matilda of Boulogne, the wife of Henry I, Duke of Bra.

Philippa was also a descendant of Harold II of England through his daughter Gytha of Wessex, married to Vladimir II Monomakh of Kiev. His bloodline, however, had been reintroduced to the English royal family by Philippa's mother-in-law, Isabella of France, a granddaughter of Isabella of Aragon, the wife of Philip III of France. Isabella of Aragon's mother, Violant of Hungary, was a daughter of Andrew II of Hungary, a grandson of Géza II by Euphrosyne of Kiev, herself a granddaughter of Gytha. Through her maternal great-grandmother, Maria of Hungary, she was descended from Elisabeth of Bosnia (born before 1241), a daughter of Kuthen, Khan of the Cumens and his Slavic wife, Galicie of Halicz, thus bringing Western Asian blood into the English royal line.

The Queen's College, Oxford is named after Philippa. It was founded by one of her chaplains, Robert de Eglesfield, in her honor.

King Edward and Philippa had the following children:

- 1 Edward "The Black Prince" was born June 15, 1330. Edward died June 8, 1376. He married Joan of Kent.
- 2 Isabella²⁹ was born June 16, 1322. She died in 1379.
2. Joan (Joanna) was born in 1333. She died September 2, 1348.
3. William of Hatfield was born February 16, 1337. He died July 8, 1337.
4. **Lionel of Antwerp**. First Duke of Clarence was born November 29, 1338. He died October 7, 1368.
5. John of Gaunt Plantagenet was born in Ghent, Flanders March 1340. Duke of Lancaster. He died February 3, 1399 in Leicester Castle, England. His body was interred St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He married three times. He married Blanch of Lancaster in Reading, May 13, 1359. Blanch was born 1341. She was the daughter of Duke Henry Lancaster I and Isabel de Beaumont. Blanch died September 12, 1369 in Leicester Castle. He married Queen Constanza of Castile in Roquefort, September 1371. She was the

daughter of King Pedro III of Castile. Queen died March 24, 1394 in Leicester Castle. He married Catherine Swynford Roet in Lincoln Cathedral, January 13, 1396. Catherine was born in Picardy, France 1350. She was the daughter of Sir Payne of Guienne Roet. Catherine died May 10, 1403 in Lincoln, England. Her body was interred Lincoln Cathedral. Duke of Lancaster.

6. Edmund of Langley was born June 5, 1341. Edmund died August 1, 1402. He married Isabella of Castile. Duke of York
7. Blanche was born in 1342. She died the same year.
8. Mary was born October 10, 1344. She died in 1362.
9. Margaret was born July 20, 1346. She died in 1361.
10. William of Windsor was born June 24, 1348. He died September 5, 1348.
11. Thomas of Woodstock.

King Edward III died June 21, 1377 in Sheen Palace, Surrey, at 64 years of age. His body was interred Westminster Abbey, England.



William "The Brown Earl" de Burgh (Earl John²⁵, Earl Richard²⁶ de Burgh, Walter²⁷ De Burgh, Lord Richard Mar²⁸ de Burgh, William Fitzadelm²⁹, Adelm³⁰, Earl William³¹, Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸) was born 1312, the grandson of 2nd Earl Richard Og de Burgh via his second son, John, William de Burgh was also **Lord of Connaught** in Ireland, and held the manor of Clare, Suffolk. 3rd Earl of Ulster.

William succeeded his grandfather in 1326 and was knighted at London 1328, and sat in Parliament in 1329. William was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland in 1331.

He was summoned to parliament from December 10, 1327 to June 15, 1328 by Writs addressed to *Willelmo de Burgh*. In November 1332, at Greencastle, County Donegal, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, he had his cousin Sir Walter de Burgh starved to death. The following year, he himself was murdered in a feud at Le Ford (now Belfast) by Sir Richard de Mandeville, Knt., John de Logan, and others. His widow fled to England, where she remarried, was again widowed in 1346, and then became an Augustinian Canoness at Campsey, Suffolk, where she is buried.

The third earl of Ulster married, before November 16, 1327, (by a Papal Dispensation dated May 1, 1327)

Maud Plantagenet born 1310, daughter of Henry, 3rd Earl of Lancaster (a grandson of Henry III of England) by his spouse Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick de Chaworth, Knt.

They had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth (Isabela)²³ de Burgh** was born July 6, 1332.

William was murdered by Robert FitzRichard Mandeville and others June 6, 1333. Lord of Connaught, the Earldom of Ulster passed at his death to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Lionel (son of Edward III).

Maud died 1377 in Campsey Abbey, Suffolk. Her body was interred Bruisyard Abbey, Suffolk.