

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

WALTER DE PESHALE Fourteenth in Ancestry

Section 1, Walter de Peshale—Section 2, Pedigree of Fitz Alan, Lord of Arundel—Section 3, Stephen de Peshale—Section 4, The Audleys.

SECTION 1.

14. WALTER DE PESHALE, son of William Peshale, Chapter 13, Section 1, married a daughter of William Fitz Alan III. Lord of Clun, Chapter 14, Section 2. Children:—

1. *13 WALTER DE PESHALE, Chapter 15, Section 1.
2. Ralph de Peshale, Chapter 15, Section 2.

It is an interesting fact that we claim our ancestry through both Walter de Peshale and his brother Stephen.

Walter de Peshale, senior resided in Shropshire. By this time the family of William de Peshale and his sons had become thoroughly settled in Shropshire, and we find his son Walter very closely associated with the great family of Fitz Alan, while the other son Stephen is found serving as a knight of the shire upon juries of inquisition. John Fitz Alan made his will, dated October 6, 1207, wherein he styled himself "Lord of Arundel" and being of sound mind and counsel bequeathed his body to be buried with his predecessors at Haghmon, in a place already prepared. He gives 20 pounds and his cross in subsidy of the Holy Land. He gives with his body to Haghmon Abbey his mill of Muleford and two caricates of land in Upton, also one of his Destriers accoutered fully and honorably as for a knight. The grant of the mill of Muleford was made by formal charter. The deed is a simple conveyance by John Fitz Alan in pure donation and is tested by Sir Roger Fitz Alan his brother, Master Walter de Peshall, and William de Aldefuek, Will de Drayton, William de Muchale. [Eytons Antiquities of Shropshire.]

His title of Master Walter de Peshale indicated that he was a doctor of medicines. It was a term also, as at present, indicating specially eminent divines or scientists, and on the crusades it was used to indicate a specially exalted ruler. It is hardly possible that either of these latter meanings could apply to Walter de Peshale; it would seem therefore more in keeping with the times to call him a doctor of medicine. Shakespeare gives the same meaning to the word although at his time there was coming in a change from the old to the new title, so he uses it to make one of his characters say "Master Doctor, have you brought those drugs?" [Cymbeline i. v. 4.]

This will and deed was made by John Fitz Alan, Lord of Clun, who married Isabella, daughter and eventually coheir, of William Albini IV. Earl of Arundel. The Fitz Alan ancestry of this Lord of Arundel shows a collateral marriage with the Pantulfs. Christina, the aunt of John Fitz Alan, married Hugh Pantulf,

Baron of Wem. William de Peshale, father of Walter, and Walter and his brother Stephen, were tenants of the Baron of Wem, holding their lands of course by the usual quit claim rental peculiar to the tenure of Wem; but rendering military service for which they were paid by the Pantulfs as regular soldiers. It will be noticed that this deed is a Shropshire record, thus indicating the residence of the parties in that county. The order of the signatures to these ancient deeds, as has been found by the experienced English genealogists, indicates the relationship of the signers to the grantor. In this deed the first signature is that of his brother, while the fact that Doctor Walter de Peshale appears second points to the relationship of brother-in-law. This is corroborated by the further fact that during the succeeding four generations of the descendants of Doctor Walter de Peshale the names of the families of Fitz Alan, Pantulf and Arundel are intimately associated on the public records. [Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire and History of the House of Arundel* by J. Pym Yeatman.]

Lord Arundel was a lineal descendant of the Banco Thane of Lochabar, a direct lineal descendant of the ancient Kings of Ireland, who married a daughter of a King of Scotland, and from whose great grandson, Walter Fitz Alan, seneschal of Scotland, descended the Kings of England of the House of Stewart. Alan Fitz Flaad, Banco's grandson, was lord of Oswestry and viscount of Shropshire in 1105, and later generations of the name not only continued to reside here, but had a particularly warm place in their hearts for Shropshire folks, as in several generations they married daughters of families who were seated in this locality.

This Banco Thane of Lochabar lived in the time of King Duncan of Scotland, who married the daughter of Earl Siward, hence he and Siward appear among the leading characters in Shakespeare's drama *Macbeth*. Shakespeare's ancestors came from Shropshire, and he was well acquainted with and used the legends and local color therefrom in his plays. Shakespeare's ancestry had formed part of that company who emigrated from Northumbria to this Shropshire-Staffordshire locality. His mother was descended from the Griffins, who in the time of Robert Fitz Gilbert de Corbeil married a daughter of Gamel Bearn, their son Gamel Fitz Griffin having been fined for treasure trove in 1129. Gamel Bearn was brother to Orm, who was brother-in-law to Ligulph, Orm having married Aethelthryth, daughter of Earl Ealdred of Northumberland. We shall find Petronilla de Dorleveston and Petronilla de Doreslowe, descendants of Orm, marrying Robert and John de Swinnerton, who are descended from Robert de Peshale de Swinnerton de Suggenhull, the uncle of Doctor Walter de Peshale.

Walter de Peshale appearing as a witness to this deed also indicates the close relationship of all these parties, which makes altogether an interesting combination of Fitz Alan, Albini, Pantulf, and Peshale. We having already learned that this branch of the de Peshale family were tenants of the Pantulfs, and William Pantulf the first of the line was brother to Ligulph, and they were both brothers to Siward, Earl of Northumberland, this Siward being, as we have said, one of the characters in the play of *Macbeth*. The Albinis were Earls of Arundel and were originally from St. Albans, which church the Northumbrian nobility endowed with lands, and from the neighborhood of this church came several of the families constituting the Northumbrian colony in Staffordshire-Shropshire. Ligulph and

Siward married Aelfflaed and Ealdgyth, sisters, who were daughters of Ealdred, Earl of Northumberland.

An item interesting in this connection concerning the Pantulfs, with whom the Fitz Alans and the Peshales were so closely related is: the Fitz Alan Fee of new feoffment stands in the *Liber Niger*, as—Iwo Pantoy, Dimidium militem. The full import of the entry is that the late William Fitz Alan had, between the years 1135 and 1160 enfeoffed Ivo Pantulf, Baron of Wem, in all such portions of the Staffordshire Manor of Sheriff Hales as Rainald Bailgiote had held in demesne under the Earl of Shrewsbury at Domesday. [*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, vol. 1, page 221.]

