

This is mostly an illegitimate genealogy - our lineage is legitimate

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THE VISITATION OF YORKSHIRE.

THE VISITATION OF YORKSHIRE, 1563/4
EDITED BY C. B. NORCLIFFE (1881)
BEING HARLEIAN SOCIETY VOLUME 16

Henry Bosyale John and Thomas Anne = John Denof Ratt Bosyale = daughter of Brad-orne in Skynner of Lon-
Dyonce 4 son (sic).
Meyrell 5 son (sic).
did both sans wylf Lynn in Nor-folk.
Ellen = Taylor Kent 2 son of Lon-
wylf Fernyngham to
in Kent.
1. Wyffred Bosyale.
2. Doraly Bosyale.
3. Henry Bosyale.
4. Ryehard Bosyale.

Bosyale
Bosyale
Bosyale
Bosyale
Bosyale

Katereu daughter = John Boswer of Beuyng = by on Elisabeth Becon he had issue.
to John Duke of Norfolk 1464 + 12 months
tempore H. 8 Lord Depute of Calles * 1464 + 12 months
James first son = Mary doghter to Sir Humfrey of Calles son & heyr, dyed sans issue.
George 3 son and others. to John Lord Barnes was a Humfrey Boswer 2 son.
1. Mary.
2. Margaret.
3. Jane (Vist. 1584) + 12 Feb 1581
Arthur Bannyster 2 son.
Arthur 3 son.
Mary wylf to Nycasyonst Knysworth. Boswer. of Grantram.
Jane.
William on & heyr. Ursula. Brydget. Lucy.

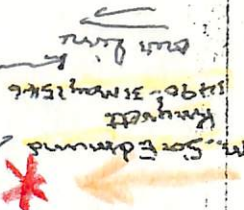
John Bannyster of Calles son & heyr, dyed sans issue.
Mary doghter to Sir Humfrey of Calles son & heyr, dyed sans issue.
James first son = Mary doghter to Sir Humfrey of Calles son & heyr, dyed sans issue.
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Jane.
William on & heyr. Ursula. Brydget. Lucy.

* Captain of Calais 1520. The translator of Froissart ('Chronicle of Calais,' Camden Society, p. 164.) Lady Banastre was an inhabitant of Calais 1532 (Ibid., p. 117).
† Perhaps Ambleuse, eight miles north of Boulogne, where James the Second embarked in 1688, near Quessant or Wissant, the *Portus Itius* of the Romans, where Julius Caesar embarked for the conquest of Britain.
‡ Visit. 1585, p. 63, says Nicholas Yetsworth. One word here is certainly Nicastus, and probably the other is Cotlsworth.

Bannister - Army in Calais 1532
Again = Bousier 15 Bouchiere (Bannister)

Ref Art @ gms

JABE2
nd.



NOTE: 1990 - m. 12K Bouchiere still
SOUNDS AS! Bousier
As per letters - thus =



Bouchier

reversion to the office of chancellor of the exchequer which he secured 28 May 1516. In 1520 he & his wife attended Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He had returned in 1519 from a special mission with John Kitz, Archbishop of Armagh, to Spain to form an alliance between Henry VIII & Charles of Spain. In Dec. 1520 he became deputy of Calais. In 1522 he received Charles V. In 1528 he received grants of manors in Surrey, Wiltshire, Hampshire & Oxfordshire. In 1529 & 31 he sent gifts of hawks to King Henry; he had borrowed much money from the King which remained unpaid. He died 16 March 1532 & was buried in the parish Church of Calais. He married Catherine Howard, dau. of John, Duke of Norfolk. 2 ^{dau.:} 1. Mary m. Alec. Unton, d. s. p. 2. Jane.

Jane Berners, m. Edmund Knyvet of Ashwellthorpe in Norfolk, who succeeded to her father's estates in England. She died 1561 & her grandson, Sir Thomas Knyvett, petitioned the crown to grant him the Barony of Berners which was in abeyance but died before receiving it.

While at Calais Berners devoted his time to literary pursuits. In 1523 he published the 1st volume of his famous translation of Froissart's Chronicles, the 2nd volume in 1525, the work dedicated to Henry VIII at whose suggestion he undertook it. He also translated "Huon of Burden", "The Castell of Love" (by D. de San Pedro), "The Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius, emperor & eloquent orator", "The History of the moost noble & valyaunt knight, Arthur of bytall Brytaine", "Ite ad Vineam" & "The Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais". Holbein's portrait of Berners in his robes as chancellor hangs in Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire.

John Bouchier, 2nd Baron (1469-16 Mar. 1533) inherited title 1474 after his father was killed at Barnet 1471. In 1516 Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer. At request of Henry VIII he translated "Sire Johan Froissart of the Cronycles of England, France, Spayne, Portyngale, Scotland, Breytayne, Flaunders & other places adjoyninge." printed by Richard Pynson 1523 & 1525 in 2 vol. "The Boke of Duke Huon of Burden" (1534 by Wynkyn de Worde, reissued 1601, also by Early English Text Society 1882-87.) "The History of the Moost noble and valyaunt knight Arthur of bytall Brytaine" (ed. E. V. Rieu 1814) "The Castell of Love" (printed 1540) & "The Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius" (printed 1534 & finished 6 days before his death - it was a fashionable book, 14 editions in 50 years.)

John Bouchier, Baron Berners, was son of John Bouchier, Baron Berners
in the right of Margery his wife, Daughter of Sir Richard Berners
of Westhorsley in Surrey, yet had that Honourable Family of the Berners,
an ancient Habitation at Tharfield in this county, which with some
probability insinuateth the Birth of this noble Gentleman therein.
4 He was a martial man well seen in all military Discipline, and when
Michael Joseph the Black-Smith lead the Cornish Rebels against King Henry
the seventh, Anno 1496, no man did better service than this Lord in
their suppression, for which he was made chief governor of Calice. (Calais)

Having there gotten a repose, who formerly had been a far
Traveller, and great Linguist, He translated many Books out of French,
Spanish and Italian, besides some of his own making. I behold him as the
second (accounting the Lord Tiptot the first) noble hand which since the
decay of Learning took a Pen therein, to be Author of a Book. He dyed on the
16th of March 1532 and is buryed in the great Church in Calice. And I
have read that the estate of the Berners is by an Heir general
descended to the Knyvetts of Ashwellthorp in Norfolk.
(Hartfordshire, p. 27)

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11th April 1990

Dear Mr Swisher,

Further to your instructions of 28th March 1990 and our subsequent telephone conversation. I fear that I do have to report that I have been unable to identify Elizabeth Bacon; although, as I mentioned on the telephone, I can state for sure that she was never married to John Bouchier, 2nd Baron Berners, merely his mistress and mother of his three illegitimate sons. My investigations took the following course.

Re printed material, which I have photocopied and enclose herewith:

THE COMPLETE PEERAGE (p.154, with note (c)) demolishes the argument that Berners married Elizabeth Bacon.

THE 1563/4 VISITATION OF YORKSHIRE (ed. Norcliffe). I was unable to obtain a copy of Glover's edition of this Visitation; but the edition enclosed apparently approximates to it, saving Glover's assertion (Complete Peerage, loc. cit.) that Berners had divorced his first wife and married Elizabeth Bacon. The children other than James, Humphrey and George, that Elizabeth was purported to have borne Berners (with the further exception of Ursula, see my notes on Berners' will) presumably died young; likewise the daughters (Mary and Margaret) other than Jane that Catherine Howard bore him.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY (p.13) mentions Berners' illegitimate sons, but makes no reference to their mother.

THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE gives details of James Bouchier's successors, and the links with the Banesters (as that surname is rendered in this work), but doesn't consider James' parentage.

