

## Chapter 63

### Margaret Vernon – My 14<sup>th</sup>-Great Grandmother – and Her Ancestors in England

[Originally written on 28 August 2020]

#### **Introduction**

I have started using the Geni.com website to expand my knowledge of my family tree. Geni.com has what they call the “World Family Tree”. Unlike Ancestry.com, where everyone has their own complete (or incomplete) family tree, Geni.com is having its users collaboratively build just a single family tree. On Ancestry.com, there can be one thousand or more duplicate entries for the same person – and these entries often have conflicting information. On Geni.com, there should only be one entry on the entire website for any given person. Individual users on Geni.com can add their ancestral lines until they connect with people already in the World Family Tree. And then their lines immediately become part of this enormous family tree. As of late-August 2020, there are over 147 million individuals in the World Family Tree – see:

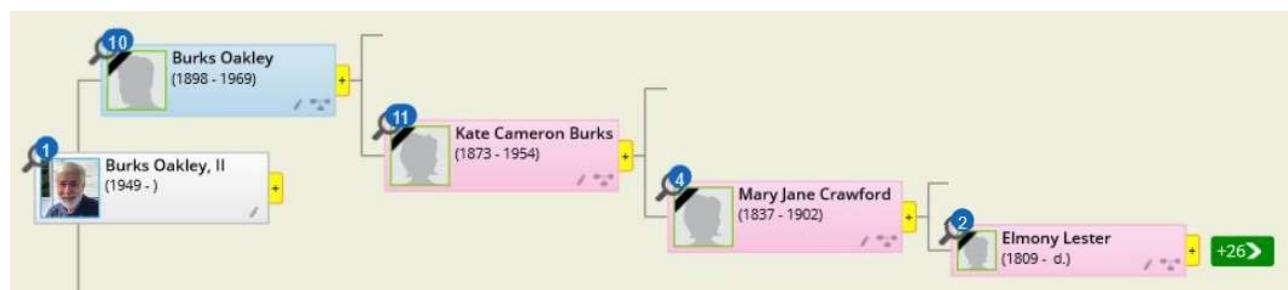
<https://www.geni.com/worldfamilytree>

Over the past year, I have added various lines from my family tree to Geni.com, and then connected these lines to individuals already in the World Family Tree. Using this website, I have found a number of my ancestral lines that go back twenty or even thirty generations into the past.

In this narrative, I want to go back to one of my ancestors who was born in England in 1480, and then look at some of her ancestors.

#### ***Ancestral Line Back to Margaret Vernon***

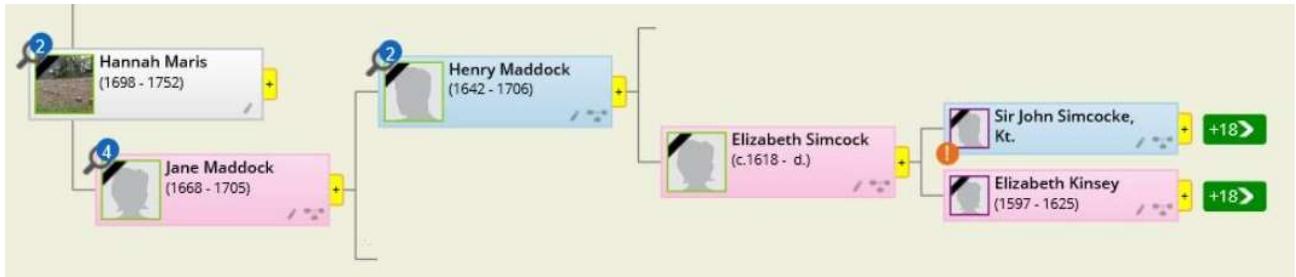
Here is my line back to Elmony Lester (born 1809) – she was my 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandmother:



Continuing back, here is the line from Elmony Lester to Hannah Maris (1698-1752):



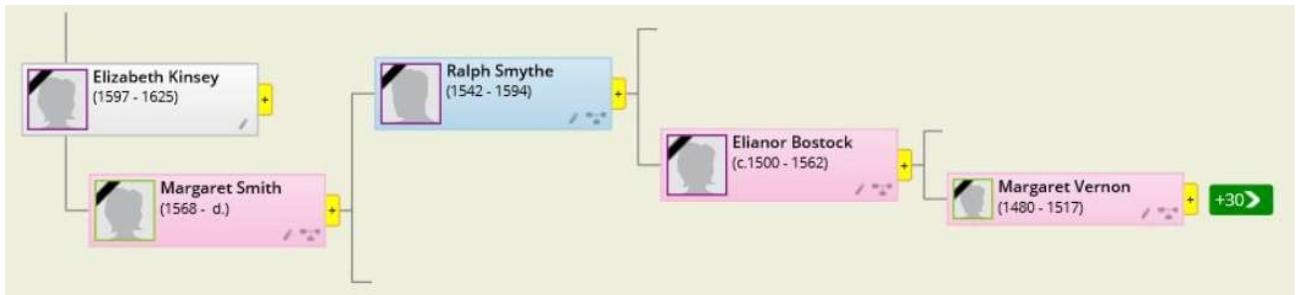
Next is the line from Hannah Maris to Elizabeth Kinsey (1597-1625):



I note that Hannah's mother was Jane Maddock (1668-1705), and Jane and her husband immigrated from England and settled in Philadelphia – they were Quakers. Hannah married John Owen, who also was a Quaker. I wrote about him in Chapter 60:

<http://www.burksoakley.com/QuincyOakleyGenealogy/60-MyWelshQuakerAncestors.pdf>

The last part of the pedigree goes from Elizabeth Kinsey back to Margaret Vernon (1480-1517):



Here is an excerpt from Margaret Vernon's profile on Geni.com:

**Margaret Vernon**

Birth: 1480  
Davenham, Cheshire, England (United Kingdom)

Death: after 1517  
Norcroft, Lancashire,, England (United Kingdom)

Immediate Family: Daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, Lord of Haddon and Anne Talbot  
Wife of Ralfe Norcroft Bostock  
Mother of Elianor Bostock; Jane Bostock; Margret Bostock; Isabell Bostock; Ralfe Bostock and 6 others

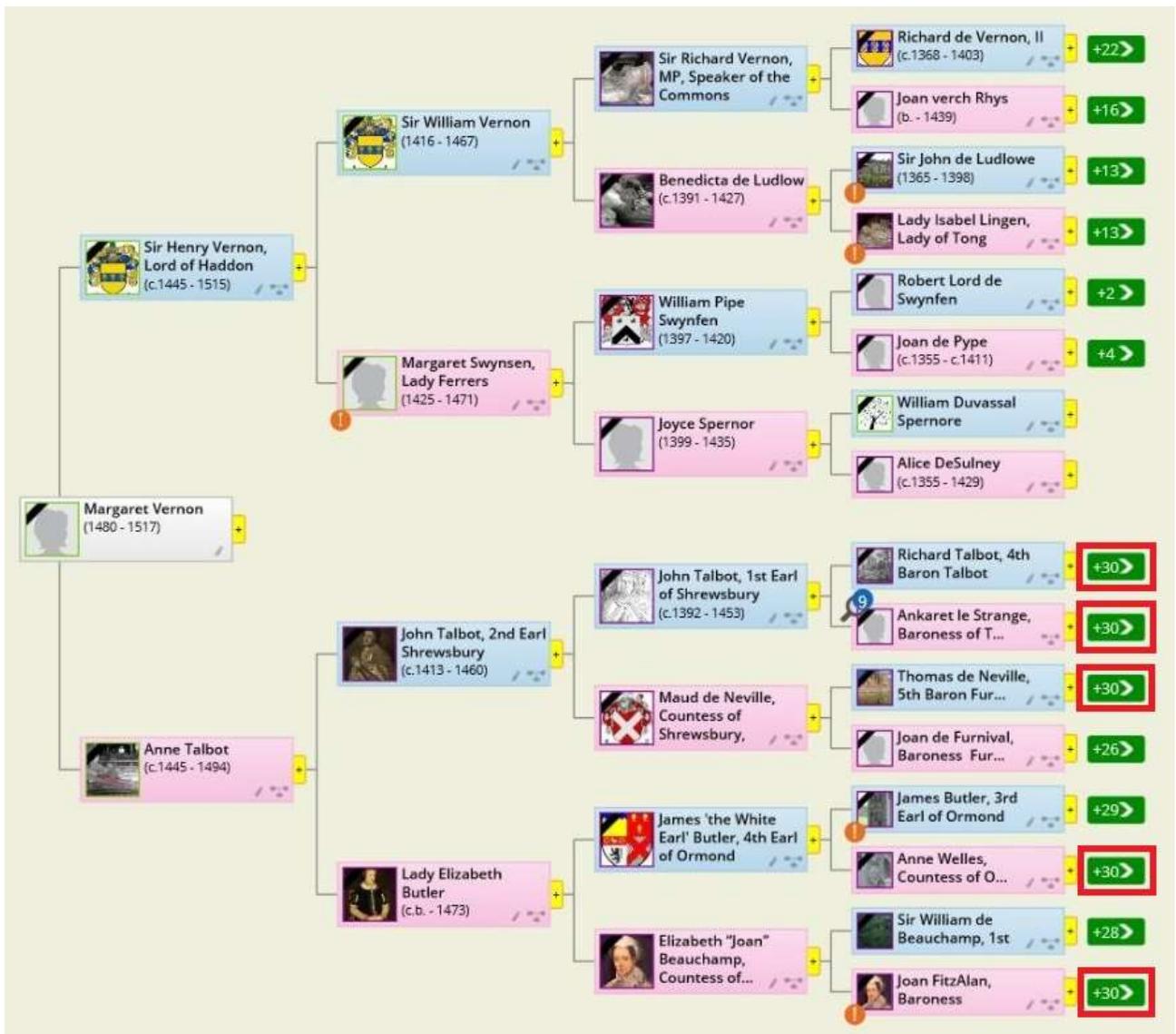
<https://www.geni.com/people/Margaret-Bostock/6000000003828175225>

Here is a chart showing how Margaret and I are related:



Margaret Vernon was my 14<sup>th</sup>-great grandmother.

The reason that I stopped with Margaret Vernon is that she has a very complete pedigree:



Note that the first four generations of her pedigree are all known – her two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and sixteen 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandparents. And five of her 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandparents have a +30 in the green icons at the far right [inside the red boxes], meaning that all of their ancestors are known for the next four generations. Amazing to see this – especially since Margaret Vernon was born in 1480!

### ***Margaret Vernon's Ancestors***

Margaret Vernon clearly has way too many ancestors to discuss in detail, so I'll just try to select some interesting ones. Let me start with her parents and then go back from there.