Pantulf's Barony of Wem was by no means great as compared with that of Fitz Alan, and there is no inconsistency in a baron accepting a feoffment in a Fief like Fitz Alan's. Probably too at the time of the feoffment an agreement was on foot whereby Hugh, the eldest son and expectant heir of Ivo Pantulf, was to marry Christina, the infant daughter of the first William Fitz Alan. The marriage took place about ten years after Fitz Alan's death, and about six years before the death of Ivo Pantulf. As a portion for the bride, King Henry II. assigned the Gloucestershire Manor of Badminton, part of Fitz Alan's inheritance as a coheir of Arnulf de Hesding. [*Antiquities of Shropshire*, ix. page 163-164.]

About 1175-6 Ivo Pantulf died, having given to Haughmond Abbey, with consent of William fitz Alan (William fitz Alan II.) the land called Hyde, an appurtenance of (Sheriff) Hales. On William and Norman, two younger sons, Ivo Pantulf bestowed other parts of his Manor of Hales. Norman's portion appears to have been Cuttesdon, then a member of Hales. It was his daughter, Alice le Poer, who, being childless and a widow, eventually gave Cuttesdon to Lilleshall Abbey. But William Pantulf, having, apparently by gift of his father, the residuary Manor of Hales, became the progenitor of the line which was distinctly marked as 'of Hales and Cublesdon.' William's descendants seem to have held Hales sine medio of Fitz Alan, in other words the mesne tenure of Pantulf of Wem was effaced. The Pantulf line seems to have closed in the time of Henry III. when a daughter married Ralph Boutillier of Oversley, County Hereford, who became jure uxoris Baron of Wem. Doctor Walter de Peshale married the daughter of William Fitz Alan III., Lord of Clun, by his wife the daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewias.

SECTION 2.

Pedigree of Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. At the close of the Conquest there were two families of Alan Fitz Alan in this part of England. One, the descendant of Banco Thane of Lochabar and a direct lineal descendant of the ancient kings of Ireland, was named Alan fil Flaad, Seneschal of Scotland, who was made lord of Oswestry and viscount of Shropshire. The other was the Alan of Richmond in Northumberland and Swinnerton in Staffordshire. From what has been said, it appears that the Peshales were related to both, John de Peshale having married a daughter of the latter. The nephew of William de Peshale, Hugh Pantulf, having married a daughter of the house of Alan fil Flaad.

The arms of the Shropshire Fitz Alan are: Gu. a lion rampant or. and so they appear in Edgmond Church, where are the arms of the Earl of Arundel. Gu. a

lion rampant or. The Peshale family, like other families, has at times varied their arms to indicate the marriage of their ancestors. While we cannot tell definitely as to the addition made by the son or even the grandson of Doctor Walter de Peshale, nevertheless we do know that his great grandson, Sir Richard de Peshale, displayed the following: Ar. a cross flory sa. on a dexter canton az. a wolf head erased of the first; on a sinister canton ar. a lion rampant double queued gu. ducally crowned or. Thus clearly indicating the marriage of his ancestors with the family of Lupus and Fitz Alan. [Burke's General Armory.]

These Fitz Alans were Scottish lords. Their ancestors were earls of Mercia and they had always lived on the British Isles, whereas the other Alans came into England with the Conqueror and were originally citizens of Bretaine in France. The fact that the two families had names so nearly alike has caused the historians to confuse the two Alans. [Feudal History of Derbyshire by J. Pym Yeatman, sec. 9, page 60.]

The Fitz Alans of Edgmond Church were lords of Oswestry and Clun. William Fitz Alans Barony was returned to the Liber Feodorun in A.D. 1166 by Deputy, he himself being at the time a minor and in ward to the crown. It covers 13 pages. Clun and Oswaldestre were never distinct baronies. Fitz Alen was the mere name of the lord of these temtones, and Fitz Alen never was summoned to parliament so as to acquire a barony by writ descendable in blood. All the territorial lordships of the family might have been designated with equal propriety of dignities. Nearly every church in this part of Shropshire bore the arms of Fitz Alan it could not possibly be mistaken. [Hist. Col. of Staff., vol. 1, page 213-25. Banks Baronies in Fee, vol. 1, page 305.]

The following chart gives the pedigree of Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.

PEDIGREE OF THE HOUSE OF FITZ ALAN, EARLS OF ARUNDEL.

Banco, Thane of Lochabar, a direct lineal descendant—Filia Rex Scotiæ.
of the ancient Kings of Ireland. Killed 1048-53.

Flaald or Fleance, killed by Griffith ap Llewellen.—Gwenta fil Griffith ap Llewellen, Prince of North Wales, by Agatha fil Algar, Earl of Mercia (Widow of Harold).

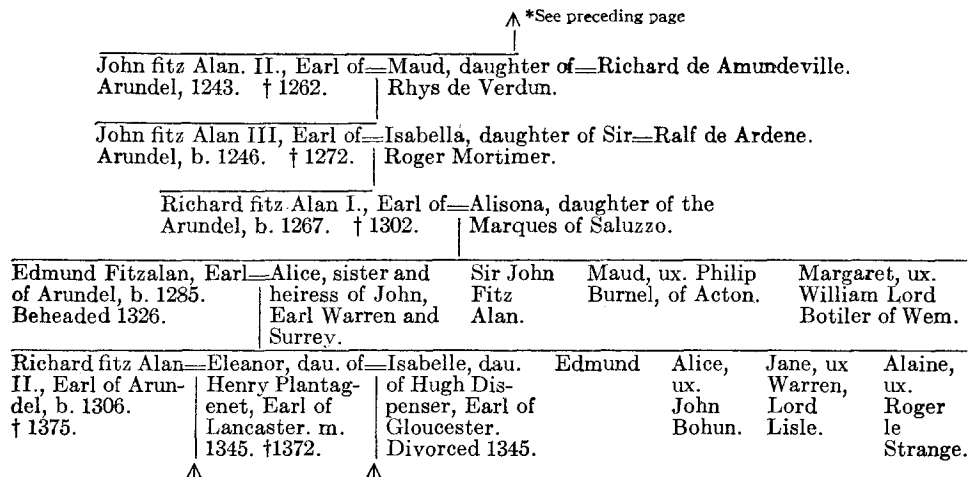
Alan fil Flaald, Senescal of Scotland, had a grant—Ameline fil Waryn the Bald, by Ameria, in Norfolk, 1101; Lord of Oswestry, 1105 10; daughter of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Viscount of Shropshire. Arundel.