I should add that I have also examined all references to the surname Bacon in the 15th and 16th centuries in Blomefield's History of Norfolk (the standard work), plus all other documentary material concerning Bacons in

J. Checkock more myser
DMS ☺

East Anglia which is housed in Norwich Central Library. None of these produced a candidate who could be one and the same as Berners' mistress.

I visited the University of East Anglia and spoke to two senior academics: Professor Hassell Smith, an authority of International status on the Bacons of Stiffkey, Norfolk, of whom Elizabeth I's Lord Keeper was one; and Dr Roger Virgoe, an authority on the Wars of the Roses and early Tudor affairs. Both gave me a sympathetic hearing; neither could proffer any information concerning Elizabeth Bacon nor suggest any fresh leads.

As I mentioned on the telephone, I was able to see Berners' will at the Public Record Office in London while on an errand involving other documents there for another client (who paid the train fare!). This will mentioned his wife (although it did not give her Christian name, but was categorically Catherine nee Howard giving the supporting evidence), his sons Humphrey, James and George (in that order), and his daughter Ursula, the wife of William Sherington, gent. There are, one presumes, no reasons to suppose that Ursula was not another illegitimate child of Berners by Elizabeth Bacon. Berners did not mention Elizabeth (or any other) Bacon in his will: she may in any case have died by 1533. For the record, he did not mention Sir Humphrey Banester who also had a Calais link and whose daughter was to marry James Bouchier.

The bequests Berners made to his children in 1533 may be summarized as follows (bearing in mind that his daughter Jane was not mentioned in his will but would in due course inherit through her mother):

To Humphrey: clothing, furniture and bedding, and armour.

To James: in this instance, the testator confirms that he has already made him 'giftes and granntes of plate goodes and stufe'.

To George: an annuity of ten pounds sterling out of the Manor of Seend in Wiltshire.

To Ursula and her husband, William Sherington, gent.: the reversion of the Manor of Seend.

We should ask ourselves the likely date of Berners' marriage to Catherine Howard. Although she could have been born at any time between 1467 and 1485,

the marriage probably took place in 1492 given the mention of the jointure in the Complete Peerage (loc. cit.). In any case, it would have been likely that a man of the status of Berners would have married in his early 20s.

We should also ask ourselves the likely period that Berners enjoyed his liaison with Elizabeth Bacon: the three sons and a daughter which Berners had by her and who were living when he wrote his will/died in 1533, were apparently adults by then. Hence, it is not only certain that the liaison concerned lasted some years but that it was quite likely to have been 'ongoing' about the first decade of the 16th century. Given Berners many (and sometimes lengthy) foreign sojourns, together with his extensive and scattered landholdings in England, he would have had little difficulty in maintaining a mistress apart from his wife. A point which occurs to me when I review the situation that I have not been able to identify Elizabeth Bacon is that it cannot be assumed that her rank in society was even of gentry status; she may, for instance, have been a tradesman's daughter or perhaps a daughter of a yeoman farmer on one of Berners' estates.

This completes my present report, the research involved having taken care of the £50 which you kindly let me have in advance. I will be glad to hear if you have any comments on this report with enclosures, or have any fresh instructions re this or other historical matters.

Yours sincerely,



Geoffrey Kelly

encs

Note to Cousins:

I can say Geoff. Kelly
is one of the "Top"
Researchers in Norwich.
He does damn fine work!

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Feel free to call on him at
any time for his help. He
is a great researcher!

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pronounced "bow-cher" (as "bow-wow")

Note Bourchier Dane Church - 1730 much neglected. (Smiley face)

number of persons alleged to have taken a large fish, 'qui dicitur cyte,' from the manor of Walton, in violation of a charter of Henry III, by which the chapter claimed the exclusive right to all large fish found on their estates, the tongue only being reserved to the king. In the same year he was engaged in trying cases of extortion by legal officials in Suffolk, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, and persons indicted before the conservators of the peace in Lincolnshire. In December of this year he was summoned to parliament for the last time. He was re-appointed justice of the common bench shortly after the accession of Edward III, the patent being dated 24 March 1326-7. The last fine was levied before him on Ascension day 1329. He died shortly afterwards, as we know from the fact that in the following year his heir, Robert, was put in possession of his estates by the king. By his marriage with Helen, daughter and heir of Walter of Colchester, he acquired the manor of Stanstead, in Halstead, Essex, adjoining an estate which he had purchased in 1312. He was buried in Stanstead Church.

[Parl. Writs, i. 164, 166, ii. Div. ii. pt. i. 139-140, 236, 351, 419, pt. ii. 110-11, 119, 134-5, 139, 148-9, 154, 153-1, 188, 193, 220-2, 237, 241, 283, 288; Rot. Parl. i. 419 b; Dugdale's Orig. 43; Rot. Orig. Abbr. ii. 4; Cal. Rot. Pat. 85 m. 6, 99 m. 10; Rymer's Fœdera (ed. Clark), ii. 619; Moran's Essex, ii. 233; Foss's Lives of the Judges.] J. M. R.

BOURCHIER, JOHN, second **BARON BERNERS** (1467-1533), statesman and author, was the son of Humphrey Bourchier, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, and widow of Sir Thomas Howard. His father was slain at the battle of Barnet (14 April 1471) fighting in behalf of Edward IV, and was buried in Westminster Abbey (Weaver's *Fineall Monuments*, 1632, p. 482). His grandfather, John, the youngest son of William Bourchier, earl of Ewe, was created Baron Berners in 1455, and died in 1474. Henry Bourchier [q. v.], the Earl of Ewe's eldest son and the second Lord Berners's granduncle, became Earl of Essex in 1461. Another granduncle, Thomas Bourchier [q. v.], was archbishop of Canterbury from 1454 to 1486.

In 1474 John Bourchier succeeded his grandfather as Baron Berners. He is believed to have studied for some years at Oxford, and Wood conjectures that he was of Balliol College. But little is known of his career till after the accession of Henry VII. In 1492 he entered into a contract 'to serue the king in his warres beyond see or hole yeere with two

speres' (RYMER, *Fœdera*, xii. 479). In 1497 he helped to repress the Cornish rebellion in behalf of Perkin Warbeck. It is fairly certain that he and Henry VIII were acquainted as youths, and the latter showed Berners much favour in the opening years of his reign. In 1513 he travelled in the king's retinue to Calais, and was present at the capture of Terouenne. Later in the same year he was marshal of the Earl of Surrey's army in Scotland. When the Princess Mary married Louis XII (9 Oct. 1514), Berners was sent with her to France as her chamberlain. But he did not remain abroad. On 18 May 1514 he had been granted the reversion to the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and on 28 May 1516 he appears to have succeeded to the post. In 1518 Berners was sent with John Kite, archbishop of Armagh, on a special mission to Spain to form an alliance between Henry VIII and Charles of Spain. The letters of the envoys represent Berners as suffering from severe gout. He sent the king accounts of the bull-baiting and other sports that took place at the Spanish court. The negotiations dragged on from April to December, and the irregularity with which money was sent to the envoys from home caused them much embarrassment (cf. Berners to Wolsey, 26 July 1518, in BREWER'S *Letters &c. of Henry VIII*). Early in 1519 Berners was again in England, and he, with his wife, attended Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in the next year. The privy council thanked him (2 July 1520) for the account of the ceremonial which he forwarded to them. Throughout this period Berners, when in England, regularly attended parliament, and was in all the commissions of the peace issued for Hertfordshire and Surrey. But his pecuniary resources were failing him. He had entered upon several harassing lawsuits touching property in Staffordshire, Wiltshire, and elsewhere. As early as 1511 he had borrowed 350*l.* of the king, and the loan was frequently repeated. In December 1520 he left England to become deputy of Calais, during pleasure, with 100*l.* yearly as salary and 104*l.* as 'spyaal money.' His letters to Wolsey and other officers of state prove him to have been busily engaged in succeeding years in strengthening the fortifications of Calais and in watching the armies of France and the Low Countries in the neighbourhood. In 1522 he received Charles V. In 1528 he obtained grants of manors in Surrey, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire. In 1529 and 1531 he sent Henry VIII gifts of hawks (*Privy Purse Expenses*, pp. 54, 231). But his pecuniary troubles were increasing, and his debts to the crown remained