## Sir Henry Vernon and Anne Talbot

Margaret's parents were Sir Henry Vernon, Lord of Haddon, and Anne Talbot. Anne was a daughter of Sir John Talbot, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Shrewsbury, and Lady Elizabeth Butler. Sir Henry and his wife Anne lived in Haddon Hall in Bakewell, Derbyshire, England:



**Sir Henry Vernon, Lord of Haddon**

Birth: circa 1445  
Haddon, Derbyshire, England

Death: April 13, 1515 (65-74)  
Haddon Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, England

Place of Burial: St Bartholomews Church, Tong, Shropshire, England (United Kingdom)

Immediate Family: Son of Sir William Vernon and Margaret Swynsen, Lady Ferrers  
Husband of Anne Talbot  
Father of Elizabeth Vernon; Anne Vernon; Humphrey Vernon; Sir Richard de Vernon; Christopher Vernon and 7 others

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Henry-Vernon-Lord-of-Haddon/600000006444180273>

Sir Henry was my 15<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather:



Here is an excerpt from the Wikipedia article about Sir Henry:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Vernon\\_\(died\\_1515\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Vernon_(died_1515))

Sir Henry Vernon, KB (1441-1515), was a Tudor-era English landowner, politician, and courtier. He was the Controller of the household of Arthur, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII of England and heir to the throne until his untimely death.

Vernon was born into the prominent Vernon family of Cheshire and Derbyshire. His father, William Vernon, was Knight-Constable of England, Treasurer of Calais, and a Member of Parliament, while his grandfather Richard Vernon had been the Speaker of the House of Commons. His mother, Margaret Swynfen, was the heiress of Sir Robert Pype. Henry Vernon was one of twelve children, and was the principal heir, succeeding his father at the latter's death in 1467.

I note that the Wikipedia article lists his name as "Sir Henry Vernon, KB". The "KB" means Knight of the Bath -

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_the\\_Bath#Knights\\_of\\_the\\_Bath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Bath#Knights_of_the_Bath)

The name derives from the elaborate medieval ceremony for appointing a knight, which involved bathing (as a symbol of purification) as one of its elements. The knights so created were known as 'Knights of the Bath'.

Here is a photo of the present-day Haddon Hall:



Haddon Hall

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haddon\\_Hall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haddon_Hall)

Haddon Hall is an English country house on the River Wye near Bakewell, Derbyshire. In form a medieval manor house, it has been described as “the most complete and most interesting house of its period”. The origins of the hall date to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The current medieval and Tudor hall includes additions added at various stages between the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Vernon family acquired the Manor of Haddon by a 12<sup>th</sup>-century marriage between Sir Richard de Vernon and Alice Avenell, daughter of William Avenell II. [I note that Richard de Vernon, 5<sup>th</sup> Baron of Shipbrook (1155-1195), was my 22<sup>nd</sup>-great grandfather.<sup>1</sup>]

Sir Henry Vernon died on 13 April 1515, and was buried in St Bartholomew’s Church, Tong, near many of his family members. His wife, Anne Talbot, had predeceased him in 1494. Their tomb effigies, unlike the others in the church, were of stone.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.geni.com/people/Richard-de-Vernon-5th-Baron-of-Shipbrook/600000002116224849>



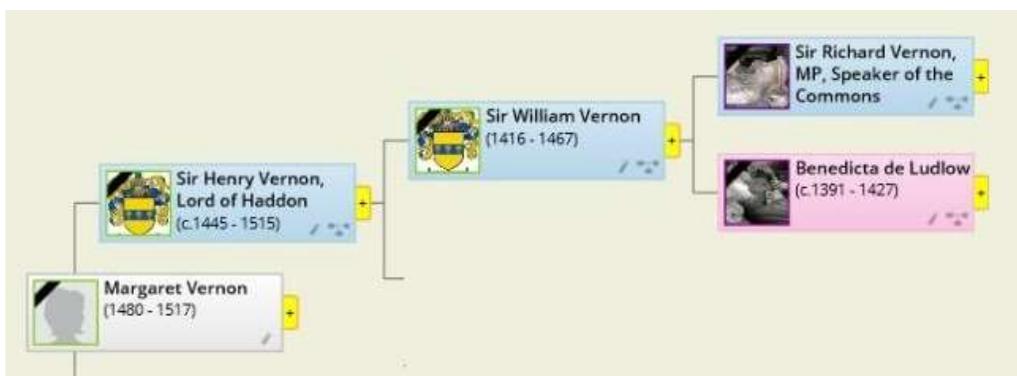
Here is a photo of St. Bartholomew's Church in Tong:



Well, I'm off to a good start with this narrative – Sir Henry Vernon was an interesting man and a lot is known about him!

**Sir Richard Vernon, MP, Speaker of the House of Commons**

I just discussed Sir Henry Vernon. His paternal grandfather was Sir Richard Vernon, MP (Member of Parliament):



Here is an excerpt from Sir Richard's profile on Ancestry.com:



**Sir Richard Vernon, MP, Speaker of the Commons**

Birth: circa 1390  
Hadon, Bakewell, Derbyshire, England

Death: August 24, 1451 (56-65)  
Haden Hal, Derbyshire, England

Immediate Family: Son of [Richard de Vernon, II](#) and [Joan verch Rhys](#)  
Husband of [Benedicta de Ludlow](#)  
Father of [Richard de Vernon](#); [Sir William Vernon](#); [Benedicta de Vernon](#); [Agnes Cokayne \(de Vernon\)](#) and [Elizabeth Vernon](#)

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Richard-Vernon-MP-Speaker-of-the-Commons/6000000006444180289>

Sir Richard was my 17<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather:



There is a VERY long article about Sir Richard on the Wikipedia.org website. Here are a few excerpts:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Vernon\\_\(speaker\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Vernon_(speaker))

Sir Richard Vernon (c. 1390 - 1451) was an English landowner, MP, and speaker of the House of Commons.

He was born into a long-established well-to-do family based at Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, the eldest son of Richard de Vernon (died 1400) and Joan verch Rhys (died 1439), daughter of Sir Rhys ap Gruffyd of Llansadwrn and Abermarlais, Carmarthenshire, and Wychnor, Staffordshire. His father died when he was ten years old, so he did not come into his estates until eleven years later. By this time, he had already married Benedicta de Ludlow of Tong, Shropshire. She was the daughter of Sir John Ludlow of Hodnet, Shropshire and Isabel de Lingen, the foundress of the chantry and college of Tong. They had at least four sons and four daughters.

[lots and lots omitted...]

Vernon became a member of Parliament for the first time in 1419, as a knight of the shire for Staffordshire. He was one of a number of Derbyshire magnates who were summoned early in 1420 to Westminster to discuss the defense of Normandy. Vernon represented Derbyshire in the parliament of 1422, the first of Henry VI's reign. In the following year, he

was appointed steward of the Duchy of Lancaster's estates in the High Peak, Derbyshire.

He represented Derbyshire again in the parliament of 1426 and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. The parliament met at Leicester Castle and was called the Parliament of Bats because members were forbidden to wear swords for fear of violence, and so carried clubs or bats. The key issue was the power struggle between the boy king's relatives, Cardinal Beaufort and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

Sir Richard and his wife are entombed in St. Bartholomew's Church in Tong. This church was to become a shrine for the **Vernon** family, accommodating generations of elaborate tombs.



Effigy of Sir Richard Vernon. St Bartholomew's Church, Tong, Shropshire.



Effigy of Benedicta de Ludlow (foreground), Sir Richard's wife. St Bartholomew's Church, Tong, Shropshire.

Here is another photo of St. Bartholomew's Church in Tong:



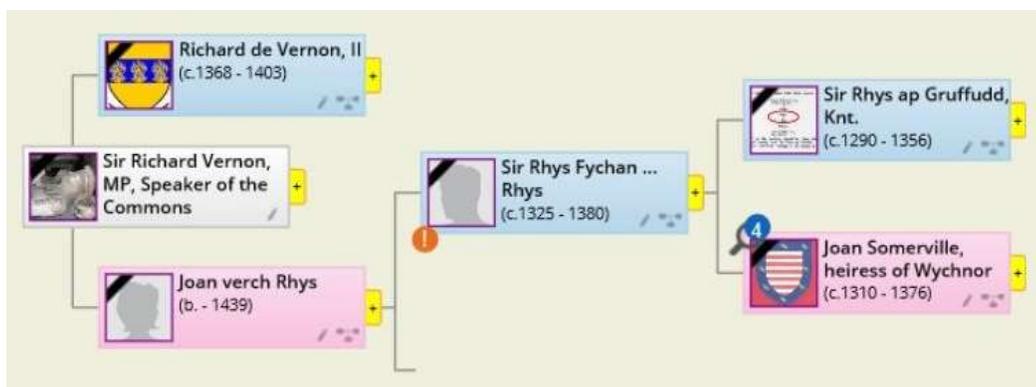
I note that Tong, Shropshire, is less than forty miles northeast of Bishop's Castle, where the **Oakley** family first took its surname in the early 1200's.

As an aside, the magnificent tombs in St. Bartholomew's Church in Tong have a connection with William Shakespeare – see:

<http://theshakespeareblog.com/2011/08/living-monuments-shakespeares-epitaphs/>

### Sir Rhys Fychan ap Sir Rhys

Sir Richard Vernon's mother was Joan verch Rhys, and her father was Sir Rhys Fychan ap Sir Rhys:



Based on their names, it is clear that they were of Welsh descent (recall that in Welsh, “ap” means son of and “verch” means daughter of). Here is part of Sir Rhys' profile:

**Sir Rhys Fychan ap Sir Rhys**

Birth: circa 1325

Death: 1380 (50-59)  
Wychnor, Staffordshire, England (United Kingdom)

Immediate Family: Son of Sir Rhys ap Gruffudd, Knt. and Joan Somerville, heiress of Wychnor  
Husband of Isabel Stackpole and Margaret la Zouche  
Father of Margred verch Rhys; Joan verch Rhys and Sir Thomas Griffith, Kt.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Rhys-ap-Sir-Rhys/600000010807853550>

And here is my line back to Sir Rhys:



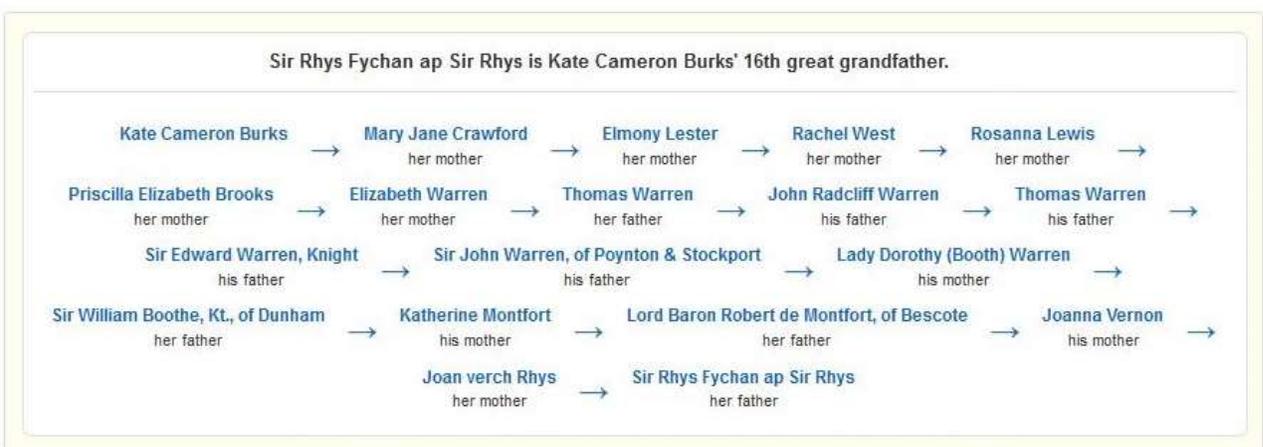
Oh no! This is one of those cases where Geni.com displays the “shortest blood relationship” – and this is NOT the line through Margaret Vernon and her great-grandfather Sir Richard Vernon. Instead, this line goes through Sir Richard’s sister, Joanna Vernon. On this line, Sir Rhys was my 18<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather.