William fitz Alan I., Lord of Oswestry, Viscount of Shropshire, 1126, † ante 1138.	—Helen, daughter of William Peverel.	Simon de Norfolk, ancestor of the family of Wiggen- hall (?)	Jordan of— Lincoln.	Walter fitz Alan, Senescal of Scot- land, a quo the Kings of the House of Stewart
--	--	---	------------------------	---

William fitz Alan II., 1138 at—Christine, niece of the Earl—Helen fil Ingleram de Jordan Shrewsbury fought for the of Gloucester. Say, Lord of Clun, fitz Empress, 1141. †1166. second wife. Alan

Christian, nx. Hugh Pantulf of Wem.	William fitz Alan III., Lord—fil Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Clun, m. 1175. † 1215 of Ewias.
-------------------------------------	---

Roger	William fil—Mary, daughter Alan IV., of Giles Erd- m. 1216, ington, Lord of † s. p. Montgomery, 1216.	John fitz—Isabella, daughter—Hawise NN—Dr. Alan I., and eventually de Walter Lord of coheirress of Will- Blanch- de Clun. iam Albini IV., minster, Peshale † 1140. Earl of Arundel. second wife.
-------	---	--



What added interest all this is going to give to our reading of Shakespeare, specially his Tragedy of Macbeth, where the great author tells a story of Shropshire folklore just as he had heard it many times as a boy in his father's house, and while we can appreciate the love, veneration, respect and sensitiveness that made him keep from the public gaze the story of his own ancestors, the earls and kings of Bernicia and Northumberland, nevertheless we are thereby only filled with the greater desire to have heard the story of them as he the greatest master of human emotions told it to his own child. It is all the more fortunate therefore that he has lifted the veil in his tragedy of Macbeth and we can only be more thankful that members of our family were of the principal characters concerning whom the story is told.

ACT V, SCENE VI.

Dunsinane. Before the castle. Drums and colors.
Enter Malcolm, old Siward, Macduff, and their
army, with boughs.

Mal. Now near enough; your leavy screens throw down,
And show like those you are. You, worthy uncle,
Shall, with my cousin, your right noble son,
Lead our first battle; worthy Macduff and we
Shall take upon's what else remains to do,
According to our order.

Siw. Fare you well.
Do we but find the tyrant's power to-night,
Let us be beaten, if we cannot fight.

Macd. Make all our trumpets speak; give them all breath,
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death.

[Exeunt.]

Note:—Shakespeare knew that there was a family relationship between these characters. He is however mistaken as to the degrees of consanguinity. If the reader will consult the pedigree set out in Chapter 11, he will find that Siward was Malcolm's maternal grandfather. This pedigree has been compiled from the very latest English history, particularly that great storehouse of genealogy, the Norman Conquest, by Edward A. Freeman, and the chart in Anglo Saxon Bishops and Nobles, by William George Searles, pub. Cambridge in 1899.

SCENE VII.

Another part of the field. Alarums. Enter Macbeth.

Macb. They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly,
But bear-like I must fight the course. What's he
That was not born of woman? Such a one
Am I to fear, or none.

Enter young Siward.

Yo. Siward. What is thy name.

Macb. Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

Yo. Siw. No; though thou call'st thyself a hotter name
Than any is in hell.

Macb. My name's Macbeth.

Yo. Siw. The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

Macb. No, nor more fearful.

Yo. Siw. Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the lie thou speak'st.

[They fight and young Siward is slain.]

Macb. Thou wast born of woman.
But swords I smile at, weapons laugh to scorn,
Branish'd by man that's of a woman born.

[Exit.]

Alarums. Enter Macduff.

Macd. That way the noise is. Tyrant, show thy face!
If thou be'st slain and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are hired, to bear their staves; either thou, Macbeth,
Or else my sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheathe again undeeded. There thou shouldst be;
By this great clatter, one of greatest note
Seems bruted; let me find him, fortune!
And more I beg not.

[Exit. Alarums.]

Enter Malcolm and old Siward.

Siw. This way, my lord: the castle's gently render'd:
The tyrant's people on both sides do fight:
The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The day almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do.

Mal. We have met with foes
That strike beside us.

Siw. Enter, sir, the castle.

[Exeunt. Alarum.]

SCENE VIII

Another part of the field. Enter Macbeth.

Macb. Why should I play the Roman fool and die
On mine own sword? whiles I see lives, the gashes
Do better upon them.

Enter Macduff.

Macd. Turn, hell-hound, turn!

- Macb. Of all men else, I have avoided thee;
But get thee back; my soul is too much charged
With blood of thine already.
- Macd. I have no words:
My voice is in my sword, thou bloodier villain
Than term can give thee out! [They fight.
- Macb. Thou lovest labor:
As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword impress as make me bleed:
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born.
- Macd. Despair thy charm,
And let the angel whom thou still hast served
Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.
- Macb. Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow'd my better part of man!
And be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That palter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. I'll not fight with thee.
- Macd. Then yield thee, coward,
And live to be the show and gaze o' the time:
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole, and underwrit,
'Here may you see the tyrant.'
- Macb. I will not yield,
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet,
And to be baited with the rabble's curse.
Though Birnam wood be come to Dunsinane,
And thou opposed, being of no woman born,
Yet I will try the last. Before my body
I throw my warlike shield; lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first cries 'Hold enough!'
[Exeunt, fighting. Alarums.

Retreat. Flourish. Enter, with drum and colors, Malcolm,
old Siward, Ross, the other Thanes, and Soldiers.

- Mal. I would the friends we miss were safe arrived.
- Siw. Some must go off: and yet, by these I see.
So great a day as this is cheaply bought.
- Mal. Macduff is missing, and your noble son.
- Ross. Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt:
He only lived but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd
In the unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died.
- Siw. Then he is dead?
- Ross. Aye, and brought off the field: your cause of sorrow
Must not be measured by his worth, for then
It hath no end.
- Siw. Had he his hurts before?
- Ross. Aye, on the front.

Siw. Why then, God's soldier be he!
 Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
 I would not wish them to a fairer death:
 And so his knell is knoll'd.

Mal. He's worth more sorrow,
 And that I'll spend for him.

Siw. He's worth no more:
 They say he parted well and paid his score:
 And so God be with him! Here comes newer comfort.
 Re-enter Macduff, with Macbeth's head.

Macd. Hail, king! for so thou art: behold, where stands
 The usurper's cursed head; the time is free;
 I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's pearl,
 That speak my salutation in their minds;
 Whose voices I desire aloud with mine;
 Hail, King of Scotland!

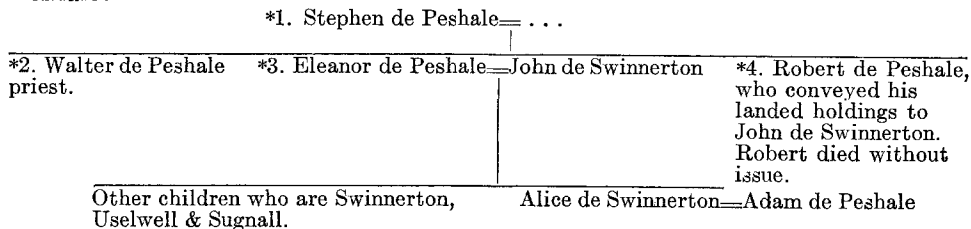
All. Hail. King of Scotland.