unpaid. Early in 1532-3, while Berners was very ill, Henry VIII directed his agents in Calais to watch over the deputy's personal effects in the interests of his creditors. On 16 March 1532-3 Berners died, and he was buried in the parish church of Calais by his special direction. All his goods were placed under arrest and an inventory taken, which is still at the Record Office, and proves Berners to have lived in no little state. Eighty books and four pictures are mentioned among his household furniture. By his will (3 March 1532-3) he left his chief property in Calais to Francis Hastings, his executor, who became earl of Huntingdon in 1544 (*Chronicle of Calais*, Camd. Soc. p. 161). Berners married Catherine, daughter of John Howard, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had a daughter, Joan or Jane, the wife of Edmund Knyvet of Ashwellthorp in Norfolk, who succeeded to her father's estates in England. Small legacies were also left to his illegitimate sons, Humphrey, James, and George.

The barony of Berners was long in abeyance. Lord Berners's daughter and heiress died in 1501, and her grandson, Sir Thomas Knyvett, petitioned the crown to grant him the barony, but died in 1610 before his claim could be ratified. In 1720 Elizabeth, a great-granddaughter of Sir Thomas, was confirmed in the barony and bore the title of Baroness Berners, but she died without issue in 1743, and the barony fell again into abeyance. A cousin of this lady in the third degree married in 1720 Henry Wilson of Diddington, Norfolk, and their grandson, Robert Wilson, claimed and secured the barony in 1832. The barony is now held by a niece of Henry William Wilson (1707-1871), the third bearer of the restored title.

While at Calais Berners devoted all his leisure to literary pursuits. History, whether real or fictitious, always interested him, and in 1523 he published the first volume of his famous translation of (1) Froissart's *Chronicles*. The second volume followed in 1525. Richard Pynson was the printer. This work was undertaken at the suggestion of Henry VIII and was dedicated to him. Its style is remarkably vivid and clear, and although a few French words are introduced, Berners has adhered so closely to the English idiom as to give the book the character of an original English work. It inaugurated the taste for historical reading and composition by which the later literature of the century is characterised. Fabian, Hall, and Holinshed were all indebted to it. E. V. Utterson issued a reprint of Berners's translation in 1812, and although Col. Jones's translation of Froissart (1803-5) has now very generally superseded

that of Berners, the later version is wanting in the literary flavour which still gives Berners's book an important place in English literature. But chivalric romance had even a greater attraction for Berners than chivalric history, and four lengthy translations from the French or Spanish were completed by him. The first was doubtless (2) 'Huon of Burdeux,' translated from the great prose French Charlemagne romance, about 1520, but not apparently published till after Lord Berners's death. It is probable that Wynkyn de Worde printed it in 1534 under the direction of Lord George Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, who had urged Berners to undertake it. Lord Crawford has a unique copy of this book. A second edition, apparently issued by Robert Copland in 1570, is wholly lost. Two copies of a third revised edition, dated 1601, are extant, of which one is in the British Museum and the other in the Bodleian. The first edition was reprinted by the Early English Text Society 1843-5. (3) 'The Castell of Love' (by D. de San Pedro) was translated from the Spanish 'at the instance of Lady Elizabeth Carew, late wyfe to Syr Nicholas Carewe, knight.' The first edition was printed by Robert Wyer about 1510, and a second came from the press of John Kyngge about the same time. (4) 'The golden boke of Marcus Aurelius, emperor and eloquent oratour,' was a translation of a French version of Guevara's 'El redox de Principes.' It was completed only six days before Berners's death, and was undertaken at the desire of his nephew, Sir Francis Bryan [q. v.]. It was first published in 1534, and republished in 1539, 1542, 1553, 1557, and 1559. A very definite interest attaches to this book. It has been proved that English 'Euphuism' is an adaptation of the style of the Spanish Guevara. Lyly's 'Euphues' was mainly founded on Sir Thomas North's 'Dial of Princes' (1558 and 1567), and the 'Dial of Princes' is a translation of an enlarged edition of Guevara's 'El Redox,' which was first translated into English by Berners. The marked popularity of Berners's original translation clearly points to him as the founder of 'Guevarism' or so-called Euphuism in England (LANDMANN'S *Euphuismus*, Giessen, 1881).

Berners also translated from the French (5) 'The History of the moost noble and valyaunt knight, Arthour of Lytell Brytaine.' The book was reprinted by Utterson in 1812. Wood, following Bale, attributes to Berners a Latin comedy, (6) 'Ite ad Vineam,' which he says was often acted after vespers at Calais, and a tract on (7) 'The Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais.' Nothing is known now of the former work; but the latter may

not improbably be identified with the elaborate 'Ordinances for watch and ward of Calais' in Cotton MS. (Faust. E. vii. 89-102 b). These ordinances were apparently drawn up before 1532, and have been printed at length in the 'Chronicle of Calais' published by the Camden Society, pp. 140-62. Warton states, on the authority of Oldys, that Henry, lord Berners, translated some of Petrarch's sonnets, but the statement is probably wholly erroneous (*Hist. Engl. Poet.* iii. 58).

Holbein painted a portrait of Berners in his robes as chancellor of the exchequer (WALPOLE, *Anecdotes of Painting*, ed. Worrum, i. 82). The picture is now at Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire, in the possession of the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson. It was engraved for the Early English Text Society's reprint of 'Huon of Burdeux' (1884).

[Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 132-3; Marshall's Genealogist's Guide; Burke's Peerage; Foster's Peerage; Bale's Cont. Script. ix. 1; Wood's Athene Oxon. (Bliss), i. 72; Brower's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. 1509-1534; Utterston's Memoir of Berners in his reprint of the Froissart (1812); Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, i. 239-45; Fuller's Worthies; Introduction to the Early English Text Society's reprint of Huon of Burdeux, ed. S. L. Lee.]

S. L. L.

BOURCHIER, SIR JOHN (d. 1660), regicide, grandson and heir of Sir Ralph Bourchier, of Benningborough, Yorkshire, appears in 1620 in the list of adventurers for Virginia as subscribing 37l. 10s. In the following year, having complained of the lord-keeper for giving judgment against him in a lawsuit, he was censured and obliged to make a humble submission (*Lords' Journals*, iii. 179-92). He suffered more severely in a contest with Strafford concerning the enclosure of certain lands in the forest of Galtre, near York. Sir John attempted to assert his claims by pulling down the fences, for which he was fined and imprisoned. Directly the Long parliament met he petitioned, and his treatment was one of the minor charges against Strafford (RUSHWORTH, *Strafford's Trial*, p. 146; see also *Straff. Corr.* i. 86-88, ii. 59). His name also appears among those who signed the different Yorkshire petitions in favour of the parliament, and a letter from him describing the presentation of the petition of 3 June 1642 on Heyworth Moor, and a quarrel between himself and Lord Savile on that occasion, was printed by order of the House of Commons (*Commons' Journals*, 6 June 1642). He entered the Long parlia-

ment amongst the 'recruiters' as member for Ripon (1645). In December 1648 he was appointed one of the king's judges, and signed the death-warrant. In February 1651, and again in November 1652, he was elected a member of the council of state, and finally succeeded in obtaining a grant of 6,000l. out of the estate of the Earl of Strafford, but it is not evident what satisfaction he actually obtained (*Commons' Journals*, 31 July 1651). At the Restoration he was, with the other regicides, summoned to give himself up, and the speaker acquainted the House of Commons with his surrender on 18 June 1660 (*Journals*). While the two houses were quarrelling over the exceptions to be made to the act of indemnity, Bourchier died, asserting to the last the justice of the king's condemnation. 'I tell you it was a just act; God and all good men will own it' (LUNLOW'S *Memoirs*, ed. 1751, p. 358). Sir John's son, Barrington Bourchier, having aided in the Restoration, obtained a grant of his father's estate (*Cal. of State Papers*, Dom., 1661, p. 557).