I was able to combine my line back to Margaret Vernon with her line back to Sir Rhys:



On this line, Sir Rhys was my 19<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather.

Just for fun, I looked at the line from Kate Cameron Burks (my paternal grandmother) back to Sir Rhys:



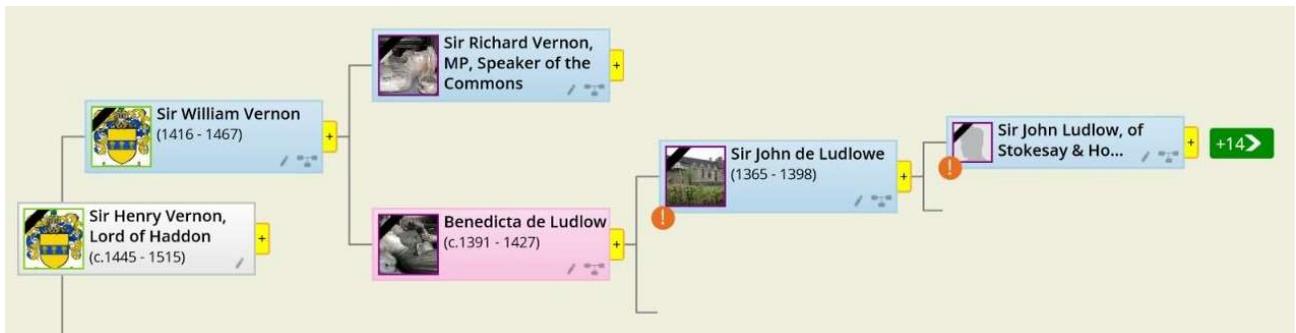
I also looked at the line from Ray Miller Oakley (my paternal grandfather) back to Sir Rhys:



Oh my! This is a completely different line than the others. This line goes through the **Miller** family. So I have at least three different lines going back to Sir Rhys. And once again, I learned that Ray and Kate were distant cousins – in this case, going back to Sir Rhys.

### Sir John Ludlow, of Stokesay & Hodnet

I'll now return to Sir Henry Vernon. Here is part of his pedigree:



I'll follow the line through his paternal grandmother, Benedicta de Ludlow, and go back to his 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandfather, Sir John Ludlow, of Stokesay & Hodnet:

**Lord John de Ludelowe, of Stokesay & Hodnet**

Birth: February 08, 1325  
Stokesay, Ludlow, Shropshire, England (United Kingdom)

Death: after circa 1382  
Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, England, United Kingdom

Immediate Family: Son of Laurence de Ludlowe, of Stokesay & Hodnet and Hawisse d'Ervassal  
Husband of Lady Joan de Sibbeton  
Father of Richard (Sir) de Ludelowe, of Stokesay & Hodnet; Sir John de Ludlowe and Thomas de Ludelowe

Here is some information about Sir John from his profile on Geni.com:

- Owner of Stokesay Castle, Salop (ancient name for Shropshire)
- Property owned in Hodnet
- Wool merchant
- Steward of the King's Castle of Montgomery in Montgomeryshire, Wales
- Knight of the Shire for Salop (1357)
- Attended Parliament six times (between 1358 and 1377)

- High Sheriff of Salop (the oldest secular office under the Crown) from 1360 to 1362
- High Sheriff of Salop (principal law enforcement officer in the county) in 1378

Here are some photos of Stokesay Castle:



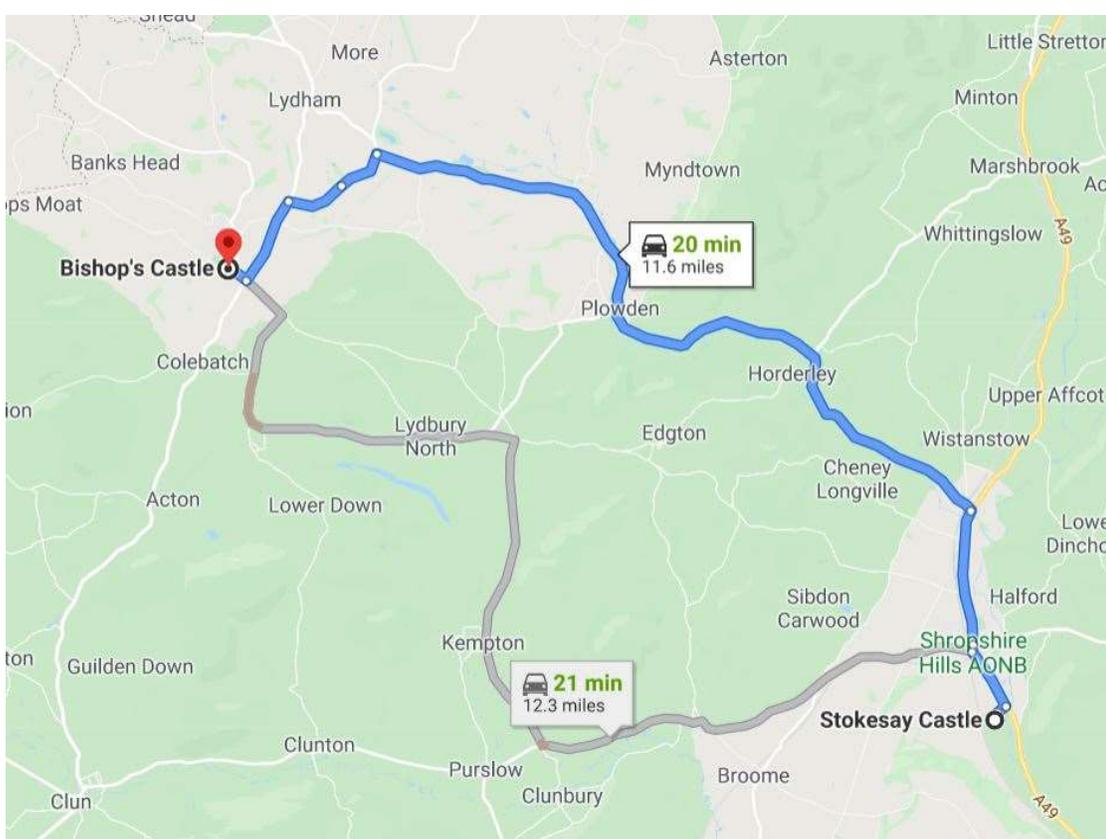
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokesay\\_Castle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokesay_Castle)

Stokesay Castle is one of the finest surviving fortified manor houses in England and is situated at Stokesay in Shropshire. It was largely built in its present form in the late 13th century by Laurence de Ludlow, on the earlier castle (some of which still survives). Laurence de Ludlow was one of the leading wool merchants in England, who intended it to form a secure private house and generate income as a commercial estate.

Architecturally, Stokesay Castle is “one of the best-preserved medieval fortified manor houses in England”, according to historian Henry Summerson. The castle comprises a walled, moated enclosure, with an entrance way through a 17th-century timber and plaster gatehouse. Inside, the courtyard faces a stone hall and solar block, protected by two stone towers. The hall features a 13th-century wooden-beamed ceiling, and 17th-century carved figures ornament the gatehouse and the solar. The castle was never intended to be a serious military fortification, but its style was intended to echo the much larger castles being built by Edward I in North Wales. Originally designed as a prestigious, secure, comfortable home, the castle has changed very little since the 13th century, and is a rare, surviving example of a near complete set of medieval buildings.

Stokesay is about 10 miles southeast of Bishop’s Castle, Shropshire, where the **Oakley** family first used the **Oakley** surname in the early 1200’s. In fact, the drive from Stokesay Castle to Bishop’s Castle goes through Plowden (see Google Map below), which is likely the family name of the progenitor of the **Oakley** line.

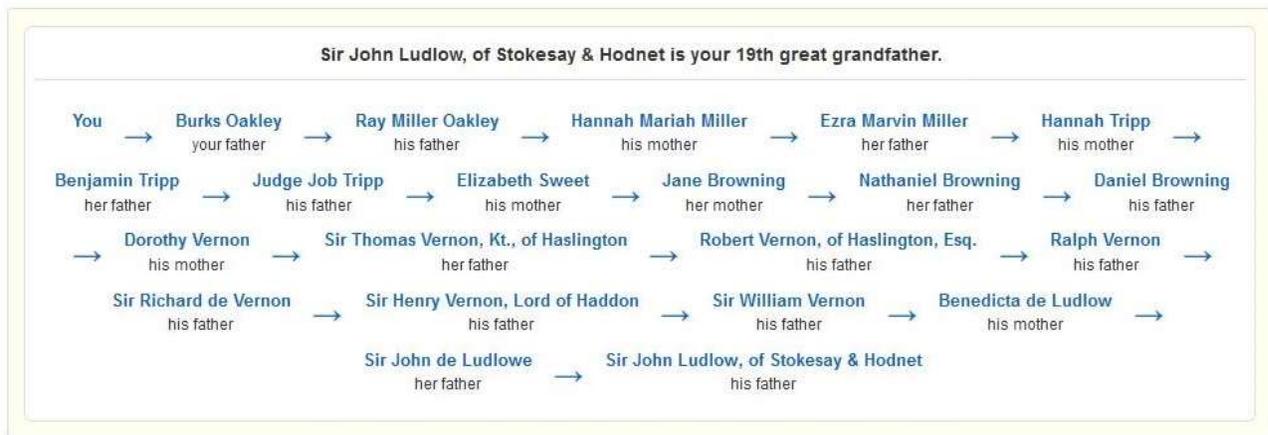
“I believe that in my research of the Oakley ancestors, I came through the second main line of Philip Oakeley of Oakeley Parish near Bishop’s Castle in Shropshire, England. Philip was born about 1203 A.D., the son of Roger Plowden of Lydbury North, Shropshire, England.” – from *The Oakley Ancestral History – The Long Island Branch* by David Arthur Oakley; published 1996.



Google Map showing the drive from Stokesay Castle to Bishop’s Castle.