NOTE.—The same incident is related in Camden's REMAINS, from Henry of Huntingdon: "When Siward, the martial Earl of Northumberland, understood that his son, whom he had sent against the Scotchmen, was slain, he demanded whether his wounds were in the fore part or hinder part of his body. When it was answered, 'in the fore part,' he replied, 'I am right glad; neither wish I any other death to me or mine.'"—H.N.H.

Looking back through the lapse of time into that old Shakespeare home one can picture the lad William deeply interested in the movements of the characters in this story. With his eyes wide open, his body at keen attention, and his mind deeply alert for the reply as his father repeats old Siward's question concerning his dead son, "Had he his hurts before?" who can measure the lad's feelings and satisfaction at the reply, "Aye, on the front."

SECTION 3.

The following chart gives the pedigree of those descending from Stephen de Peshale:



The numbers refer to the division of the text which follows.

This line ceased to exist except through the descendants of Eleanor de Peshale and her husband John de Swinnerton. They are not only the ancestors of all the living Swinnertons, but they were the parents of Alice de Swinnerton who married Adam de Peshale, senior, through whom we are descended.

*1. STEPHEN DE PESHALE married a daughter of Adam de Audeley, Chapter 14, Section 4. Children:

*2. 1. Walter de Peshale, the priest.

*3. 2. Eleanor de Peshale, by marriage de Swynnerton de Suggenhulle.

*4. 3. Robert de Peshale.

25 April 1227. An assize &c. if Felice, daughter of Robert, mother of Thomas was seized of a virgate of land in Matkilyn (sic Chatwell) when she died which is held by Thomas de Aspeley who called to warrants Robert de Suggenhill who appeared and warranted the land to him and stated an assize ought not to be taken because the said Thomas had given the land to him for his homage and service and he produced the charter of the said Thomas and Thomas acknowledged the said charter but stated it had been given when he was under age and in ward to him and as Robert could not contradict this he is in misericordia. His sureties are William de Chatculn and Stephen de Peshale., [Staff. Hist. Col., vol. 4, part 1, page 55.]

A note under the title Peshale in Walter Chetwynd's History of Pirehill Hundred says: Stephen de Peshale occurs in 1227. He was father of the Robert de Peshale who sold part of Peshale to John de Sugnall, or de Swinnerton, of Little Sugnall, the husband of Eleanor sister of Robert de Peshale. [Staff. Hist. Col., vol. 4.]

In the Vill of Egemundun at the Inquisitions of Hundreds, in 1255, twelve jurors gave account of the joint manor of Edgmond and Newport. They were Stephen de Pessal, Rayner de Taylur, Nicholas de Pulleyn, Nicholas Ase, Henry de Bedeford, Hugh le Palmer, Walter Provost, Richard Siward, Robert de Pickstoke, John de Aston, Philip de Aston, and Robert de Hales. They recalled the former Royal status of the Manors of Egmundon and Novus Burgus, the grant thereof to Henry de Audley (for a rent of a mewed sparrow-hawk), and the existing tenure of James de Audley. They valued the Vill and Mill of Newport at 20 merks, and the Manor of Edgmond at £7, 19s. 6d. per annum. Both communities paid tallage (to the Lord), whenever there was a Tallage on the King's Boroughs and Manors. The Tallage of Newport was 36 merks, that of Edgmond 50 merks. Henry de Audley had made a Mill at Brademore, in Edgmond Manor, and broken up 4 acres of waste there. The Mill paid 2 merks per annum. The Bradford Jurors also presented this mill, apparently as a pourpresture on the Forest, and combined with an assart of 3½ acres of Forest land. [Eyton's Shropshire, London, 1859, page 117-118. Rot. Hundred, II. 65. Rot. Hundred, vol. 2, page 58.]

It is an important fact to which the reader's attention is specially directed that Stephen de Peshale was a resident of the vill of Edgmond in Shropshire. All the genealogists have placed Stephen as a resident of Staffordshire because his son Robert conveyed his holdings in Peshale to John Swinnerton, husband of his sister Eleanor de Peshale. It will also be noticed that Stephen de Peshale outlived John de Swinnerton, his son-in-law. All of which is very interesting as it indicates quite clearly that Stephen de Peshale had vested his son Robert with a portion of the manor of Peshale. The only purpose of this would have been that Robert might make a suitable marriage.

At the Assizes of January 1256 the Manor of Egemundon appeared by its Bailiff John de Hauckeston, and the following jurors, viz. Stephen de Peshall, Ranulf Cissor, Nicholas Pullus, Nicholas fitz Alexander, William de la Venel, Richard Syward, Robert de Pickstock, Robert de Hales. Richard Strut. Adam le

Paumer, Philip and John de Eston. At these Assizes James de Audley undertook to restore to John de Chetwynd and his heirs certain heathland in Chetwynd, and common-pasture in Edgmond. There was also a Perambulation between Audley's land in Aston, and Chetwynd's land in Slatton. Brian de Brompton conducted it. The ditch of Geoffrey de Thorp and the Cross of Robert de Stockton were among the landmarks. Here then we have a clear statement of the marked difference in location in Shropshire, and the different associations of these two brothers, Doctor Walter having married a daughter of the house of Arundel and Stephen having made an alliance with the house of Audley, and their home was in Edgmond Parish. [Eytons Shropshire, London 1859, page 117-118.]

*2. WALTER DE PESHALE, the priest. In November 1228, the Abbott of Lillishull of Newport in Shropshire, names Brother Walter de Peshal his Attorney, in a suit of land in Novus Burgus, wherein Henry de Audley was Plaintiff and the Abbot was tenant. [Staff. Hist. Col.]

*3. ELEANOR DE PESHALE, heir of her brother Robert, married John de Suggenhulle de Aspley de Swinnerton. She was his first wife. It seems as though John the husband of Eleanor de Peshale preferred to be called John de Parva Suggenhull and de Aspley, that he did not call himself de Swinnerton until after his second marriage to Margery the heiress of Swinnerton. It is evident that none of his children by his first wife ever did call themselves de Swinnerton. Children: *1. John (de Swinnerton) de Parva Sugnall, predeceased his parents. *2. Stephen de Uselwell de Aspley. *3. Nicholas de Aspley. *4. Robert de Parva Sugnall. *5. Alice de Swinnerton, by marriage de Peshale. She married her cousin Adam de Peshale. The details of this will appear in connection with his genealogical history, this Adam, son of Dr. Walter de Peshale, Junior, being our ancestor in the 12th generation of ancestry as is set out in Chapter 16.