[Noble's Regicides and House of Cromwell, ii. 36; the Fairfax Correspondence (Civil Wars), i. 338, contains a letter from Sir John Bourchier to Lord Fairfax on the want of ministers in Yorkshire.] C. H. F.

BOURCHIER or **BOUSSIER**, ROBERT (d. 1349), chancellor, the eldest son of John Bourchier [q. v.], a judge of common pleas, began life in the profession of arms. He was returned as a member for the county of Essex in 1330, 1332, 1338, and 1339. In 1334 he was chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland. He was present at the battle of Cadsant in 1337. He sat in the parliament of 1340 (*Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 113). When on his return to England the king displaced his ministers, he committed the great seal, which had long been held by Archbishop Stratford and his brother, the Bishop of Winchester, alternately, to Bourchier, who thus became, on 14 Dec. 1340, the first lay chancellor. His salary was fixed at 500l., besides the usual fees. In the struggle between the king and the archbishop, Bourchier withheld the writ of summons to the ex-chancellor, interrupted his address to the bishops in the Painted Chamber, and on 27 April 1341 urged him to submit to the king. When the parliament of 1341 extorted from the king his assent to their petitions that the account of the royal officers should be audited, and that the chancellor and other great officers should be nominated in parliament, and should swear to obey the laws, Bourchier declared that he had not assented to these articles, and would

not be bound by them, as they were contrary to his oath and to the laws of the realm. He nevertheless exemplified the statute, and delivered it to parliament. He resigned his office on 29 Oct. He was summoned to parliament as a peer in 16 Edward III. In 1346 he accompanied the king on his expedition to France. He was in command of a large body of troops, and fought at Crécy in the first division of the army. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Preyers. He founded a college at Halstead for eight priests; but it probably never contained so many, as its revenues were very small. The king granted him the right of free warren, and license to crenellate his house. He died of the plague in 1349, and was buried at Halstead.

[Rolls of Parliament, ii. 113, 127, 131; Return of Members, i. 89-126; Marimuth, 111, Eng. Hist. Soc.; Froissart, i. 151, 163 (Johnes); Foss's Judges of England, iii. 399-402; Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, i. 231-41; Stubbs's Constitutional History, ii. 387, 391; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 126; Dugdale's Monasticon, vi. 1453.] W. H.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS (1404?-1486), cardinal, was the third son of William Bourchier, earl of Ewe, by the Lady Anne Plantagenet, second daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. His father had won the title he bore by his achievements under Henry V in France, and transmitted it to his eldest son, Henry [q. v.], who afterwards was created earl of Essex. A second son, by right of his wife, was summoned to parliament as Lord Fitzwarren. The third, Thomas, the subject of this article, was born about 1404 or 1405, and was but a child at the death of his father. A fourth, John Bourchier, was ennobled as Lord Berners [see **BOURCHIER**, JOHN]. A daughter Eleanor married John Mowbray, third duke of Norfolk of that surname, and the fourth duke, his son, consequently speaks of the cardinal as his uncle (*Paston Letters*, ii. 382).

Thomas Bourchier was sent at an early age to Oxford, and took up his abode at Nevill's Inn, one of five halls or inns which occupied the site of what is now Corpus Christi College. In 1424 he obtained the prebend of Colwick, in Lichfield Cathedral, and before 1427 he was made dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. He also received the prebend of West Thurrock, in the free chapel of Hastings. In 1433, though not yet of full canonical age, he was recommended for the see of Worcester, then vacant by the death of Thomas Polton. But Polton had

died at Basle while attending the general council, and the pope had already nominated as his successor Thomas Brouns, dean of Salisbury. On the other hand the commons in parliament addressed the king in favour of Bourchier, putting forward, according to the royal letters, the 'nighness of blood that our well-beloved master Thomas attaineth unto us and the cunning and virtues that rest in his person.' Accordingly Brouns was translated to Rochester, and the pope cancelled his previous nomination to Worcester by an antedated bull in favour of Bourchier, whose nomination therefore bears date 9 March 1434. The temporalities of the see were restored to him on 15 April 1435.

Meanwhile, in 1434, Bourchier was made chancellor of the university of Oxford, a position which he held for three years, and which implies at least that he took some interest in scholarship, though we have no evidence that he himself was a distinguished scholar. Wood says that he took part in a convocation of the university as early as 1428. But we may reasonably surmise that his subsequent promotions were as much owing to high birth as to great abilities. He had not remained long in the see of Worcester when, in 1435, the bishopric of Ely fell vacant. The chapter, at the instigation of John Tiptoft, the prior, agreed to postulate Bourchier, who sent messengers to Rome to procure bulls for his translation. The bulls came, but as the government refused to ratify his election, Bourchier feared to receive them. The king's ministers wished to reward Cardinal Louis de Luxembourg, archbishop of Rouen (chancellor of France under the English king) with the revenues of the bishopric of Ely. So by an arrangement with the pope, notwithstanding the opposition of Archbishop Chichele, the bishopric was not filled up, but the archbishop of Rouen was appointed administrator of the see. But when he died in 1443, there was no further difficulty in the way of Bourchier's promotion. He was nominated by the king, elected by the chapter, and having received a bull for his translation, dated 20 Dec. 1443, he was confirmed and had the temporalities restored to him on 27 Feb. 1444.

There is little known of his life at this time beyond the story of his promotions, and what we hear of his conduct as bishop is from a very adverse critic, the historian of the monastery of Ely, who says that he was severe and exacting towards the tenants, and that he would never celebrate mass in his own cathedral except on the day of his installation, which he put off till two years after his appointment. It appears that in 1438 there was an intention of sending Bourchier,

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He d. of apoplexy while dining with the Duke of Berry in the Hôtel de Nesle, in Apr. or May 1400, and was bur. with her. M.I. (*)

*
 SIR WILLIAM BOURGHCHIER, or BOURGCHIER, s. and h. of Sir William BOURGHCHIER (who d. in 1375), (*) by Alianore, yr. da. and coh., eventually sole h., (*) of Sir John de LOVAYNE, of Little Easton and Broxton, Essex, and Bildeston, Suffolk (who d. 30 or 31 Jan. 1346/7), (*) which last named William was a yr. br. of Bartholomew, LORD BOURGHCHIER. His mother, the said Alianore, who was b. at Little Easton, 27 Mar. 1345, and bap. there, (*) d. 5 Oct. 1397. (*) He had livery of her lands, 14 Nov. 1397, his homage being respited, and his fealty

(*) "1400. Aprilis mensis prima ebdomada Comes inclitus de Stampis dominus Ludovicus in domo Ducis Biturie de Nigella, cum secum cibum hora prandii sumeret, morbo qui apoplexia vocatur, repente percussus occubuit. Cujus corpus eadem die ad ecclesiam beati Dyonisii, ut vivens de Rege assensu statuerat, allatum est. Sequenti vero die . . . corpus ejus in capella Regine Johanne . . . sepultum est." (*Religieux de Saint-Denis*, vol. ii, p. 750). According to his epitaph, he died 6 May 1400 (Doublet and Felibien, *loc. cit.*). His death is entered under *iiij kal. Junii* in the *Obituary of Saint-Denis*, and under *xviii kal. Julii* in that of the *Célestins* at Paris. (*Obituaires de la Province de Sens*, vol. i, pp. 340, 709).