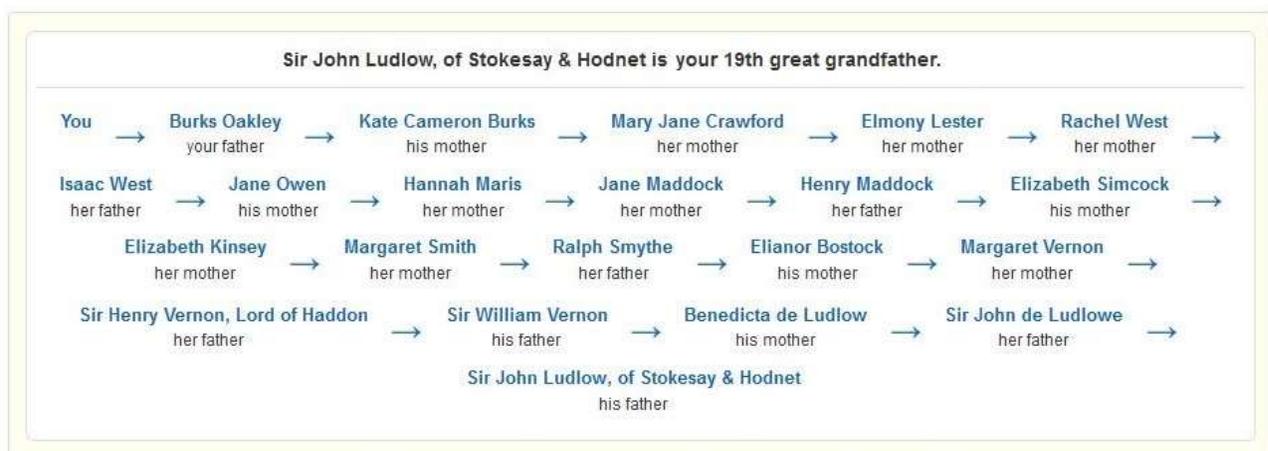
Note that the alternate route between Stokesay Castle and Bishop's Castle goes through Lydbury North. I visited Lydbury North in September 2019 (see photos in Appendix).

Having written all of this about Stokesay Castle, remember that I got here because I was looking into Sir Henry Vernon's 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandfather, Sir John Ludlow, of Stokesay & Hodnet. For completeness, here is my line going back to Sir John:



Oh no! Another case of the “shortest blood relationship” on Geni.com – this is NOT the line through Margaret Vernon and Sir Henry Vernon. Instead, this line goes through a number of other **Vernon** ancestors, and then my **Miller-Tripp** ancestors.

Here is my reconstructed line back to Sir John going through Margaret Vernon and Sir Henry Vernon:



On this line, Sir John was my 19<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather. I have no idea why Geni.com decided to display the other line, since they both are the same number of generations.

At this point, I've probably covered enough of Margaret Vernon's ancestors on her father's side of the family, so let me move on to her mother's side of the family. Here is her maternal pedigree:



Recall that five of her 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandparents were +30, meaning that all of their ancestors are known for another four generations.

### John Talbot, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury

Margaret's mother was Anne Talbot (1445-1494). Anne's paternal grandfather was John Talbot, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury (1392-1453):



**John Talbot**

Birth: circa 1392  
Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England

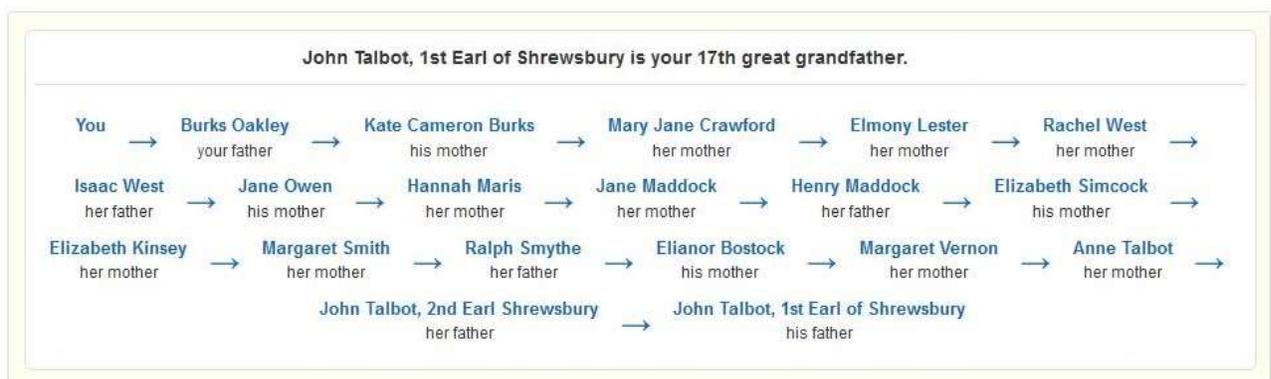
Death: July 17, 1453 (56-65)  
Castillon, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France

Place of Burial: St.Alkmund's Church, Whitchurch, Salop, Shropshire, England, United Kingdom

Immediate Family: Son of Richard Talbot, 4th Baron Talbot and Ankaret le Strange, Baroness of Talbot  
Husband of Maud de Neville, Countess of Shrewsbury, Baroness Furniville and Margaret Talbot (de Beauchamp), Countess Talbot  
Father of Ann Talbot; Thomas Talbot; John Talbot, 2nd Earl Shrewsbury; Parkin Talbot; Katherine Talbot and 8 others

<https://www.geni.com/people/John-Talbot-1st-Earl-of-Shrewsbury/600000002113066241>

John Talbot was my 17<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather:



Here is an excerpt from his entry on Wikipedia:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Talbot,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Shrewsbury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Talbot,_1st_Earl_of_Shrewsbury)

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, 1st Earl of Waterford, 7th Baron Talbot, KG (c. 1387 – 17 July 1453), known as “Old Talbot”, was an English

nobleman and a noted military commander during the Hundred Years' War. He was the most renowned in England and most feared in France of the English captains in the last stages of the conflict. Known as a tough, cruel, and quarrelsome man, Talbot distinguished himself militarily in a time of decline for the English. Called the "English Achilles" and the "Terror of the French", he is lavishly praised in the plays of Shakespeare. The manner of his death, leading a charge against artillery, has come to symbolize the passing of the age of chivalry. He also held the subsidiary titles of 10th Baron Strange of Blackmere and 6th Baron Furnivall jure uxoris. He is portrayed heroically in Shakespeare's Henry VI, Part 1: "Valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Created, for his rare success in arms". Talbot's failures are all blamed on Fastolf and feuding factions in the English court.

Note that he was "KG" – Knight of the Garter.

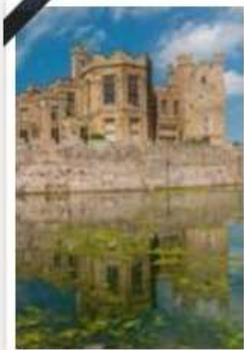
Here is a painting from his Wikipedia entry:



Detail of illuminated miniature from the Talbot Shrewsbury Book showing John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, KG, with his dog, presenting the book to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, 1445. His robe displays several encircled Garters.

### **Thomas de Neville, 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Furnivale**

John Talbot's wife was Maud de Neville, and her father was Thomas de Neville (1362-1406):



**Thomas de Neville, 5th Baron Furnivall**

Birth: circa 1362  
Raby Castle, Durham, England

Death: March 14, 1406 (39-48)  
Worksop Priory, Nottinghamshire, England

Immediate Family: Son of [John de Neville, 3rd Baron Neville de Raby](#) and [Maud de Percy, Lady Neville](#)  
Husband of [Joan de Furnival, Baroness Furnivalle](#) and [Ankaret le Strange, Baroness of Talbot](#)  
Father of [Margaret de Neville](#); [Maud de Neville, Countess of Shrewsbury, Baroness Furnivalle](#) and [Joan De Neville](#)

<https://www.geni.com/people/Thomas-de-Neville-5th-Baron-Furnivall/6000000001744979846>

Thomas de Neville was my 18<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather:



Here is some information about Sir Thomas from his profile on Geni.com:

Sir Thomas Neville, Lord Furnival, Treasurer of England, Keeper of Annandale, Keeper of the Castles of Berwick-on-Tweed, Alnwick, & Warkworth, Constable of Lochmaben Castle. He married Joan de Furnevalle, daughter of William de Furnevalle, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Furnivalle. When William died in 1383 without any male heirs, Joan became 5<sup>th</sup> Baroness Furnivalle and Thomas de Neville was styled as 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Furnival.

He was created 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Neville of Halumshire later in 1383. He held the office of Keeper of Annadale, Constable of Lochmaben Castle in the West Scottish Marches, Keeper of Alnwick, Beriwck and Warkworth Castles. He held the office of a Member of the Great Council of King Henry IV in 1404, the office of Joint War Treasurer between 1404 and 1406, and the office of Treasurer of England between July 1406 and November 1406.

### John de Neville, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Neville de Raby

Now let's go back one more generation to Sir Thomas' father, John de Neville, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Neville de Raby:



**John de Neville, 3rd Baron Neville de Raby**

Birth: 1328  
Raby, Durham,, County Durham, England, United Kingdom

Death: October 17, 1388 (59-60)  
Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland,, England, United Kingdom

Place of Burial: Durham Cathedral, Durham, County Durham, England

Immediate Family: Son of [Ralph de Neville, 2nd Baron Neville de Raby](#) and [Alice de Audley, Baroness Neville](#)  
Husband of [Maud de Percy, Lady Neville](#) and [Elizabeth Latimer, Baroness Latimer of Corby](#)  
Father of [Alice de Neville](#); [Thomas de Neville, 5th Baron Furnivall](#); [Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland](#); [Matilda de Neville](#); [Maud de Neville](#) and 8 others

<https://www.geni.com/people/John-de-Neville-3rd-Baron-Neville-de-Raby/600000000550319999>

Here is my line back to Sir John:



Oops! This is an **Oakley** line – not the **Burks** line I was expecting to see. I was able to reconstruct the **Burks** line, which goes through Margaret Vernon:



On this line, Sir John was my 19<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather (on the **Oakley** line, he was my 17<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather).

Here are some excerpts from the Wikipedia article about Sir John:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Neville,\\_3rd\\_Baron\\_Neville\\_de\\_Raby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Neville,_3rd_Baron_Neville_de_Raby)

John Neville, 3rd Baron Neville, KG (c.1337 – 17 October 1388) was an English peer and soldier.

He was born between 1337 and 1340 at Raby Castle, County Durham, the eldest son of Ralph Neville, 2nd Baron Neville de Raby by his wife Alice Audley, a daughter of Hugh de Audley of Stratton Audley in Oxfordshire and sister of Hugh de Audley, 1st Earl of Gloucester, 1st Baron Audley (c.1291-1347) of Stratton Audley. He had five brothers, including Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, and four sisters.

Cokayne notes that Neville's public career was as active as his father's had been. He fought against the Scots at the Battle of Neville's Cross on 17 October 1346 as a captain under his father, was knighted about 1360 after a skirmish near Paris while serving under Sir Walter Manny, and fought in Aquitaine in 1366, and again in 1373-4.

At his father's death on 5 August 1367, he succeeded to the title, and had livery of his lands in England and Scotland in October of that year.

From 1367, on he had numerous commissions issued to him, and in 1368 served as joint ambassador to France. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1369. In July 1370, he was appointed Admiral of the North, and in November of that year a joint commissioner to treat with Genoa. He was Steward of the King's Household in 1372, and in July of that year was part of an expedition to Brittany. For the next several years he served in Scotland and the Scottish Marches. In 1378 he had licence to fortify Raby Castle, and in June of the same year was in Gascony, where he was appointed Keeper of Fronsac Castle and Lieutenant of Gascony. He spent several years in Gascony, and was among the forces which raised the siege of Mortaigne in 1381. On his return to England, he was again appointed Warden of the Marches. In May 1383 and March 1387, he was a joint commissioner to treat of peace with Scotland, and in July 1385 was to accompany the King to Scotland.