The following appears in the Swinnerton genealogy in the Staffordshire Historical Collections: It appears that John de Swynnerton of Parva Sugnall, of Dorslow, of Peshale, and lastly, on his marriage with Margery, of Swynnerton, had been married, as we have stated, to a former wife. Who was she? A pedigree of the Peshales in Burke's Royal Descents gives her name as Eleanor, and says that she was the sister and heir of Robert the son of Stephen de Peshale in Eccleshall and with this evidence available certainly agrees, for John named one of his sons Stephen and another Robert. The history of Peshal, then a divided manor is also in accord. Thus Chetwynd, the Staffordshire historian, says that the whole of the Bishops Manor of Peshale not pertaining to Thomas de Peshall and his sister Dorea, together with the royalty, was purchased of Thomas son of Thomas de Peshall aforesaid together with all the rents, homages, &c. &c. As a fact John de Parva Sugnall was born de Swinnerton and had as much right to the name as his second wife. They were cousins of the same family name. The story of John de Parva Sugnall de Swinnerton and his wife Eleanor de Peshale is developed at such length in Chapter 16, that it would not be advisable to present at this time any other than the simplest proof of her existence as a daughter of Stephen. [Staff. Hist. Col. vol. 3, n.s. page 2.]

*4. ROBERT DE PESHALL.

Erdeswick's Manuscript, View of Staffordshire, says: 'Ego Robertus, filius Staphani de Peshali, dedi d'no Johanni de Swinnerton totam terram meam in Peshall, cum domibus, redditibus, servitiis, homagiis, wardis, releviis et escheatis, et totam terram quam emit de Thoma filio Thomae de Peshall.' and there be testes to the deed Sir Robert de Knightley, Sir Robert de Bromley, Sir Philip de Mutton, Roger de Charnes, Thomas de Tittnesoure, Ivo de Eadem, Robert de Joneston. Translation: I, Robert, son of Stephen de Peshale, have given to John de Swinnerton, all my land in Peshale, together with all houses, rents, servants, homages, wardships, taxes, &c. and all the land which I bought of Thomas son of Thomas de Peshall. We have already stated that Robert de Peshale predeceased his father Stephen, and thereby it was made evident that Robert had from his father the Manor of Peshale, so that he could match in landed wealth the marriage portion of his wife. The pedigree of de Pearsall of Willsbridge says that his wife was Gertrude Verel Howell, daughter of Howell ap Madoc of Llangyville, who was a descendant of Owen ap Howell Dha King of South Wales 950-987. [Harl. MSS. No.990. Burke's Royal Descents and Founders. &c.]

De Banco Michaelmas 3 Edward' II. 1310 Staffordshire. Reginald, son of Reginald de Charnes, sued Roger de Burghton, Juliana his wife for four messuages, a caricate of land and twenty acres of wood in Burthton near Charnes of which Reginald, son of William Charnes, his great grandfather whose heir he is, was seized in demesne &c. in the reign of King Henry, the King's grandfather, and from Reginald the right descended to the plaintiff as son and heir. [Staff. Hist. Col., vol. 9, part 1, page 20.]

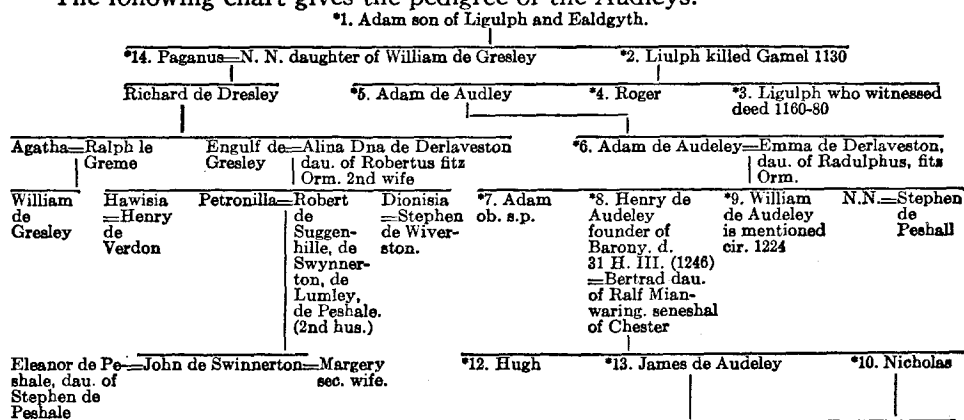
Roger and Juliana produced a deed by which the said John de Charnes, the grandfather of Reginald, had granted the tenements to them to be held by them and other heirs of Juliana. Reginald denied that the deed was the act of his grandfather John and appealed to a jury. The Sheriff was thereupon ordered to summon a jury and the witnesses to the deed at three weeks from Easter, the witnesses being Geoffrey de Bromley, Thomas de Peshale, Stephen de Apsley, Thomas de Whittindon, William de Chatcutne, Robert de Peshale and Robert de Janeston (Johnston). The deed was made about 1250.

We have seen that Stephen de Peshale was living in the vill of Edgmond in Shropshire, that the Audleys were the lords of the Manor, and that he married a daughter of the house of Audley. Inasmuch as Stephen is also our ancestor we shall present the genealogy of the Audleys.

SECTION 4.

The AUDLEYS were part of the Northumbrian colony in Staffordshire and Shropshire. See Chapter 11, Section 11, Section 2. They were related to the de Peshales through Ormunda, the wife of Robert de Peshale. She had, we have seen, an uncle Adam, brother of her father, Osbert de Lumley de Stafford. This Adam was therefore the son of Ligulph and his wife Ealdgyth, daughter of Earl Ealdred of Northumberland. Adam was the ancestor of the Audleys who settled at Edgmond and also of the de Gresleys.

The following chart gives the pedigree of the Audleys.



We may add to the Audley pedigree that the proof of age of James, Lord Audley of Heley, makes his birth take place at Knesale, Co. Notts, on Monday next after Circumcision last, i. e., 2nd December, 1313, and Sir James de Audeley his kinsman, John de Crumbewell and Agnes de Mosters lifted him from the sacred font. [Staffordshire Historical Collections.]
The numbers refer to the numbers in the text following.

***1. ADAM DE AUDLEY.** In the peerage of Ireland, by John Lodge, it appears that Ligulph had four sons, one of whom was Adam, to whom the Conqueror gave Uldell and Grience. Adam's sons formed part of the Northumbrian colony in Staffordshire and Shropshire.