(b) "Obitus domini Willelmi de Bourghchier militis xlix Edw. III, litera dominica G." (Addit. MSS., no. 5937, f. 149v—*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, vol. iii, p. 376).

(c) Her elder sister, Isabel, aged 5 at their father's death in Jan. 1346/7, died in the lifetime of their mother, Margaret, *i.e.* before 25 July 1349 (Ch. *Inq. p. m.*—on Margaret formerly wife of John de Lovayne—Edw. III, file 96, no. 19).

(d) Ch. *Inq. p. m.* (on John de Lovayne) Edw. III, file 83, no. 24.

(e) *Writ de statis prabanda* 12 July 33 Edw. III. "Probacio etatis Alianore filie et heredis Johannis de Lovayne defuncti," Braintree, Thursday before St. Margaret [18 July] 1359. ". . . eadem Alianore fuit etatis xiiij annorum in festo Pasche ultimo preterito . . . eadem Alianora baptizata fuit in ecclesia de Eystans . . . mencio nativitate ipsius Alianore inticulabatur in missali ecclesie predicte in festo Pasche anno regni Regis E. tercii a conquestu Anglie decimo nono." (Ch. *Inq. p. m.*, Edw. III, file 147, no. 11). The writ was sued out by her husband, William de Burghcher, who did fealty 16 Aug. 1359, when they had livery of her lands. (*Close Roll*, 33 Edw. III, m. 18).

(f) "Alianora que fuit uxor Willelmi Bourghcher chivaler." *Writs of diem el. ext.* 8 Oct. 21 Ric. II. *Inq. Hants, Essex, Suffolk*, Thursday before, and Saturday the vigil of, SS. Simon and Jude, and Friday before St. Martin [25, 27 Oct., 9 Nov.] 1397. "Dicunt eciam quod predicta Alianora obiit die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli [v^o die Octobris—*co. Suffolk*] ultimo preterito Et quod Willelmus Bourghchier miles est filius et heres propinquior ejusdem Alianore et etatis xxiiij annorum et amplius." (Ch. *Inq. p. m.*, Ric. II, file 98, no. 10: *Exch. Inq. p. m.*, I, file 69, no. 5).

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ordered to be taken by the escheator in co. Suffolk. (*) Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, had given him 50 marks a year, for life: this grant was renewed by Henry IV, 4 Mar. 1399/1400, and by Henry V, 1 Oct. 1413. (*) On 15 Oct. 1401, the Prince of Wales gave him—then the Prince's bachelor—50 marks a year, for life, and, when King, confirmed the grant, 1 Sep. 1413. (*) He accompanied the King to France in Aug. 1415, (*) was at the battle of Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415, (*) and on 26 Nov. following was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, for life. (*) He was appointed Captain of the town of Dieppe, 12 Feb. 1418/9, having previously (7 Feb.) been empowered to receive the surrender of that town, and subsequently (18 Feb.) of all the castles and towns in the *comté* of Eu. (*) On 10 June 1419, he was granted the *comté* of Eu, in tail male, to hold by homage, rendering yearly a *gardebrache* to the King. (*) He m. (pardon for marrying without royal licence, 20 Nov. 1405) (*) Anne, COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM, HEREFORD, AND NORTHAMPTON, widow of Edmund (DE STAFFORD), EARL OF STAFFORD (who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, 21 July 1403), (*) and 1st da. and eventually sole h. of Thomas of WOODSTOCK, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, by Alianore, elder da. and coh. of Humphrey (DE BOHUN), EARL OF

(*) *Fine Roll*, 21 Ric. II, m. 24.

(b) *Patent Rolls*, 1 Hen. IV, p. 6, m. 35; 1 Hen. V, p. 3, m. 20, p. 4, m. 37; 3 Hen. V, p. 2, m. 25.

(c) With 29 men-at-arms and 90 horse-archers. (Addit. MSS., no. 4600, ff. 238 v, 272).

(d) With 24 men-at-arms (3 knights and 21 esquires), and 81 archers. (Harl. MSS., no. 782, f. 85 v).

(e) *Norman Roll*, 6 Hen. V, p. 2, mm. 36, 35, 32. As Captain of Dieppe, he was ordered, 1 May 1419, to send provisions, especially fish, every week to the market at Mantes, during the King's stay there. (*Idem*, 7 Hen. V, p. 1, m. 48 d.).

(f) The following *comtés* in Normandy were granted, each in tail male, all within 12 months, by Henry V. (1) HARCOURT (late of Jean de Harcourt, Count of Harcourt), to Thomas, Duke of Exeter, 1 July 1418 (*Norman Roll*, 6 Hen. V, p. 2, m. 35). (2) TANCARVILLE (late of Guillaume de Melun, Count of Tancarville, and of Jacques de Harcourt and Marguerite his wife, da. of the said Count), to John de Gray, 31 Jan. 1418/9 (*Idem*, m. 41). (3) PERCHE (late of Jean, Duke of Alençon), to Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, 26 Apr. 1419 (*Idem*, 7 Hen. V, p. 1, m. 63). (4) AUMALE (late of Jean de Harcourt, Count of Aumale), to Richard, Earl of Warwick, 19 May 1419 (text of the letters patent—enrolment now lost—in vol. i of this work, Appendix J). (5) EU (late of Charles d'Artois, Count of Eu), to Sir William Bourghchier, 10 June 1419 (*Norman Roll*, 7 Hen. V, p. 1, mm. 33, 4). (6) LONGUEVILLE, to Gaston de Foix, Captal de Buch—who had lately (11 June) been cr. Count of Longueville—20 June 1419 (*Idem*, m. 35).

(g) *Patent Roll*, 7 Hen. IV, p. 1, m. 31.

(h) She had previously been married to Thomas, Earl of Stafford, eldest br. of Edmund, but the marriage had not been consummated, as he died when she was in her childhood.

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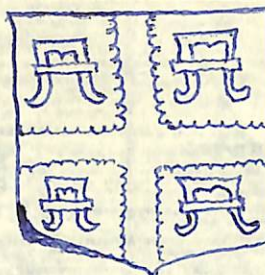
12

as
 husband
 of
 the
 wife

as
 wife
 of
 the
 husband

Bourchier

Arms: Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four water bougets sable.
Mottos: "Le Bon Temps Viendra" and "Vincere vel mori".



Blood of Royal Houses of England & France

Anglo-Norman origins

John de Bourchier
 MP 1306-26 +1330
 Justice 1321-30; Lord of Stansted in Halstead, Essex; bur. Stansted ch.

Helen, dau. & heir of
 Walter of Colchester,
 Lord of Stanstead in Halstead, Essex

Godfrey III
 Duke Lower Lorraine & C. Flandria +1190

Imaine de Louis
 C. de Loos +1226

Robert de Hastings
 Lord of Little Easton, Essex

Godfrey de Lovaine
 Custodian of Honor of Eye, Suffolk

Alice de Hastings

Muriel

Matthew de Lovaine
 Lord of Little Easton +1258 Lord of Eye
Matthew de Lovaine
 Lord of Little Easton +1302 Steward of Eye

Edward III
 King of England 1312-1377

Philippa of Hainault
 Queen of England 1312-15 Aug. 1369

Robert de Bourchier
 MP 1330-40 +1349 plague
 Chief Justice of Ireland 1334
 1st City Chancellor of England 1340-41
 Fought at Crecy 1346; bur. at Halstead

Margaret, dau. & heir of
 Sir Robert de Basing
 launton, Oxfordshire

Joan
 +1318

Sir Thomas de Lovaine
 +1345

Thomas of Woodstock
 Duke of Gloucester 1355
 Earl Buckingham 1377

Lady Eleanor de Bohun
 +30 Oct. 1399

Sir William Bourchier
 +1375 v.p.