Neville died at Newcastle upon Tyne on 17 October 1388. In his will he requested burial in Durham Cathedral by his first wife, Maud. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland.

Here is a photo of Raby Castle:



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raby\\_Castle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raby_Castle)

Raby Castle is a medieval castle located near Staindrop in County Durham, England, among 200 acres of deer park. It was built by John Neville, 3rd Baron Neville de Raby, between approximately 1367 and 1390. Cecily Neville, the mother of the Kings Edward IV and Richard III, was born here.



### King Edward I of England

Here again is Margaret Vernon's pedigree on her maternal side:



Margaret's mother was Anne Talbot. Let me go back on her **Talbot** line, and then go back a few more generations. This got me to King Edward I of England:



In Chapter 50, I described how I have twelve separate lines back to King Edward I – see:

<http://www.burksoakley.com/QuincyOakleyGenealogy/50-MyLines-to-KingEdward.pdf>

Well, the line through Anne Talbot is another one – I missed it when I looked into this topic earlier.

Without going into any details, I'll just mention a few more medieval rulers who were ancestors of King Edward I, and therefore ancestors of Margaret Vernon:

- Charlemagne was Margaret Vernon's 19<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather.
- William "the Conqueror", King of England, was Margaret Vernon's 11<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather.
- Alfred the Great, king of The Anglo-Saxons, was Margaret Vernon's 18<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather.

### Joan FitzAlan, Baroness Bergavenny

Joan FitzAlan was one of Margaret Vernon's 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandmothers (see pedigree chart on the previous page). She was the wife of Sir William de Beauchamp, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Abergavenny. Here is part of her profile from Geni.com:



**Joan de Beauchamp FitzAlan, Baroness Bergavenny**

Birth: 1375  
Arundel, Sussex, England (United Kingdom)

Death: November 14, 1435 (59-60)  
Black Friars, Herefordshire, England (United Kingdom)

Place of Burial: Black Friars, Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom

Immediate Family: Daughter of Richard FitzAlan, 11th Earl of Arundel and Elizabeth de Bohun, Countess of Arundel  
Wife of Sir William de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Abergavenny  
Mother of Richard de Beauchamp, 1st Earl of Worcester; Elizabeth "Joan" Beauchamp, Countess of Ormond and Reybourne Beauchamp

<https://www.geni.com/people/Joan-de-Beauchamp-Baroness-Bergavenny/6000000000804995015>

Lady Joan was my 18<sup>th</sup>-great grandmother:



Here is an excerpt from the Wikipedia article about her:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan\\_FitzAlan,\\_Baroness\\_Bergavenny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_FitzAlan,_Baroness_Bergavenny)

Lady Joan FitzAlan was born in 1375, at Arundel Castle, Sussex, England, one of the seven children of Richard FitzAlan, 11th Earl of Arundel, Earl of Surrey, and his first wife Elizabeth de Bohun. Her only surviving brother was Thomas FitzAlan, 12th Earl of Arundel, of whom Joan was his co-heiress. Her paternal grandparents were Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel and Eleanor of Lancaster, and her maternal grandparents were William de Bohun, 1st Earl of Northampton and Elizabeth de Badlesmere.

On 3 April 1385, her mother died. Joan was about ten years old.

On 21 September 1397, Joan's father, the Earl of Arundel, who was also one of the Lords Appellant, was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, on charges of high treason against King Richard II of England. The Earl had always enjoyed much popularity with the citizens of London. His titles and estates were forfeited to the Crown. In October 1400, the new king Henry IV who had ascended the throne following Richard's deposition in 1399, restored the titles and estates to Thomas FitzAlan, Joan's brother. He became the 12th Earl of Arundel and Earl of Surrey.

On 23 July 1392, Joan was married to William de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Bergavenny (c.1344 - 8 May 1411), the son of Thomas de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick and Katherine Mortimer. He was more than thirty years Joan's senior.

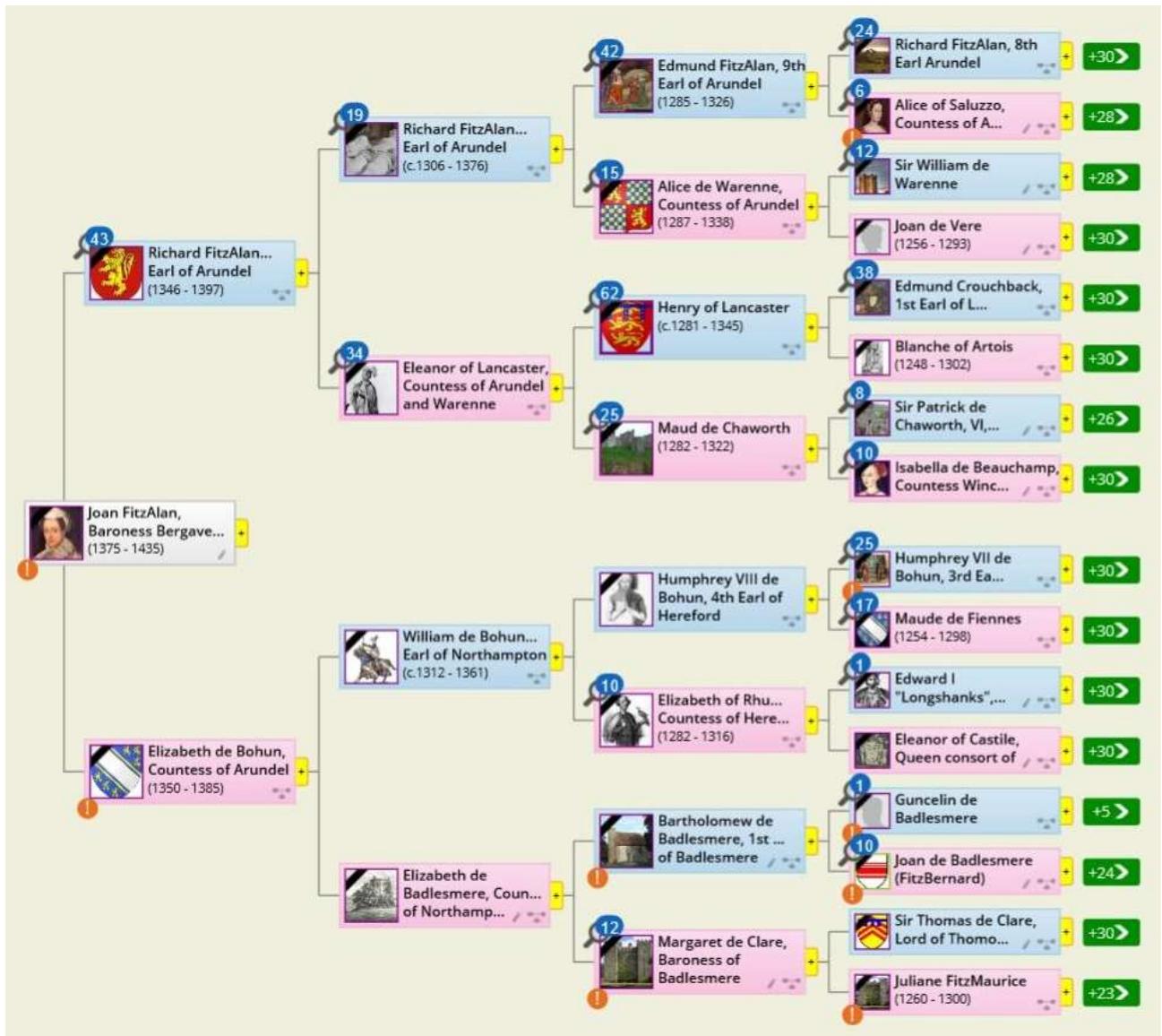
The marriage produced a son and a daughter:

Richard de Beauchamp, 1st Earl of Worcester, 2nd Baron Bergavenny (born before 1397 – died 1422), married Isabel le Despenser, daughter of Thomas le Despenser, 1st Earl of Gloucester and Constance of York, by whom he had one daughter Elizabeth de Beauchamp, Lady of Abergavenny.

Joan de Beauchamp (1396 – 3 August 1430), married 28 August 1413 James Butler, 4th Earl of Ormond, son of James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond and Anne Welles, by whom she had five children, including Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond.

Joan, Baroness Bergavenny, died on 14 November 1435, at the age of 60. She was buried in Black Friars, Hereford.

Her pedigree is amazing!



All her ancestors are known for the next four generations.

### Sir William de Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny

Joan FitzAlan's husband was Sir William de Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny:



### Sir William de Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny

Birth: circa 1358  
 Castle Elmley, Elmley, Worcestershire, England (United Kingdom)

Death: May 08, 1411 (48-57)  
 Black Friars, Hereford, Herefordshire, England

Place of Burial: Black Friars, Hereford, Herefordshire, England

Immediate Family: Son of [Thomas de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick](#) and [Katherine Mortimer, Countess of Warwick](#)  
 Husband of [Joan FitzAlan, Baroness Bergavenny](#)  
 Father of [Richard de Beauchamp, 1st Earl of Worcester](#), [Elizabeth "Joan" Beauchamp, Countess of Ormond and Reybourne Beauchamp](#)

Note that Abergavenny and Bergavenny are used interchangeably.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baron\\_Bergavenny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baron_Bergavenny)

The title Baron Bergavenny (or Abergavenny) was created several times in the Peerage of England.

Sir William was my 18<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather:



Here is a brief excerpt from the Wikipedia article about Sir William:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_de\\_Beauchamp,\\_1st\\_Baron\\_Bergavenny](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_de_Beauchamp,_1st_Baron_Bergavenny)

William de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Bergavenny, KG (1343-411), was an English peer. He was the fourth son of Thomas Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick, and Katherine Mortimer. He served under Sir John Chandos during the Hundred Years' War and was created a Knight of the Garter in 1376. He served as Captain of Calais in 1383.

Upon the death of his first cousin once removed, John Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, in 1389, William inherited the lordship of Abergavenny, including Abergavenny Castle. He was summoned to Parliament on 23 July 1392 as "William Beauchamp de Bergavenny", by which he is held to have become Baron Bergavenny, a barony by writ. In 1399, he was appointed Justiciar of South Wales and Governor of Pembroke. Bergavenny died in 1411 and was buried at Black Friars, Hereford.

Here is a painting of Sir William:



Sir William's profile on Geni.com states that he was born at Elmley Castle:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elmley\\_Castle\\_\(castle\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elmley_Castle_(castle))

Elmley Castle, located 1/2 mile south of the village of Elmley Castle and 12 miles south-east of the city of Worcester, in Worcestershire, was a late 11th century earthwork and timber castle which received stone additions in the 12th and possibly 13th centuries. Nothing but the earthworks survive.