Walter Chetwynd's History of Pirehill Hundred says: Trent being passed leaves Baggenhall; a village removed from it more than a mile eastward. 20 Conqueror. Robert de Stafford was owner of it, and in the time of Henry II. Ivo Pantulf I., then lord of Cubblesdon in this county, granted all his lands here to Adam de Aldeshlegh. About the beginning of Henry III., Roger de Baggenhall and 1st Edward I. William de Baggenhall had lands there. Eyton says:—It was given or at least half of it to augment the Staffordshire fief of William Pantulph of Wern. Erdeswick quotes a deed to Ivo Pantulf granting to Adam de Audeley and his heirs his lands in Baggenhall reserving the rights of Peter Fitz Siward. Witnesses: Alexander Pantune, the grantor's brother, William Peshale a Staffordshire tenant of Ivo Pantulf, in A.D. 1176, *4 Roger Fitz Liulph brother of *5 Adam de Audley, Saer de Chelle, Hugh de Chiwenhall, and Alan de Baggenhall.

***2. LIGULPH.** Children of Ligulph: *1. Adam de Aldithele *2. Roger de Aldithele, called Roger Fitz Liulf, c. 1170 *3 Liulf brother of Adam, witness to a deed 1160-80.

The Staffordshire Pipe Rolls of 31 Henry I A.D. 1130 and of 1 to 35 H. II. 31 Henry I., (1129-1130) it appears: Nova Placita et Noval conventiones liulfus de Aldredesleye reddite compolum de C. C. Marcis argent et X fugatoribus et X accepitibus pro morte Gamel. In thresanro XI Mare argent. Et dedit CIX marcus argenti et X fugitores et X acceptores. Translation: Liulf de Aldredesleye had been armerced and had compounded for the murder of Gamel. His debt thus owing was 200 marks, 10 deerhounds, and 10 hawks. He had paid 40 marks and owed the rest. Liulf a fugitive. Idem Vicecomis r. c. de xs Catillas Liulf fugitive pro morte Robert de Trop in th'ro lib. E. Q. E. The Sheriff accounts

of the chattels of Liulf a fugitive homicide belongs to the current year. [Staff. Hist. Col. vol. 1, page 3. Staff. Hist. Col. vol. 1, page 10, page 99 and page 100.]

*3. LIULF DE ALDELEYE murdered Ganice Fitz Griffin Thane of Bentley before 1140; occurs as Lieulf Fitz Liulf as witnessing a deed of conveyance 1130. He married probably a daughter of Stanley and had issue.

*4. ROGER FITZ LIULF appears witnessing a deed 1176. (See Division 1.)

*5. ADAM DE AUDLEY witnessed the same deed. (See Division 1.) Child: 6. Adam de Audley.

*6. ADAM DE AIDETHELE occurs from 1199 to 1203 as knight on juries. He inherited Audley and one half Balberty and Talk which he held of the Verdons, Barons of Altun. He acquired one half Nortun-in-the-Moors, Cold Norton, Helery, and Bethery by grant of purchase. He was custos of Cheshire in 1188, during the minority of Ranulf Earl of Chester, and married about 1170, Emma daughter and heiress of Ralf Fitz Orm, by whom he had Horton and probably Bursten and Tunsall. She was first cousin of Aline de Darleston and had issue 7. Adam de Aldethelle who occurs with his father in 1194, witnessed a deed of about 1205, went to Ireland with Hugh Lacey, Earl of Chester, who made him Constable of Chester and gave him lands in Demley. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother 1211, Henry de Althethelle.

*7. ADAM DE AUDLEY, third, died during the lifetime of his father.

*8. SIR HENRY DE ALDITHELLE born circa 1175, occurs 1193, succeeded his brother before 1211, died 1246. In 1214 he bought great estates and the castle of Newhale in Cheshire from Alienor Malbank Sheriff of Stafford and Salop 1216-21 and 1223-32, at first under the Earl of Chester and later in chief. He acquired estates in Salop and Staffordshire and built the castle of Heley (Staffordshire) and Red Castle (Salop). He founded Hulton Abbey 1233 and was a Lord Marcher. He married in 1217 according to a deed probably of that date, Bertrad, daughter of Ralf Mainwaring, seneshal of Chester. She survived him and was living in 1249. [Antiquities of Shropshire by Eyton.]

The earliest example of the Audley Arms is to be found in a deed quoted by Ormerod, passed by Henry de Audley and his wife Berthrad, circa 1220. Fretty on a canton a plain cross. Erdeswick saw the seal. Fretty and a canton charged with a lion salient. The other Fretty and a canton with a cross formee.

Henry de Audley. Sciant etc. Herbertus Malveysin assensu et voluntate Alani filii mei et heredis mei concessi etc. total villam de Stalinton et. quam N. Malvesin avunculus meus cujus heres sum etc. H. T.: Henrico de Aldithel Vicecomite, H. de Deneston, Willelmo de Erdinton et aliis. Translation: Be it known &c. Herbert Malveysin freely and voluntarily concedes &c. to Alan my son and heir, all the vill of Stalinton &c. which N. Malvesin my uncle and his heirs had &c. H. T. Henrico de Aldithel Vicecount, H. de Deneston, William de Erdinton and others. [Stone Chartulary, Staff. Hist. Col. vol. 1914, page 10.]

Henry de Audley was Sheriff of Stafford A.D. 1227 to A.D. 1232. In a deed about 1225, by which John son of Ralf de Cnottam confirms to Ralf son of John de Wytemore all the tenements in Wytemore which John de Wytemore father of Ralf, held of Ralf de Cnottam, father of John, among ten witnesses, the two first

in order are the Lords HENRY DE HAUDELEG and ROBERT DE SWYNNERTON. [Original deed Penes Rev. C. Swynnerton.]

To a concord, dated the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, A.D. 1242, between the Abbot of Hilton of the one part, and the Prior of Trentham of the other, the witnesses in order are: "the Lords Simon then Abbot of Combermere, Henry de Audley, James de Audley his son, Robert de Swinnerton, William Pantulf, Geoffrey Griffin, Robert de Mere, with Robert de Badenale, Ralf de Waure, Ranulf de Beville and others. [Staff. Hist. Col. vol. XI, pp. 314-315.]

In the Conqueror's survey in the Domesday, Cressevale was held by Will. Pantulf, of Roger de Montgomery. Adam de Peshale, several generations later, came into possession of this manor upon his marriage with Joan de Eyton, widow of Sir Henry de Cressewelle. [Staff. Hist. Col. vol. 1914, page 109.]

Matthew Paris, the old chronicler of St. Albans, tells us much of the terrible doings; how in 1245 Henry III tried in vain to conquer the Welsh, and then caused a fearful famine in Cheshire by destroying all the corn and produce, including the salt pits, lest the Welsh should gain plunder; how, again, in 1256 the Welsh invaded the country and ravaged it to the very gates of the city, and by way of reminder repeated the process in the next year. Even the stark Prince Edward they defeated, and King Henry came himself with a mighty army to reduce them to order. He adopted the usual tactics of burning the provisions of the poor Cheshire farmers, and was thus hoist with his own petard, as his army could not find food, and the expedition was abandoned. Then Lord Audley, who, on returning from abroad, found his castles burnt, and his retainers slaughtered, being mightily enraged, marched into Wales to slay these terrible folk. He killed many, but he might as well have tried to sweep back the waves that beat on the Wirrall shore. The pertinacious foe only retaliated and attacked his lands again. And so the fight went on backwards and forwards, houses and castles being burnt, men and women slain, crops destroyed, until the whole country was reduced to a howling desolate wilderness. [Counties of England, by P. H. Ditchfield, vol. 1, page 129.]

Edgmond is noticed in Domesday, thus:—"The Earl himself holds Edmondune. Leuim Cilt held it (in Saxon times) with vi berewicks. Here are xiiii hides geldable. In demesne are vi ox-teams; and xii neat herds; and one female serf, xxxiii villians, and viii boors, with ii frenchmen have xi teams; and yet there might be xi more teams here. Here a mill with a fishery pays 10s. (annually). In the time of King Edward the manor used to pay £14 (per annum), now (it pays) £15." [Shropshire Its Early History and Antiquities by John Corbel Anderson London 1845.]

Upon the forfeiture of Earl Roger's son, Robert de Belesme, Edgmond, with its appurtenances, became forfeit to King Henry I., who, retaining it as a manor of royal demesne, it eventually came into the hands of his grandson, Henry II. Successive sheriffs continued to farm its revenues until the year 1227, when King Henry III., by his charter, dated at Westminster, granted the Manor of Egmundoncum-Novo Burgo to Henry de Audley and his heirs, to hold of the Crown, by the services of one sore sparrow-hawk, payable yearly at the Exchequer. In the Pipe Roll Henry de Aldithele accounts for one mewed sparrow-hawk for the ferm

of Egmondon-cum-Novo Burgo, according as the king had given the manor to him at such a ferm. The hawk had been paid to the king himself; and Audley was quit. The barons of Audley thus became lords of Edgmond and Newport.

*9. WILLIAM DE AUDLEY mentioned circa 1224.

*10. NICHOLAS DE AUDLEY. The Bradford Tenure-Roll of 1285, says, that, Nicholas de Audeley holds the manor of Egmond, with its members, viz:—Adeney, Great Aston, Little Aston, Little Halis, Pickestone, with the vill of Neuporte, of the king in capite by charter; rendering yearly a mewed sparrow-hawk, in lieu of all services. The said manor was a demesne-manor of the king. Of the said members, William Eysselt holds Great Aston of the said Nicholas; the Abbot of Crokesden holds Adeney; John de Halis holds Little Halis; and the Burgesses of Neuport hold Neuport as a free borough of the said Nicholas. And here the said Nicholas has his free court, and pleas of bloodshed, and hue-and-cry, and gallows, warren, market and fair; and these he used. [Shropshire, its Early History and Antiquities by John Corbel Anderson, London 1845.]

Geoffrey Griffin is said to have been rector of Edgmond; after whom came Artald de Sancto Romano, presented in 1250. A Gamel Fitz Griffin who was fined for treasure trove in 1129-1130 was a son of a daughter of Gamel Bearn who married a Griffin, which would also mark the continued connection of the old Northumbrian families with Edgmond and Stone Priory.

At the Assizes of October, 1292, the borough of Neuport and the Manor of Edgmond were for the first time represented by distinct Jurors, though William Noblet was Chief Bailiff for both. The Edgmond Jurors were John de Halis, Richard de Holeweye, William de la Grene, Roger de Pycstoke, William fitz Edyth, and Richard Bryd. The presentments of these two Juries seem to be combined. They stated that Nicholas de Audley's rent to the Crown was one Hawk, and 4s. 4d. de incremento. Audley had to show that he had paid such rent, and he called the Pipe-Rolls to warranty. The truth of this was to be tested ad proximum Parliamentum. At these same Assizes, the Jurors of Bradford Hundred presented Nicholas de Audley for exercising the following franchises in Neuport, viz. holding a free-court, twice yearly; having a gallows; and holding emendals of bread and beer. This presentment was, as usual, followed up by a Writ of Quo Waranto, calling on Audley to prove his right to hold Pleas of the Crown, and to have wayf, market, fair and the said emendals and free warren in Egmondon and Newburgh. Audley defended his rights on the ground that Henry III.'s Charter to his Ancestor included franchises and free-customs, and on the ground of prescriptive usage. The Crown Lawyer insisted that such Franchises, as inherent in the Crown, could not be conveyed to a subject without being categorically included in a Charter. The cause was adjourned. [Staff. Hist. Col.; Quo Waranto, page 678; Calendar of Inquisitions vol. I, page 150. Inquisitions 1 Edw. II., No. 63.; Inquisitions 10 Edw. II., No. 73.]

On Nicholas de Audley's death in 1299 his tenure of Egmondon and Novus Burgus seems to have been recorded, but the Inquest is illegible. Thomas de Audley, deceased in 1308, had been seized of one-third only of Egmondon and its members. The net revenue from this was £7 6s. 11d. John de Bruyntone is

set down as Lord of Egmond in the Novum Villarum of March 1316. He was perhaps the second husband of some widow of an Audley.

*11. NICHOLAS DE AUDLEY (II.) dying in December, 1316, had enjoyed a revenue of £39 16s. 6d. from Egmond, Novus Burgus and Ford. [*Ibid.*]

*12. HUGH DE AUDLEY. A famous warrior of the age was Hugh de Audley. He had a grant in 1303, because he was with the King in his service in Scotland; in 1305 he was acquitted of a debt for £50 spent in buying armour for his journey to Gascony, on consideration of his good service there; and in 1306, as Justice of North Wales, he arranges for ships for the King's last journey to Scotland. [Staff. Hist. Col. vol. 1910, page 302.]

*13. SIR JAMES AUDLEY was one of the original knights of the Order of the Garter, founded in 1344, by Edward III.; on his return from France after the victory of Cressy, was frequently in personal attendance on Edward the Black Prince, whom he accompanied to France in 1346. He was so conspicuously brave at the battle of Poitiers, that the prince retained him as his own knight, and declared him to be the bravest soldier on his side. He conferred on him an annual revenue of 500 marks, which Audley immediately gave up to his squires. This act of disinterestedness becoming known, the Black Prince conferred a further annual sum of 600 marks upon him. Audley also accompanied the Black Prince into Spain, and in 1369 the office of seneschal of Poitou was conferred upon him. He took part in the capture of La-Roche-sur Yon in Poitou, in the same year, and died a few months after. The Prince attended his funeral obsequies at Poitiers. [Chambers Encyclopedia page 546.]