Edmor de Lovaine
 coheir, +1397

John, Lord of Little Easton
 Arms: Gules, billets or, a fesse argent.

Lady Anne Plantagenet
 1380-16 Oct. 1438

Sir William Bourchier, K.G.
 Lord Bourchier +1420
 1st Earl of Eu in Normandy 1419

Sir Robert Howard
 +1420

Thomas Mowbray
 Duke of Norfolk +1399
 Venice

Sir Henry
 Earl of Essex +1483

Sir Edward FitzWarren
 Lord FitzWarren

Thomas, b. 1405
 Cardinal Bourchier
 Archbishop of Canterbury 1464
 Crowned Edward IV
 Ric. III & Henry VII

Sir John Bourchier
 K.G., 1st Baron Berners 1455
 Lord Treasurer 1455
 K.B.

Margery, dau. & heir of
 Hugh de Berners, Arms: Quarterly or, vert.
 Baron Erresdon of Westhorsley, Surrey

Eleanor
 +1474

Sir John Mowbray
 Duke of Norfolk 1415-1461

Sir Robert Howard
 +1483

Margaret Mowbray
 Duchess of Norfolk 1476

Margaret, dau. of
 Sir John Chudworth

Sir Humphrey Bourchier
 Slain at Barnet 14 Apr. 1471
 bur. St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster, d.v.p.
 "a sore mourned man" - Bate

Elizabeth, dau. of
 Sir Richard Tilsney
 (later Duchess of Norfolk)
 of Boston +4 Apr. 1497
 heiress of Ashwiltorpe

Sir John Mowbray
 4th Duke of Norfolk +1476

Duke of Norfolk
 Dukedom reverted to Howard family via Margaret Mowbray

Sir John Howard, K.G.
 1420 + Bosworth 22 Aug. 1485
 Duke of Norfolk 28 June 1483
 Lord Howard 15 Oct. 1470

Lady Katherine Howard
 1469 +12 March 1535

Sir John Bourchier
 1467-16 Mar. 1533
 2nd Baron Berners, Holbin portrait in Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire
 Chancellor of Exchequer 1516; translator of Froissart; Will 3 Mar. 1532
 Gov. of Calais; bur. Calais in Ch. St. Mary Virgin
 Field of Gold 1520

Mary - Alex. Urton
 d.s.p. by 1533

Nicholas Bohun
 Margaret Wingfield

Sir John Wingfield
 of Dunham Magna, Essex

Sir Edmund Knyvett
 of Ashwiltorpe, Norfolk
 1490-31 May 1546

Lady Jane Bourchier de Jure
 Baroness Berners +17 Feb. 1561
 Lady of Ashwiltorpe

Elizabeth Knyvett

Francis Bohun
 +1607
 Built Westhall Hall 1570

John Knyvett, Esq.
 of Plumstead, Norfolk
 d.v.m.

Agnes, dau. of
 Sir John Harcourt,
 Stanton Harcourt,
 Oxford

William Knyvett
 of Fandenhall

Nicholas Bohun
 +16 Nov. 1602 v.p.

Audrey Coke
 +16 Nov. 1630

Muriel Parry
 dau. of Sir Thomas Parry
 +25 Apr. 1616

Sir Thomas Knyvett
 of Ashwiltorpe
 Sheriff of Norfolk
 de jure 4th Baron Berners +9 Feb. 1618

Edmund Bohun

William Lawrence
 Margaret Lawrence

Dorothy, dau. of
 Stephen Baxter

Thomas Knyvett
 +20 Sept. 1605
 d.v.p.

Elizabeth, dau. of
 Sir Nathaniel Bacon, K.B.
 of Stiff Key, Norfolk

Sir Thomas Knyvett
 de jure 5th Baron Berners

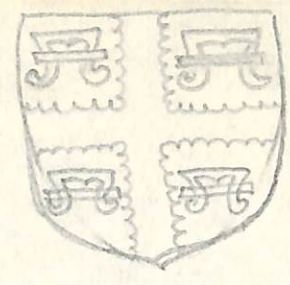
Edmund Bohun, Esq.
 12 Mar. 1645-5 Oct. 1699
 1st Chief Justice of South Carolina

Baxter Bohun

Catherine, dau. of
 Sir Thomas, 3rd issue Lord Burgh

BOURCHIER

Arms: Argent, a cross engrailed gules between 4 water bougets sable mottoes: "Le Bon Temps Viendra" and "Vincere vel mori"



Blood of Royal House of England and France

Anglo-Norman origins

Walter of Colchester Lord of Stansted in Halstead, Essex
 Hugh of Essex
 John de Bouchier MP 1306-1326 +1330
 Helen
 Sir Robert de Bouchier MP. 1330-1340
 Margaret sole heir ess

King Edward III
 Queen Philippa of Hainaut
 Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester +1397
 Eleanor de Bohun +3 Oct 1399
 Lady Anne Plantagenet 1380-16 Oct 1438

Sir William Bouchier +1375
 m. Eleanor, dau. of John, Lord Louvain
 + Halstead 1349 of plague +1371
 Elizabeth, dn. of Sir John Coggeshall

Henry Earl of Essex +1483
 William Lord Fitz Warren
 Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury 1454 Cardinal 1467 Bouchier

1404 Sir William Bouchier, K.G., Lord Bouchier
 1419 Earl of EWE +1420 Normandy

Hugh de Berners Baron Ennon
 Margery Baroness Berners +1474
 Eleanor +15 Nov 1474
 John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk +1432
 John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk +1461
 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk +1475 [line extinct]
 Dukedom reverted to Howard family.

Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk +1399
 Margaret +1420
 Robert Howard
 John Howard Duke of Norfolk K.G. + Bosworth 22 Aug. 1485
 Thomas Duke of Norfolk
 Elizabeth Talbot Bouchier

Itimphrey de Bouchier +Baronet 14 Apr 1471
 bur. St. Edmund's Chapel Westminster
 Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Frederick Tilney, afterwards Duchess of Norfolk

Sir John Chedworth
 Margaret Wyfeld
 Catherine Howard +12 Mar. 1535

John Bouchier b. 1469
 2nd Baron Berners
 Chancellor of Exchequer 1516
 +16 March 1533 Calais

Sir Edmund Knyvett of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk 1490 + 31 May 1546

Jane Bouchier +17 Feb 1561
 William (of Fimberhall)
 Sir John Harcourt, Knt. Stanton-Harcourt, Oxford

John Knyvett, Esq. Plumstead, Norfolk d.v.m.
 Agnes

Francis Bohun +1607
 Elizabeth Knyvett
 [our line] *

Sir Thomas Knyvett, Knt. of Ashwellthorpe +9 Feb. 1618
 Sheriff of Norfolk de jure 4th Baron Berners

Sir Thomas Parry
 Muriel +25 Apr. 1616
 Thomas d.v.p. 20 Sep. 1605
 Eliz. dau. of Sir Nathaniel Bacon KB of Stifford, Ar.