The ruins of this important Norman and medieval castle, built within the former manor of Elmley, are located on the flanks of Bredon Hill, 1/2 mile to the south of the village to which it gives its name. The site is likely to have been an Iron Age camp, close to other Conderton. The castle is believed to have been built by Robert le Despenser d'Abetot, Steward to King William II. Robert died childless in about 1098, when his sole heir was his brother Urse d'Abetot (c.1040 –1108), first feudal baron of Salwarpe in Worcestershire, whose daughter Emmeline married Walter de Beauchamp. It remained the seat of the Beauchamp family until 1268 when William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, inherited the Earldom of Warwick together with Warwick Castle from his maternal uncle William Maudit, 8th Earl of Warwick.



The earthworks remaining of Elmley Castle.

### **Richard FitzAlan, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel**

Joan FitzAlan's father was Richard FitzAlan, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel. He was the fellow I mentioned above who was beheaded.



### Richard FitzAlan, 11th Earl of Arundel

**Birth:** 1346  
Arundel, Sussex, England

**Death:** September 21, 1397 (50-51)  
Cheapside, London, Middlesex, England  
(Beheaded )

**Place of Burial:** Church of the Augustin Friars, Bread Street,  
London, England

**Immediate Family:** Son of [Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel](#) and [Eleanor of Lancaster, Countess of Arundel and Warenne](#)  
Husband of [Elizabeth de Bohun, Countess of Arundel](#) and [Philippa de Mortimer](#)  
Father of [Eleanor FitzAlan, of Arundel](#); [Elizabeth FitzAlan, Duchess of Norfolk](#); [William FitzAlan](#); [Joan FitzAlan, Baroness Bergavenny](#); [Lady Alice FitzAlan, Baroness Cherleton](#) and 3 others

<https://www.geni.com/people/Richard-FitzAlan-11th-Earl-of-Arundel/6000000000796860964>

Note that the Earldom was created several times, so the numbering is confusing.<sup>2</sup> So he is listed as the 11<sup>th</sup> Earl on Geni.com, but the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl on Wikipedia. Go figure!

Here is an excerpt from his Wikipedia article:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_FitzAlan,\\_4th\\_Earl\\_of\\_Arundel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_FitzAlan,_4th_Earl_of_Arundel)

Richard FitzAlan, 4th Earl of Arundel, 9th Earl of Surrey, KG (1346-1397), was an English medieval nobleman and military commander. He was the son of Richard FitzAlan, 3rd Earl of Arundel, and Eleanor of Lancaster. He succeeded his father to the title of Earl of Arundel on 24 January 1376.

His brother was Thomas Arundel, the Bishop of Ely from 1374 to 1388, Archbishop of York from 1388 to 1397, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1397 and from 1399 until his death in 1414.

At the coronation of Richard II, Richard FitzAlan carried the crown.

In 1386, Richard II named Richard FitzAlan 'Admiral of England' and made him a Knight of the Garter. As Admiral of England, he defeated a Franco-Spanish-Flemish fleet off Margate in March 1387.

FitzAlan was one of the Lords Appellant who accused and condemned Richard II's favorites. He made himself particularly odious to the King by refusing to spare the life of Sir Simon de Burley, who had been condemned by the Merciless Parliament. This was even after the queen, Anne of Bohemia, went down on her knees before them to beg for mercy. King Richard never forgave this humiliation and planned and waited for his moment of revenge.

FitzAlan was named Governor of Brest in 1388.

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<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl\\_of\\_Arundel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Arundel)

His first wife was Elizabeth de Bohun, daughter of William de Bohun, 1st Earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth de Badlesmere. They married around 28 September 1359 and had seven children.

After the death of his first wife in 1385, FitzAlan married Philippa Mortimer, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March. Her mother was Philippa Plantagenet, a granddaughter of King Edward III.

On 12 July 1397, FitzAlan was arrested for his opposition to Richard II, as well as plotting with Gloucester to imprison the king. He stood trial at Westminster and was attainted.<sup>3</sup> He was beheaded on 21 September 1397 and was buried in the church of the Augustin Friars, Bread Street, London. Tradition holds that his final words were said to the executioner, "Torment me not long, strike off my head in one blow".

In October 1400, the attainder was reversed, and Richard's son Thomas succeeded to his father's estates and honors.

Here is my line back to Lord FitzAlan:



Oops! Once again, I get a "shortest blood relationship" connecting me back to Richard FitzAlan – and this is not the line through Richard's daughter Joan FitzAlan. But it does go through Kate Cameron Burks.

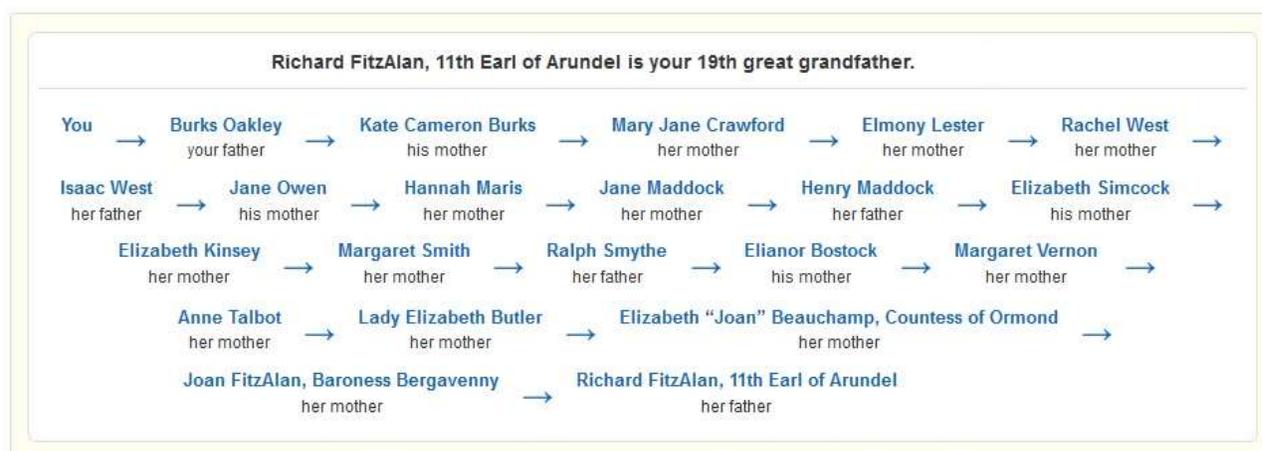
For fun, I looked to see if Ray Miller Oakley was descended from Lord Richard:



Yes! This is a totally new line going back to Richard FitzAlan. So once again, I see that Ray Miller Oakley and his wife Kate Cameron Burks were distant cousins – this time, going back to Richard FitzAlan.

<sup>3</sup> to pass judgment of death upon a person; condemn by bill of attainder.

For completeness, here is my reconstructed line going back to Richard FitzAlan through Margaret Vernon:



On this line, Richard was my 19<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather.

### James 'the White Earl' Butler, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormond

Recall that Margaret Vernon's mother was Anne Talbot. Anne's maternal grandfather was James 'the White Earl' Butler, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormond (1392-1452). Here is part of his profile from Geni.com:

**James 'the White Earl' Butler, 4th Earl of Ormond**

Birth: circa 1392  
Kilkenny Castle, Kildare, Leinster, Ireland

Death: August 22, 1452 (55-64)  
Ardee, Louth, Leinster, Ireland

Place of Burial: Saint Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Ireland

Immediate Family: Son of James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond and Anne Welles, Countess of Ormond  
Husband of Elizabeth "Joan" Beauchamp, Countess of Ormond and Lady Joan Fitzgerald  
Father of Sir James Butler, 5th Earl of Ormonde and 1st Earl of Wiltshire; Ellen Butler; Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond; John Butler, 6th. Earl of Ormonde and Lady Elizabeth Butler

<https://www.geni.com/people/James-Butler-4th-Earl-of-Ormond/6000000003243285102>

It is interesting to note that the Earl was Irish. Here is an excerpt from his Wikipedia article:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Butler,\\_3rd\\_Earl\\_of\\_Ormond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Butler,_3rd_Earl_of_Ormond)

James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond (1359-1405), was a noble in the Peerage of Ireland. He acceded to the title in 1382 and built Gowran Castle three years later close to the centre of Gowran, making it his usual residence, whence his common epithet, The Earl of Gowran.

In 1391, Butler purchased Kilkenny Castle from the Despencer family. He also built the castle of Dunfert (also called Danefort) and in 1386 founded a Friary of minorities at Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire.

In 1384, he was deputy to Sir Philip Courtenay, the Lieutenant of Ireland, who was the nephew of the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Courtenay.

The two men for a time were united in opposition to Robert Wikeford, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who resented the Butler dynasty's power and influence. Butler's title was Governor of Ireland.

On 25 July 1392, Butler was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland as he was again in 1401. On the departure of Sir Stephen Scrope<sup>4</sup> to England on 26 October 1404, he was appointed keeper of the peace and governor of counties Kilkenny and Tipperary. He was vested with full power to treat with, to execute, to protect, and to give safe conduct to any rebels, etc.

Sometime before 17 June 1386, he married Anne Welles, the daughter of John de Welles, 4th Baron Welles, by his spouse Maud (née de Roos). They had five children. Anne Welles died on 13 November 1397, around the age of 37. In 1399, the Earl married Katherine FitzGerald of Desmond. They had four children.

James died in Gowran Castle in 1405 and is buried in St. Mary's Collegiate Church Gowran together with his father James Butler, 2nd Earl of Ormond, his grandfather James Butler, 1st Earl of Ormond and his great great grandfather Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick and 6th Chief Butler of Ireland. James the 2nd Earl was usually called The Noble Earl, being a great-grandson, through his mother, Eleanor de Bohun, of King Edward I of England.

Here is my line back to the Earl:



He was my 17<sup>th</sup>-grandfather. The Wikipedia article included "In 1391, Butler purchased Kilkenny Castle from the Despencer family." Here is an excerpt from the Wikipedia article about Kilkenny Castle:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilkenny\\_Castle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilkenny_Castle)

Kilkenny Castle (Irish: Caisleán Chill Chainnigh) is a castle in Kilkenny, Ireland built in 1195 to control a fording-point of the River Nore and the junction of several routeways. It was a symbol of Norman occupation and in its original thirteenth-century condition it would have formed an important element of the defenses of the town with four large circular corner towers and a massive ditch.

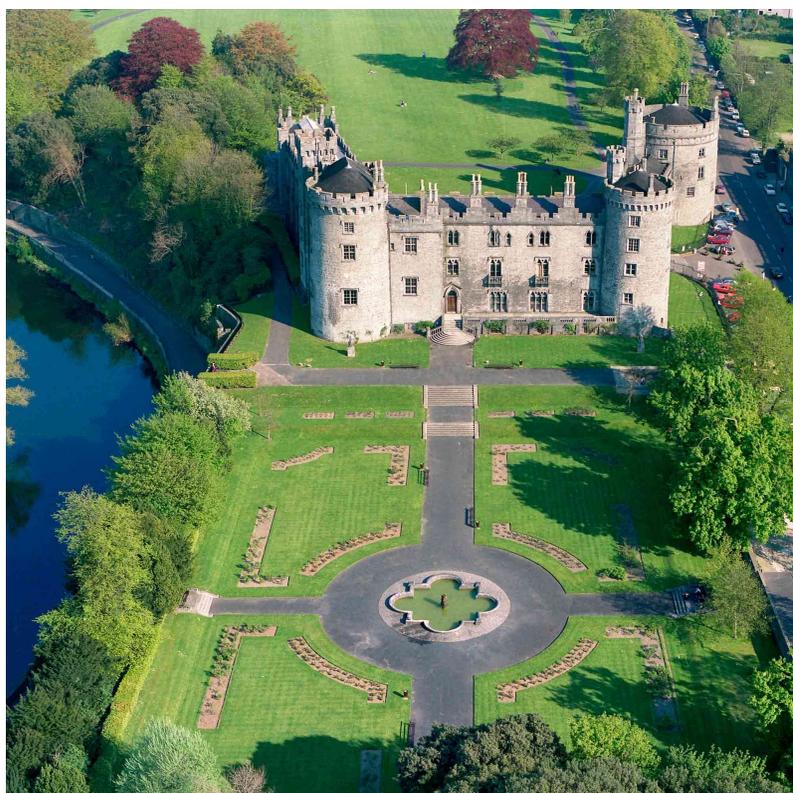
The Castle became the seat to a very powerful family, the Butlers of Ormonde. The Butler family (who changed their name from FitzWalter in

<sup>4</sup> Sir Stephen Scrope, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was my 18<sup>th</sup>-great uncle;  
<https://www.geni.com/people/Stephen-Le-Scrope/600000006444043755>

1185) arrived in Ireland with the Norman invasion. They originally settled in Gowran where James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond, built Gowran Castle in 1385. The family had become wealthy and James bought Kilkenny Castle in 1391 and established himself as ruler of the area. The Butler dynasty then ruled the surrounding area for centuries. Many of the family, including James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond, are buried in St. Mary's Collegiate Church Gowran.

Among the many notable members of the Butler family was Lady Margaret Butler (1465-1539, the daughter of Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond. Lady Margaret Butler was born in Kilkenny Castle. She married Sir William Boleyn and was the paternal grandmother of Anne Boleyn,<sup>5</sup> second wife of King Henry VIII of England.

Here are several photos of Kilkenny Castle:

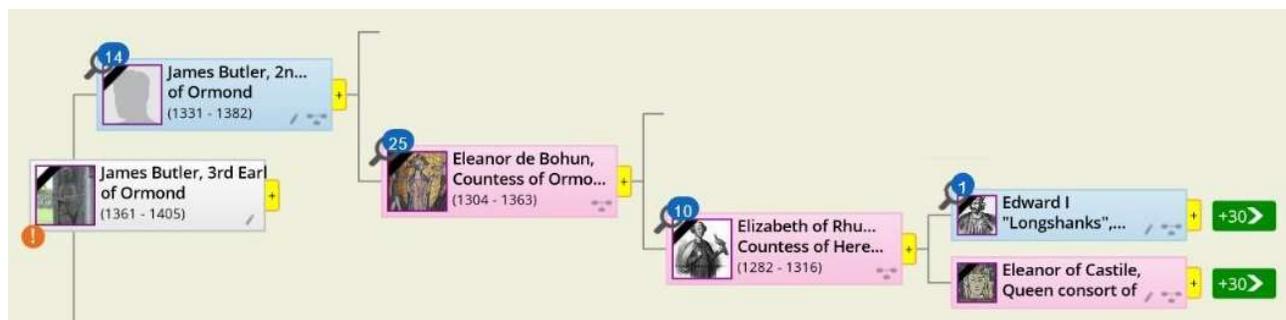


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<sup>5</sup> Anne Boleyn (1501-1536) was Queen of England from 1533 to 1536 as the second wife of King Henry VIII. Their marriage, and her execution for treason by beheading, made her a key figure in the political and religious upheaval that marked the start of the English Reformation.

The Wikipedia article about the White Earl included “James the 2nd Earl was usually called The Noble Earl, being a great-grandson, through his mother, Eleanor de Bohun, of King Edward I of England.” So this is another line back to King Edward I!

Here is the line from James Butler back to King Edward I:



Recall that I wrote about my twelve lines back to King Edward I:

<http://www.burksoakley.com/QuincyOakleyGenealogy/50-MyLines-to-KingEdward.pdf>

Well, this is yet another line to add to the group.

### Anne Welles, Countess of Ormond

James “The White Earl” Butler’s mother was Anne Welles, Countess of Ormond (1359-1390):



### Anne Welles, Countess of Ormond

**Birth:** 1359  
Gainsby, Lincolnshire, England

**Death:** March 24, 1390 (30-31)  
Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny, Kilkenny, Ireland

**Immediate Family:** Daughter of [John de Welles, 4th Baron Welles](#) and [Maud de Ros, Lady Welles](#)  
Wife of [James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond](#)  
Mother of [James 'the White Earl' Butler, 4th Earl of Ormond](#); [Ann Butler](#) and [Sir Richard Butler](#)  
Sister of [Margery Welles](#) and [John de Welles, 5th Baron Welles](#)

<https://www.geni.com/people/Anne-Welles-Countess-of-Ormond/600000003636924162>

Here is my line back to her:



She was my 18<sup>th</sup>-great grandmother. Here is an excerpt from the Wikipedia article about her:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne\\_Welles,\\_Countess\\_of\\_Ormond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Welles,_Countess_of_Ormond)

Anne Butler, Countess of Ormond (née Welles; 1360-1397), was the first wife of Irish noble James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond, and the mother of James Butler, 4th Earl of Ormond. She was the first countess of Ormond to live at Kilkenny Castle, Ireland.

Anne Welles was born in Grainsby, Lincolnshire, England in 1360, the daughter of John de Welles, 4th Baron Welles and Maud de Ros. She had an elder brother John de Welles, 5th Baron Welles (born 20 April 1352), who married Eleanor de Mowbray, by whom he had issue. She had a sister Margery de Welles, who married firstly, John de Huntingfield, 1st Baron Huntingfield and secondly, Stephen Scrope, 2nd Baron Scrope of Masham.<sup>6</sup>

Prior to 17 June 1386, Anne Welles married James Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond. He twice served as Lord Justice of Ireland. Upon her marriage to the earl, she assumed the title Countess of Ormond.

In September 1391, James purchased Kilkenny Castle from Hugh le Despenser, and the Ormonds subsequently made this magnificent stone fortification set in a park their chief residence with the earl using this as a base from which he ruled over the district. Previously they had lived at Gowran Castle. James and Anne hosted King Richard II when he visited Kilkenny Castle in 1395. King Richard showed his favour to the earl and countess by acting as godfather to their second son, named Richard in honour of the king.

It was suggested by Frederick Tupper, Professor of English at the University of Vermont, that Anne was commemorated as "Anelida, Queen of Armenia", in Geoffrey Chaucer's poem *Anelida and Arcite* with "Arcite" having been her husband.

Anne Welles has a remarkably complete pedigree:

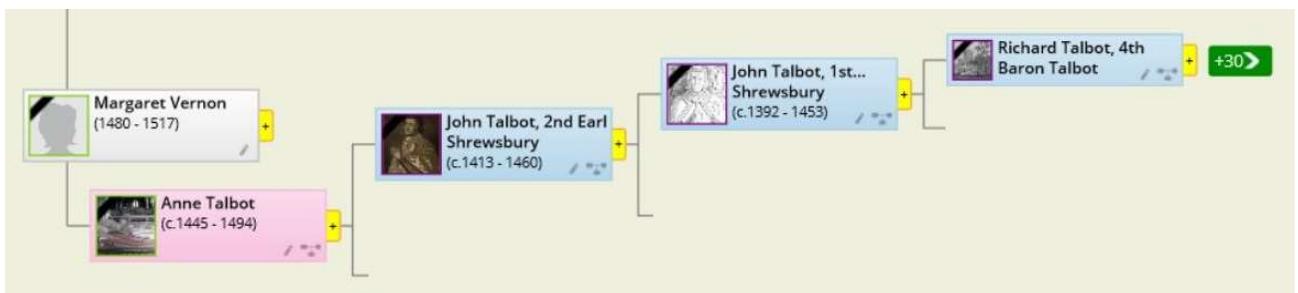
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<sup>6</sup> My 17th-great grandfather. See: <http://www.burksoakley.com/QuincyOakleyGenealogy/52-ScropeAncestors.pdf>



**Richard Talbot, 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Talbot**

Richard Talbot was one of Margaret Vernon’s 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandfathers:



Here is part of his profile on Geni.com:



**Richard Talbot**

Birth: circa 1361  
Blackmere, Cornwall, England

Death: September 07, 1396 (30-39)  
London, Middlesex, England

Immediate Family: Son of Gilbert Talbot, 3rd Lord of Talbot and Petronella Butler  
Husband of Ankaret le Strange, Baroness of Talbot  
Father of Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight; Mary Talbot; Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin; Elizabeth Talbot; Alice Talbot and 6 others

Sir Richard Talbot, 4th Lord Talbot, Baron de Blackmere was born circa 1361 at Eccleswall, Linton, Herefordshire, England.

He married Ankaret le Strange, daughter of Sir John le Strange, 4th Lord Strange of Blackmere and Mary FitzAlan.

They had 5 sons (Sir Gilbert, 5th Lord Talbot, Lord Strange of Blackmere; Sir John, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, 7th Lord Talbot; Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland; Sir Thomas & Sir William) and 4 daughters (Elizabeth, contracted to marry Sir John, Lord Arundel & Mautravers; Anne, wife of Sir Hugh, 5th Lord Courtenay, 12th Earl of Devon, & of John Botreaux; Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Greene, & of John Nottingham, Esq; & Alice, wife of Sir Thomas Barre).

Sir Richard Talbot, 4th Lord Talbot, Baron de Blackmere died on 8 September 1396 at London, Middlesex, England.

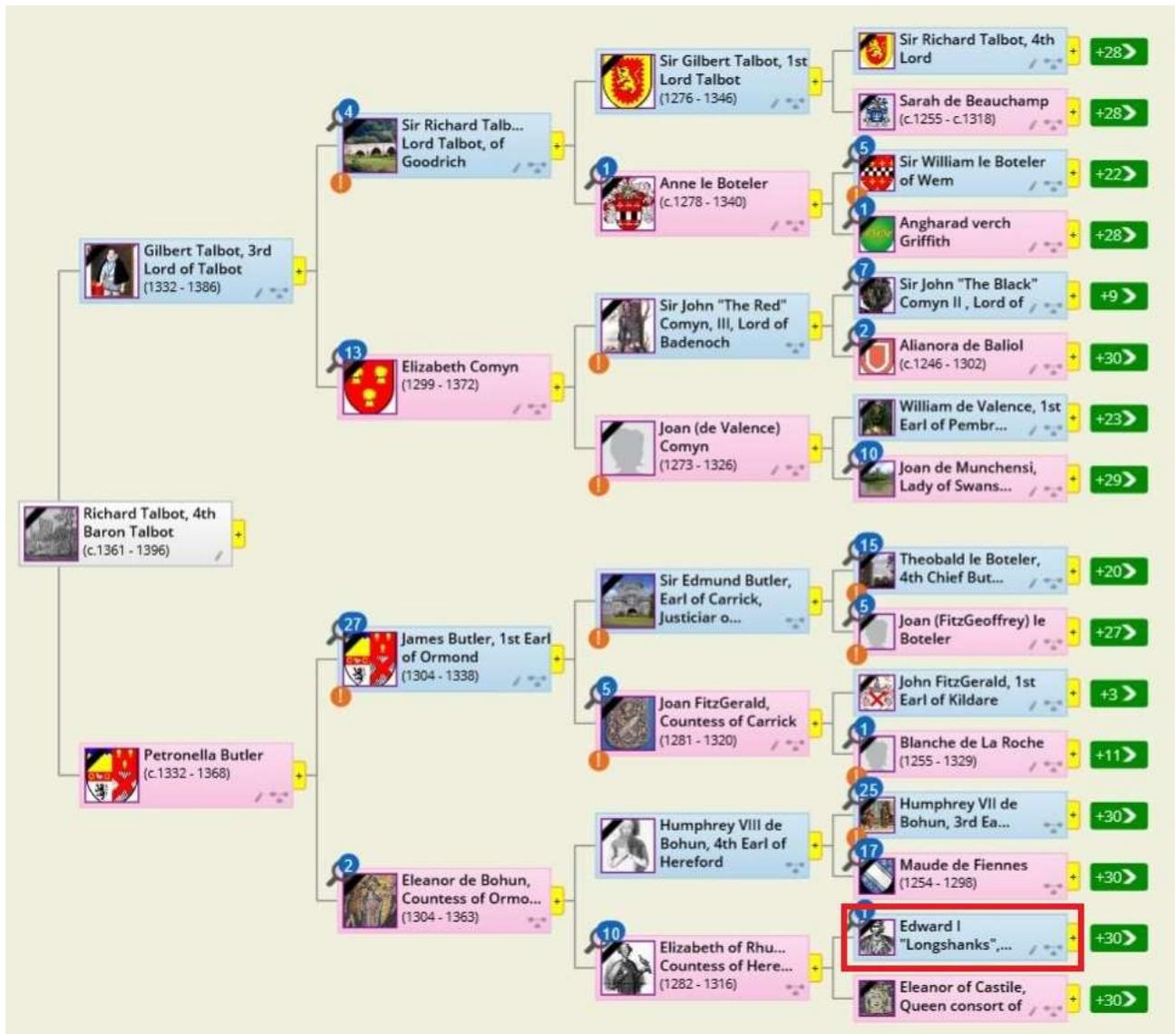
Here is my line going back to Sir Richard:



This is another one of the “shortest blood relationship” lines, going through the **Oakley** side of my family. I reconstructed the line going back to Sir Richard through Margaret Vernon:



Here is part of Sir Richard’s pedigree:



Note that one of his 2<sup>nd</sup>-great grandfathers was King Edward I. I actually had the line from King Edward to Richard Talbot to me (via the *Oakley* line) in Chapter 50 – it was “Line 5”.

## *Summary*

In this narrative, I traced one of my ancestral lines back to Margaret Vernon (1480-1517) – she was my 14th-great grandmother. I then looked at a number of her ancestors (which, of course, are also my ancestors):

- Sir Henry Vernon, Lord of Haddon
- Anne Talbot (Sir Henry's wife)
- Sir Richard Version, Speaker of the House of Commons
- Benedicta de Ludlow (Sir Richard's wife)
- Sir Rhys Fychan ap Sir Rhys
- Sir John Ludlow, of Stokesay & Hodnet
- Sir John Talbot, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury
- Sir Thomas de Neville, 5th Baron Furnivalle
- Sir John de Neville, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Neville de Raby
- King Edward I of England
- Joan FitzAlan, Baroness Bergavenny
- Sir William de Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny
- Sir Richard FitzAlan, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel
- Sir James 'the White Earl' Butler, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormond
- Anne Welles, Countess of Ormond
- Sir Richard Talbot, 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Talbot

I'm sure that I could have gone on and on finding more of Margaret Vernon's ancestors to investigate.

Several points worth noting. Nobility married nobility during the Middle Ages, so we had earls marrying heiresses, and the wealth remained concentrated. There must have been excellent records of all these marriages among nobility – I'm sure that little is known about the average peasant or serf.

I'm amazed that I have multiple ancestral lines going back to a number of my ancestors discussed in this narrative. In fact, I found two more lines going back to King Edward I (in addition to the twelve I already knew about). I also found additional instances where my paternal grandparents, Ray and Kate, were very distant cousins.

***Appendix – St. Michael and All Angels Church in North Lydbury, Shropshire***

In the main narrative, I mentioned that the progenitor of the ***Oakley*** family was likely a man with the surname Plowden. In the church in Lydbury North, there is a chapel off to one side of the sanctuary that is named the Plowden Chapel.

The Plowden family remained Roman Catholics after the Reformation, and the Plowden Chapel is actually a Roman Catholic chapel in a Church of England church.

“Occasional Catholic services are held in the Plowden chapel at the C of E church at Lydbury North.”

Here are some photos that I took when I was there in September 2019.



Plowden Chapel

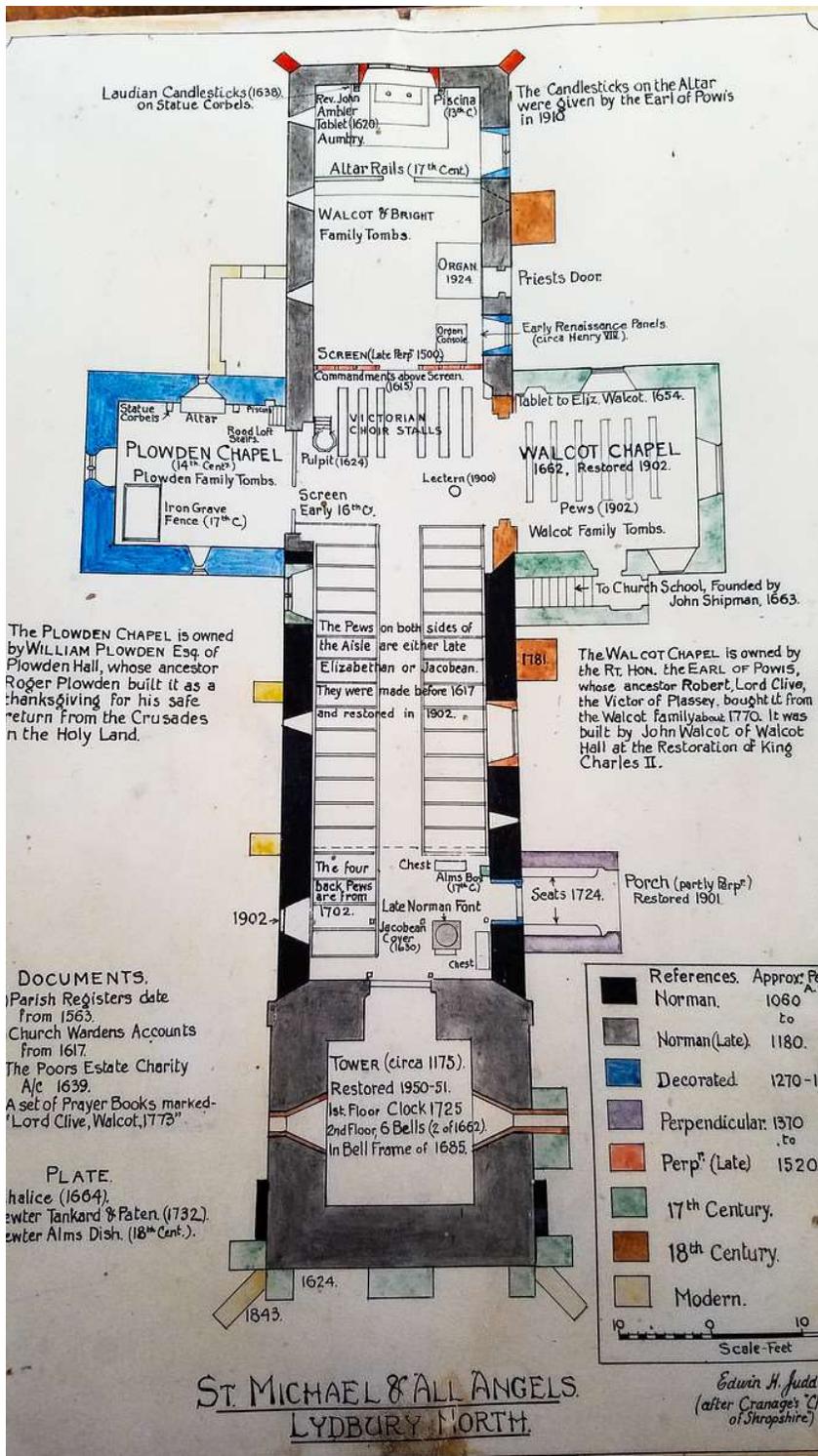
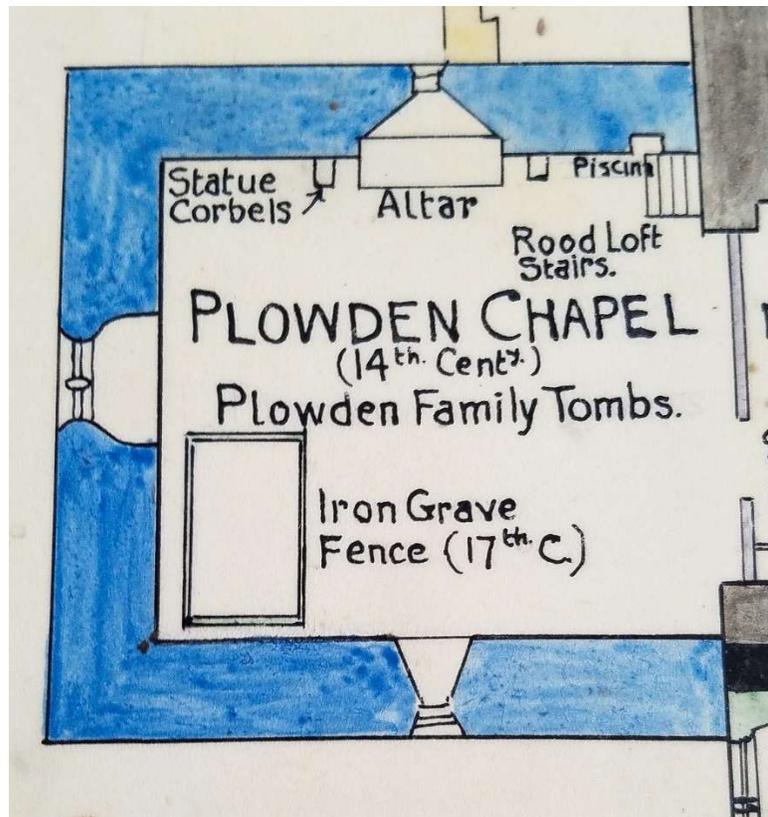


Diagram of the church, with the Plowden Chapel in the upper left.



Close-up of diagram, showing the Plowden Chapel.

The PLOWDEN CHAPEL is owned by WILLIAM PLOWDEN Esq. of Plowden Hall, whose ancestor Roger Plowden built it as a thanksgiving for his safe return from the Crusades in the Holy Land.

Close-up of the text on the diagram.