The valor of Cheshire men has shone forth on many a battlefield. Look at their gallant feat of arms at the battle of Poitiers, when Lord Audley and his four Cheshire knights, Sir John Delves, Sir Thomas Dulton, Sir Robert Foulhurst and Sir John Hawkstone, won for themselves undying fame. [The Counties of England by P. H. Ditchfield, vol. 1, page 132.]

*14. PAGANUS son of Adam. The Gresley pedigree which appears as part of the Audley pedigree, as set out at the head of this section, will perhaps need a few words of explanation. It may be well to say at the outset in this connection that the writer disclaims any intention of doing more than is necessary to sustain the special pedigree of Gresley as herein presented.

There has been much study given to the ancestry of the Gresley family and the student who is interested therein will find some very interesting information in the following publications namely: The Reliquary, volume 6, page 35, where appears the special pedigree we have inserted in the present Audley pedigree; The Gresleys of Drakelowe by Falconer Madan, Oxford 1899; The Charters and Muniments of Drakelowe, 1148-1667 by Isaac Herbert Jeayes; Feudal History of Derbyshire by J. Pym Yeatman and the History of the House of Arundel by J. Pym Yeatman.

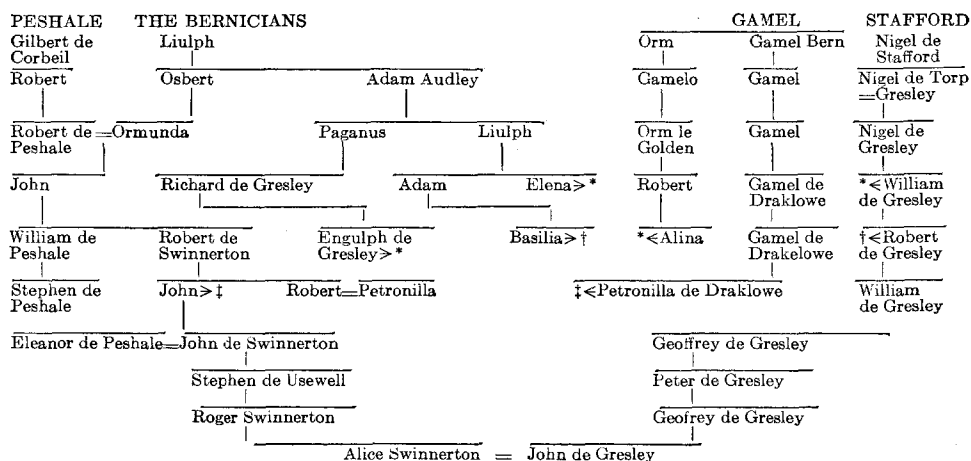
Notwithstanding all that has been published it yet remains as stated in 1567 by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, in his visitation of Lancashire that there are two separate and apparently unrelated pedigrees of the family of Gresley. One of these begins with Nigil who at the time of William the Conqueror held the Manors of Torp, Kingsley and Morton in County Stafford as set forth

in the book called Domesday, compiled in the twentieth year of the reign of King William aforesaid, this is the line of ancestry of the living Gresleys. The other pedigree is a shorter table consisting of only three generations of males. As to this pedigree the more recent studies have pointed to it as being more particularly related to the Audleys. Moreover there had been an early marriage between Audley and the line of Nigil whereby part of the manor of Chelle came to the Gresleys so that both lines, i.e. Gresley and Audley, exhibit deeds for Chelle. To save discussion it may be accepted, as we have already stated it elsewhere in this history, that Nigil de Stafford is a brother of Robert de Stafford and that the living line of Gresley are descended from this Nigil. The Pipe Rolls of 1171, 1172, 1189 and 1202 must be taken as referring to the son and grandson of this Nigil de Stafford.

It will be noted that so far nothing has been said concerning a Gresley as having been ancestor of either line and that all the statements refer positively to families who are either Stafford or Audley. This brings to our attention the important fact that in no one of these publications does it appear that either Nigil de Stafford, or Audley, or any of their descendants, were grantees of Gresley. To confirm which statement there appears in the Gresley chartulary a deed whereby William de Gresley confirmed to Robert Fitz Abraham twelve acres of ground which Robert's father held of William's father in Villa de Gresele. Among the witnesses to this deed is Reginald prior of Gresele, but nevertheless there is no deed or record which discloses that a Stafford was ever grantee of this manor. As a fact this is the earliest record in the chartulary relating to one of this line as holding land in Gresley although the public records show them as having held this manor for several generations prior thereto. Neither an Audley nor a Stafford would have become de Gresley unless he held in his own right all or part of the manor of Gresley and it would certainly have been a cadet branch of either family at that time of Audley and Stafford prosperity who would have changed their place name. It follows therefore that there must have been another family settled at Gresley, who had only two daughters, who respectively married Audley and Stafford; or there may have been a family of larger estate who gave Gresley on the marriage of two daughters who married respectively Audley and Stafford. Up to the present day no one seems to have investigated this aspect of this genealogical problem. So far as the present inquiry is concerned this is of very little moment as we are only concerned with the male line of Audley, hence for convenience we may call this maternal ancestor, N. N., Lord of the Manor of Gresley.

The special pedigree of Gresley which we have inserted in that of Audley is also proven by the following record:—Engenulf de Gresley married Aline daughter and co-heir of Robert fil Orme of Durlavaston, who was a son of Orme le Gulden. Engenulf died without male heirs. In 10 John No. 33 (November 16) William Gresley fined with Henry de Verdun and Havis his wife, Robert de Suggenshall and Petronilla his wife and Dionisia their sister for Swarthlingcote. Engenulf de Gresley's sister married Ralph Greme, he signed as witness to a deed, as Ralph de Gresley, for the same property. In the Pipe Roll of 13 Henry II (1164-1165) known as the Teste de Neville it appears that Engenulf (Engenulf de Gresley) amerced one mark. Ivo de Pantun (Ivo Pantulf of Sheriff-Hales Shrop-

From all that has been herein presented, together with all that has been published and which has come to our attention, we get the following pedigree of Gresley beginning with Nigel de Stafford, tempo the Conquest, and showing the marriages between contemporary families living in Staffordshire whose genealogy is set out in this family history.



Note:—The marriages are indicated by the usual double lines and where these can not be used the marriages are indicated by arrows and connecting reference marks.