Catherine dau. of Thomas, 3rd Lord Burgh
 Thomas de jure 5th Baron Issue

BOURCHIER

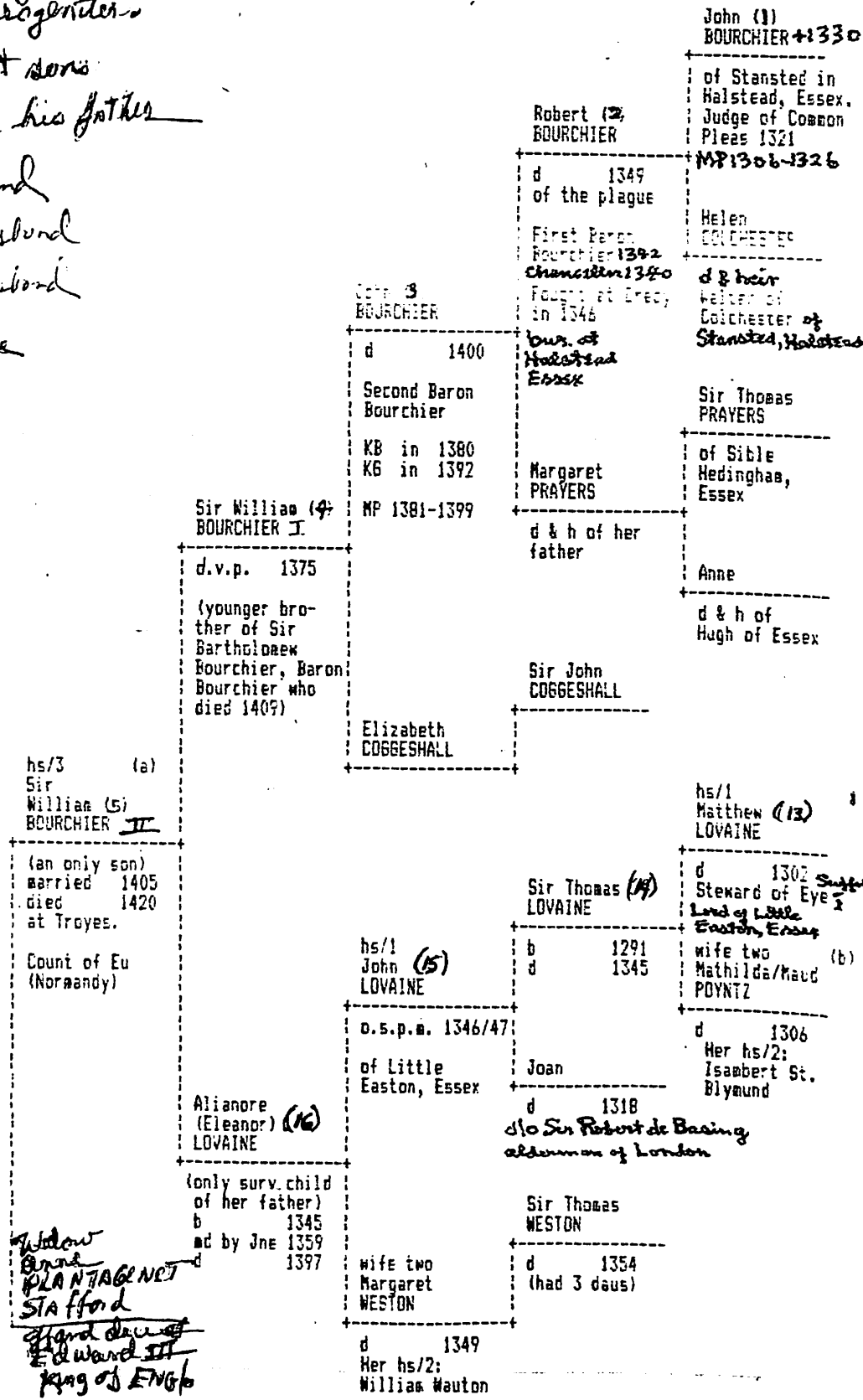
BOURCHIER LINEAGE IN ENGLAND

(Supplement to "Lineage of Nancy R. Dunn" Chart)

JOHN M. SWISHER
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ESPERIA, CA 92346

Notes () = Generation Number beginning with (1) as the earliest known progenitor.

- d. s. p. m. = died without sons
- d. v. p. = died before his father
- hs/1 = first husband
- hs/2 = second husband
- hs/3 = third husband
- wf/2 = second wife
- etc.



Work to Jan. 1990
☺

Widow Anne PLANTAGENET STAFFORD
Grand dau of Edward III King of ENGL

MARY BOURCHIER WHITAKER
THE BOURCHIER LINE
(From page ----)

MARY BOURCHIER, daughter of Sir John and Dame Elizabeth Bouchier of Lambeth Parish, Surry County, England, married JABEZ WHITAKER (Gen. VII. 8., page ___) who came to Jamestown Colony, Virginia in 1619.

From "GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR of the BRANCH of the FAMILY of BOURCHIER," by James Edwin Cole, Westminster, 1873, comes the following Bouchier family sketch: "From the reign of Edward I to the establishment of the Commonwealth, a period of four centuries, few families equalled and none excelled in wealth or political power that of the Bouchier family. Intermarrying with the sovereign house of Loraine and with the Plantagenet princesses of England, and, distinguished alike in the camp and in letters, one or the other of its members, filled well nigh every important office and dignity of the state."

GENERATION I. SIR BARTHOLEMEW BOURCHIER, Knight, is placed at the head of the Bouchier family. A CAROLINA-VIRGINIA GENEALOGY, by York Lowery Wilson, 1962, page 152. He had two sons, Sir Batholomew Bouchier and SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER.

+1375

GENERATION II. SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, Knight; married Elinor de Lovaine, ⁺¹³⁴⁷ daughter of John, Lord Lovaine of Estaines, County Sussex, England. They had:

GENERATION III. SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, ^{K.G., Earl of Eu in Normandy} died at Troyes on 28 May 1420, Count of Eu; married ¹⁴⁰⁸ before 1420, as her third husband, to Ann Plantagenet, Countess of ^{1380-1600} Buckingham, daughter of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III, King of England, and Philippa of Hainaut. Sir William and Ann had four sons and one daughter: Henry, Edward, Thomas, JOHN, and Ann. (To follow PLANTAGENET, see next page forward.) ¹⁴³⁸

GENERATION IV. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, ^{K.G. 16} died May 1474; Constable of Windsor Castle, 1461-1474; married Margery Berners (d. 18 Dec. 1475), daughter ^{of Sir Edward Hugh de Berners} of ¹⁴⁵⁸ Delyngridge. Sir John became the first Baron Berners. They had four children: Elizabeth, Sir Thomas, Anne, and SIR HUMPHREY.

GENERATION V. SIR HUMPHREY BOURCHIER married Elizabeth Tilney, daughter of Sir ^{K.B.} Richard Tilney of Boston who was associated with the Pilgrim Fathers. OUR CHILDREN'S ANCESTRY, by Sarah Cantey Whitaker Allen, page 60. Sir Humphrey and Elizabeth had two daughters and one son: Margaret, Anne, and SIR JOHN. Sir Humphrey was slain at the Battle of Barnet on 14 April 1471, ^{+4 Apr 1471 Duchess of Norfolk} ^{Edward I, Frederick I, Heinrich I}

GENERATION VI. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, ¹⁴⁶⁷⁻¹⁵³³ Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1516-1527; married 1st ¹⁴⁶⁹ Katharine Howard who died 12 March 1535/1536. They had three daughters: Jane, Margaret, and Mary. His ¹⁵¹⁶ marriage was to Elizabeth Bacon. They had four children: Humphrey, ¹⁵¹⁸ George, Ursula, and JAMES BOURCHIER. Sir John died at Calais about 19 March 1533. The will of Sir John, the second ^{3 Mar 1532} ~~Lord~~ Baron Berners was proved 4 Feb. 1533. ✓

2
MB

GENERATION VII. SIR JAMES BOURCHIER was a man of arms in Calais and afterward Lieutenant of Hambleton. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bannister, by whom he had three children: Arthur, Mary, and SIR RALPH BOUCHIER.

GENERATION VIII. SIR RALPH BOURCHIER of Benningborough, County York, living in 1584, married first Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Hall of Grantham. They had six children: William, JOHN BOURCHIER, Ursula, Lucy, and two unknown.

GENERATION IX. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER was entered on the "Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn," 1521-1581, on 23 Nov. 1584; was knighted 2 July 1609 at Whitehall. He had eight sons, all of whom were entered in the REGISTER, and a daughter MARY BOURCHIER.

GENERATION X. MARY M. BOURCHIER married JABEZ WHITAKER. They are the ancestors of this writer and thousands of other descendants in the United States.

PLANTAGENET

ANN PLANTAGENET, Countess of Buckingham, took as her third husband before 1420, SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, GENERATION III. Above.

The Plantagenets were a line of kings occupying the throne of England from 1154-1485, beginning with the marriage of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, with Maud, or Matilda, formerly the wife of Henry V of Germany. The name was derived from the Count of Anjou's wearing a branch of broom plant in his cap (plante de genet) when he was on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. This was a symbol of humility.

This line goes back directly to William the Conqueror, 1028-1087, and his wife, Matilda of Flanders, who died in 1083. There is no limit to tracing the ancestry of these various lines. Not all can be followed in this work, and for practical reasons, only those deemed most important will be listed.

FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO ANN PLANTAGENET

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1028, Falaise, Normandy to 1087, England, married Matilda of Flanders who died in 1083. William conquered England in 1066, became king and reigned until his death. Among his children was:

HENRY I, 1070-Dec. 1135, King of England from 1100-1135; married Matilda (Editha) of Scotland, died 1118. Their daughter:

MATILDA OF ENGLAND, 1102-30 Jan. 1164; married as her second husband, in 1128, Geoffrey of Anjou (Plantagenet). He became Count of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine in 1129. He conquered Normandy in 1133. Their son was:

HENRY II, 25 March 1133-6 July 1189; became the first of the line of the Plantagenet kings. He was king 1154-1189; married 1 May 1152, Eleanor of

Aquitaine, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine. Among their eight children were Richard who became known as Cover de Lion who was the king of England 1189-1199. Another of their eight children was JOHN who succeeded Richard as king of England in 1189.

JOHN, 1167-1216, was king 1199-1216; in 1200 he married Isabella of Angouleme. While he was the king, he signed the Magna Carta. Their son was:

HENRY III, born 12 Oct. 1207, and king, 1216-1272. He married Eleanor of Provence. Their son:

Edward I, 1239-1307. He married first Eleanor of Castille, daughter of Ferdinand III, king of Castille and Leon. Among their children:

EDWARD II, 1284-1327, was king, 1307-1327. He married Isabella of France who lived 1292-1358. She was the daughter of Philip IV of France who had notable ancestry. Son of EDWARD and ISABELLA was:

EDWARD III, 1312-1377, was king of England, 1327-1377. In 1329 he married Phillipa, 1313-1369. She was the daughter of the Count of Hainault and Holland. Their son:

of Woodstock
THOMAS PLANTAGENET, 4 Jan. 1354/1355 to 1397, was Duke of Gloucester and King's Guard of Woodstock. About 1376 he married Alaisore de Bohun who died 3 Oct. 1399. Thomas and Alaisore were the parents of ANN PLANTAGENET who married SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, the father of HARY BOURCHIER, the wife of JABEZ WHITAKER, as previously listed above. We now will follow thw BOHUN line.

BOHUN

ALAINORE DE BOHUN, the wife of THOMAS PLANTAGENET and the mother of ANN PLANTAGENET descends from an impressive line of ancestors. A CAROLINA-VIRGINIA GENEALOGY, by York Lowery Wilson, 1962, pages 85, 152-153.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN I, Lord of Tatterford in Norfolk and kinsman of William the Conqueror, + 1113

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN II, "the great" married Maud d'Evereux.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN III, married Margaret de Gloucester, *d/o Miles Fitz Walter & Sibyl de Neufmarche Countess Hereford*

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN IV, Lord High Constable of England; died 6 April 1187; Earl Hereford married Lady Margaret, widow of the Earl of Brittany and Richmond; *she d. 1201 d/o Henry, Prince of Scotland and Ards de Warwinnre*

Henry HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, ~~1st~~ *Constable of England and Essex* Earl of Hereford ~~and Essex~~; one of the sureties of the Magna Carta in 1215, ~~the pillar of the British Constitution~~ *Maud, Countess of Essex, d/o Geoffrey Fitz Piers & Beatrix Saige; + 27 Aug 1236*
1176 + 1 June 1220

1208+24 Sep 1275

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN V, 2d Earl of Hereford and Essex; Lord High Constable of England, died ~~1274~~^{+24 Aug 1241}; married Lady Maude d'Esse, daughter of Raoul of Lusignam, Count of Eu. & Alice, Countess of Eu in France.

+ 27 Oct 1265 vit. pat.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN VI, Earl of Hereford and Essex, married Lady Alianore (Eleanor) de Broas ~~Broas~~, d/o William de Broas, Lord of Abergavenny & Evs Marshall

Sep.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN VII, 1249-31 Dec. 1298~~8~~; Earl of Hereford and Essex; Constable of England; married in 1275 to Maud de Fienes, daughter of Ingelram de Fienes & Maud, d/o Jacques de Conde

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN VIII, 1276-slain at Bouroughbridge, 16 March 1321/22; Earl of Hereford and Essex; Lord High Constable of England; married 14 Nov. 1302 to Eleanor Plantagenet August 1282- 5 May 1316, daughter of King Edward I. & Queen Eleanor of Castile

SIR WILLIAM DE BOHUN, ca 1310-1360; married Elizabeth of Badlesmere (1313+8 June 1356) d/o Bartholomew de Badlesmere & Margaret de Clare.

1650 1335

SIR HUMPHREY DE BOHUN ~~1335~~¹⁴¹⁹, d. 1373; Earl of Hereford and Essex; married Joan Fitz-Alan, died ¹⁴¹⁹1375, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel & Eleanor Plantagenet their daughter, ALAINORE DE BOHUN, married THOMAS PLANTAGENET, the father and mother of ANN PLANTAGENET who married SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, the father of EARL BOURCHIER who married JABEZ WHITAKER, as outlined in the previous sections. ^{+ 11 Jan 1372} ^{d/o Henry, Earl of Lancaster & Maud de Chaworth} ^{grandson of King Henry III}

MARTHA GOUGH WHITAKER*

GOUGH, THACKER, ELTONHEAD and CONWAY

Martha Gough, daughter of Rev. William and Alice Thacker Gough, became the bride of John Whitaker. (1694-1750). Records and family charts indicate she descended from several prominent families of England.

ELTONHEAD FAMILY

- I. HENRY ELTONHEAD of Lancashire, England, had a son:
- II. NICHOLAS ELTONHEAD of Carrington, England, his son:
- III. JOHN ELTONHEAD md Margaret Lancaster. Their son:
- IV. JOHN ELTONHEAD, JR., md Elizabeth. They had
- V. RICHARD ELTONHEAD, JR., md Janet Garrard, daughter of Thomas Garrard of England. Their son was
- VI. WILLIAM ELTONHEAD md Ann Bowers. They had
- VII. RICHARD ELTONHEAD (1582-1664) of Lancashire, England, md Ann, daughter of Edward Sutton. Their daughter: