

Angevin Kings of England

The Angevin Kings

Angevin, which means “of Anjou”, is the name of a family dynasty that came to power in France during the Middle Ages. The first of the Angevins was Fulk IV le Rechin who became Count of Anjou when his uncle Geoffrey Martel, Count of Anjou, d.s.p in 1066. (See *Plantagenet*, Generation Three) Fulk’s son, Fulk V inherited Anjou and was followed by his son, Geoffrey the Fair. This inheritance included a long standing feud with the Dukes of Normandy which was smoothed over when Geoffrey married Matilda, the only surviving legitimate daughter of Henry Beauclerc, King of England and Duke of Normandy. Their son was Henry II Curtmantle, the first Angevin king of England who married Eleanor of Aquitaine. The Angevin kings combined the arms of Normandy (gules two lions passant guardant in pale, or) with the arms of Aquitaine (gules a lion passant guardant, or) to form the arms of the Angevin Kings: gules three lions passant guardant in pale, or.



Generation One

Henry II Curtmantle, King of England

Born on March 5, 1132/33 at Le Mans, Maine;

Crowned King of England on December 19, 1154 at Westminster Abbey.

Died on July 6, 1189 at Château Chinon, Normandy

Henry was a son of **Geoffrey “the Fair” Plantagenet** (see *Plantagenet*, Generation Five) and **Matilda of England**, (see *Normandy*, Generation Eleven) the only surviving legitimate child of King Henry I of England. Matilda (or Maud) of England, (1103/04 - 1167) had married first Henry V of Franconia, Emperor of the West (Also referred to as Emperor of Almain and Emperor of Germany; he d.s.p. in 1125.) Because of her first marriage, Matilda is sometimes referred to as “Matilda the Empress”, but more frequently as “Lady of the English” or “Heiress of England”, or sometimes “Queen of the English”. Matilda married secondly in 1127 Geoffrey “the Fair” Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Maine.

(Richardson: p.3 Weis, Ancestral: 1-25 Weis, Magna Charta, 161-10 Moriarty, pg. 13)

Henry was known as “Curtmantle” or “Short Cloak” because of his preference for short hunting style jackets instead of long robes. His huge domain of England, Wales, most of Ireland and a large portion of France was termed the “Angevin Empire” and this made him the most powerful of mediæval English kings and European monarchs. He reformed the judicial system and asserted the king’s rights over those of the church. This led to a quarrel with Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in his cathedral by knights loyal to King Henry in 1170.

Henry married on May 18, 1152 at Bordeaux, France, to **Eleanor of Aquitaine** (see *Byzantium*, Generation Twelve) whose ex-husband was Louis VII “the Young” Capet, King of France.

Henry and Eleanor had the following children:

- William Born 1153, died 1156.
- Henry “the Young King” Born on February 28, 1155, he married Margaret of France, the eldest daughter of Louis VII of France and his second wife Constance; i.e., Henry “the

Young King” married his mother’s ex-husband’s daughter by the ex-husband’s second marriage. (Sounds like a 21st century television programme family, doesn’t it?) To make sure he became King of England, his father had him crowned joint King of England with his father. . Henry died before his father on June 11, 1183 and he never did become the actual “King of England”. Henry and Constance had one son:

- William who was born on June 11, 1177 and died a few days later
- Maud Born 1168 and married Heinrick, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.
- King Richard I “The Lion Hearted”, the third but eldest surviving son. He was born on September 8, 1157 and became King of England on the death of his father. He died on April 6, 1199 after being shot with a crossbow.
- Geoffrey Born on September 28, 1158, he married Constance of Brittany. Geoffrey died just after his father on August 19, 1186; he was killed at a tournament. Geoffrey and Constance had three children:
 - Arthur of Brittany who was born on March 29, 1187 and died about April 3, 1203 when he was only 16 years of age. There are various accounts of Arthur’s death, but they all indicate that King John was responsible. Arthur was either murdered personally by his uncle, King John (see below), or on John’s direct orders.
 - Eleanor of Brittany who was kept in jail by her uncle, King John (see below)
 - Maud of Brittany who died young.
- Eleanor who married Alfonso VIII, King of Castille
- Joan who married 1st William II, King of Sicily and 2nd Raymond VI, Duke of Narbonne.
- **King John**, mentioned next.

Henry Curtmantle also had many illegitimate children as a result of his assorted affairs with many ladies including the following:

Ykenai or Hikenai, by whom he had a son:

- Geoffrey Fitz Roy, born about 1153. Geoffrey became Archbishop of York but had to flee overseas following a disagreement with his half brother, King John.

An unknown lady by whom he had a daughter:

- Maud Fitz Roy, who was appointed Abbess of Barking by her father, King Henry II, about 1175; living in 1198. (Note: Another Maud Fitz Roy, an illegitimate daughter of King John, was appointed Abbess of Barking in 1247 and died in 1252. See below.)

Ida de Tosny who was very likely a daughter of Ralph V de Tosny (died 1162) and his wife Margaret (born circa 1125 and living in 1185), a daughter of Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester. (see *Beaumont*, Generation Five) However, absolute and conclusive evidence of Ida’s parentage is lacking. Ida later became the wife of Magna Charta Surety **Roger Bigod**, 2nd Earl of Norfolk. (see *Bigod*, Generation Four)

(Douglas Richardson: *Plantagenet Ancestry*, Baltimore, 2004, pages 456 – 457 and
 Marc Morris: *The Bigod Earls of Norfolk in the Thirteenth Century*, Woodbridge, Suffolk, 2005, page 2)

Henry and Ida had a son:

- **William Longespée**, Earl of Salisbury (see *Longespée*)

Alice of France, a daughter of Louis VII of France and his second wife Constance. Henry was married to Eleanor of Aquitaine who was Louis VII's first wife; so this affair was with his wife's ex-husband's daughter by his second marriage who also happened to be a younger sister of Margaret of France who had married Henry's son, Henry "the Young King". (Henry's affairs are certainly confusing! See above for Henry "the Young King".) Henry and Alice had a child:

- an unnamed daughter who died in infancy.

Nest, a daughter of Iorwerth ab Owain, Lord of Caerleon and his wife Angharad, who was a daughter of Uchdrud, Bishop of Llandaff. Henry and Nest had a son:

- Morgan Fitz Roy who was appointed Provost of Beverly in 1201. He was nominated as Bishop of Durham in 1213, but the election was quashed by the Pope. Morgan died about 1217.

(Richardson: p.3-9 Morris: p.2 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 1-25, 110-26, 27)

Generation Two

John Lackland, King of England

Born about December 27, 1166 at Oxford.

Crowned King of England on May 27, 1199 at Westminster Abbey.

Died on October 19, 1216 at Newark.

This is the notorious King John who, under considerable pressure, granted the Magna Charta and then attempted to welsh on the deal. King John is perhaps best remembered as the arch enemy of the legendary outlaw Robin Hood. (see *Scotland*, Generation Twenty-four) John was known as "Lackland" because he originally had only a few separate land holdings; but he ended up ruling the huge Angevin Empire when he became king following the death of his brother King Richard. John eventually lost many of his French possessions.

John took a close interest in the details of governmental and legal business; but he was endlessly suspicious of his own barons and he forced many confrontations, not the least of which resulted in the barons forcing King John to sign the Magna Charta.

John had a big argument with Pope Innocent III over the appointment of Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. John refused to accept Langton and the pope eventually retaliated by excommunicating John in 1209. At this point, John is said to have sent an embassy to Spain consisting of a priest known as Robert of London and two knights, Thomas de Erdington and Ralph Fitz Nicholas. The three men conferred with the Islamic Emir Al Mounenim also known as Mohammed Al Nassir and they were alleged to have proposed some sort of a deal whereby John would switch to the Islamic faith if the powerful Emir would support him as King of England. Of course, John likely intended to welsh on the deal and the Emir declined the offer anyway.

(Richard Thomson: *An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta*, London, 1829, pages 10, 483 & 484.)

John married first on August 29, 1189 to Isabel of Gloucester (see *Normandy*, Generation Thirteen), youngest daughter of his father's cousin William Fitz Robert; i.e., John and Isabel were second cousins. John divorced Isabel in 1199 and kept her a prisoner of state until 1214. They didn't have any children.

John married second on August 24, 1200 to Isabel of Angoulême and they had the following children:

- King Henry III who married Eleanor of Provence
- Richard, Earl of Cornwall who married 1st Isabel Marshal, 2nd Sanche of Provence and 3rd Beatrice de Falkenburg.
- Joan who married Alexander II, King of Scotland.
- Isabel who married Frederick II, Emperor of the Romans, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, Duke of Apulia, etc.
- Eleanor who married 1st William Marshall, 5th Earl of Pembroke and 2nd Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

Following in the footsteps of his forebears, John had many illegitimate children as a result of his assorted affairs with many ladies including the following:

Clemence, by whom he had a daughter:

- Joan who married Llywelyn Ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. (see *Wales*, Generation Twenty-nine)

“daughter” de Warenne, a daughter of **Hamelin Plantagenet de Warenne**, Earl of Surrey (see *Plantagenet*, Generation Six) and **Isabel de Warenne**, daughter of William de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey (see *Warren*, Generation Six). Hamelin was a half brother of King Henry II Curtmantle, thus John and “daughter” de Warenne were first cousins. Unfortunately, “daughter” de Warenne’s first name has been lost, but it is known that she and John had a son:

- **Richard Fitz Roy**, mentioned next, also known as Richard de Warenne and Richard de Chilham.

(Douglas Richardson: *Plantagenet Ancestry*, Baltimore, 2004, pages 12, 48 & 49)

Hawise, by whom he had a son:

- Oliver Fitz Roy who went to Damietta, Egypt in 1218 and didn’t return.

Assorted girl friends whose names have been lost by whom he had the following children:

- Geoffrey Fitz Roy who led an expedition into Poitou in 1205 and died the same year.
- John Fitz Roy who was supported by the custodians of the see of Lincoln and was maybe a clerk
- Henry Fitz Roy, Knight who was a student at the Prior of Kenilworth in 1207.
- Osbert Gifford, Knight who died in 1248.
- Eudes (or Ives) Fitz Roy who went on a crusade in 1240 and died in 1241/42.
- Bartholomew Fitz Roy who was a clerk and member of the order of Friars Preachers.
- Maud Fitz Roy who was elected Abbess of Barking on August 5, 1247 and died in 1252.
(Note: Another Maud Fitz Roy, an illegitimate daughter of King Henry II, was appointed Abbess of Barking by her father about 1175; living in 1198. See above.)

Additional girl friends by whom he may have had the following children:

- Isabel Fitz Roy who married Richard Fitz Ives
- Philip Fitz Roy

(Richardson: p.9-13 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 1-23, 26-27, 27-27, 259-30)

Generation Three

Richard Fitz Roy, also Richard de Warenne and Richard de Chilham.

Died in June, 1246

Richard was also known as “Richard de Warenne” because his mother was a daughter of Hamelin Plantagenet de Warenne and Isabel de Warenne; his uncle was William de Warren, 6th Earl of Warren & Surrey (died May 27, 1240) who is named in the Magna Charta as an advisor of King John. Richard is sometimes known as “Richard de Chilham” because he had, among other titles, that of “Baron of Chilham.”

Richard married before May 11, 1214 to Rose de Dover (or Douvres), daughter and heiress of Fulbert de Dover and Isabel, a daughter of William Briwere. Rose and Richard had the following children:

- Richard de Dover, also Richard de Chilham who married Maud of Angus, widow of John Comyn.
- Isabel de Dover who married Maurice de Berkeley, Knight.
- **Lora (or Lorette) de Dover, also de Chilham**, mentioned next.

(Richardson: p.48-49 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 218-27)

Generation Four

Lora de Dover, also Lorette de Dover, Lorette de Chilham.

Lora married before June 7, 1248 to Sir William Marmion, Knight, son and heir of Robert Marmion of Tanfield. Sir William accompanied King Henry III to France in 1259, but took the side of the Barons against King Henry III for which he was pardoned on July 1, 1267. Sir William died in 1275 or 1276.

Lora and William had the following son:

- **John Marmion**, mentioned next.

(Richardson: p.493 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 218-28)

Generation Five

Sir John Marmion, 1st Lord Marmion

Born in or before 1255 (of age in 1276)

Died before May 7, 1322

John was summoned to Parliament from September 23, 1313 to May 2, 1322, by writs directed *Johanni Marmyon* or *de Marmioun*, whereby he is held to have become Lord Marmion.

John married Isabel, widow of Ralph de Plaix of Ilford, Sussex and they had a son:

- **John Marmion**, mentioned next.

(Richardson: p.493 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 218-29)

Generation Six

Sir John Marmion, 2nd Lord Marmion

Born circa 1292 (was 30 in 1322)

Died on April 30, 1335

John was among the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster who were responsible for the beheading (without a trial) of King Edward II's friend Peter (Piers) Gaveston in 1312 for which he was pardoned in October 1313. He was summoned to Parliament on December 3, 1326 and in May 1329 he had a protection for three years, going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

John married Maud de Furnival, a daughter of Thomas de Furnival, Lord Furnival and his first wife Joan, daughter of Hugh le Despenser. John and Maud had the following children:

- Robert Marmion who succeeded his father as 3rd Lord Marmion.
- Joan Marmion who married 1st John de Bernak, Knight and 2nd John de Folville, Knight.
- **Avice Marmion**, mentioned next.

(Richardson: p.493-494 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 148A-32, 218-30, 31 Weis, Magna Charta: 132-7)

Generation Seven

Avice Marmion

Avice was co-heiress about 1360 to her brother Robert Marmion, 3rd Lord Marmion, by which she inherited the manors of East and West Tanfield, Yorkshire; Quinton, Gloucestershire; Berwick, Sussex; Wintringham, Lincolnshire, etc.

Avice married before 1343 to **John Grey**, Knight of the Garter, 1st Lord Grey of Rotherfield who was a Founder Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1348. (see *Fitz Walter*, Generation Seven) John had a previous marriage to Katherine Fitz Alan who died before August 7, 1328. John Grey had an argument with William la Zouche Mortimer, 1st Lord Zouche in January 1331/32 and he drew his knife in the presence of the King. He was committed to prison and was pardoned on March 27, 1332. John was summoned to Parliament from November 15, 1338 to December 15, 1357 and died on September 1, 1359.

Avice and John had the following children:

- John Marmion, Knight, died in 1387
- Robert de Grey, Knight, of Wilcote, Oxfordshire who married Lora de Saint Quintin.
- **Maud Grey**, mentioned next.

(Richardson: p554-555. Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 219-31 Weis, Magna Charta: 50-5)

Generation Eight

Maud Grey

Died on January 29, 1394

Maud married firstly in 1358 to John Botetourt, son and heir apparent to John Botetourt, 2nd Lord Boutetourt of Weoley (in Northfield), Worcestershire died in 1369.. They had one son and two daughters.

Maud married secondly before June 13, 1374 to Sir Thomas Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire; Knight of the Shire for Oxfordshire; second son of William de Harcourt and Joan, daughter of Richard de Grey, 2nd Lord Grey of Codnor. Thomas succeeded to most of the Harcourt estates on the death circa 1349 – 50 of his older brother Richard. Thomas died on April 12, 1417.

Maud and Thomas had the following children:

- John Harcourt
- **Thomas Harcourt**, mentioned next.
- Richard Harcourt of Saredon, Staffordshire who married first to Margaret Knightly, second to a lady whose name has been lost, and third to Eleanor Wasteneys.
- Anne Harcourt who married Thomas Erdington, 4th Lord Erdington
- Katherine Harcourt
- Isabel Harcourt
- Maud Harcourt (probably) who married 1st Walter de Cokese and 2nd John Philip

(Richardson: p.376 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 50-35 Weis, Magna Charta: 50-6)

Generation Nine

Sir Thomas Harcourt

Born about 1377; he was 40 at the time of his father's death.

Died on July 6, 1420.

Sir Thomas Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire; Market Bosworth, Leicestershire; and Ellenhall, Staffordshire was Knight of the Shire of Oxfordshire. He was the second but eldest surviving son and heir.

Thomas married about November 8, 1406 to Jane Fraunceys, daughter of Sir Robert Fraunceys of Foremark, Derbyshire, Knight of the Shire for Counties Derby and Stafford, Sherriff of Counties Nottingham and Derby and his wife Isabel.

Thomas and Jane had the following children:

- **Robert Harcourt**, mentioned next.
- Richard Harcourt, Knight, of Witham, Berkshire who married Edith Saint Clair
- William Harcourt, Knight
- John Harcourt Esquire, who married Margaret Bracy
- George Harcourt
- Alice Harcourt
- Isabel Harcourt

(Richardson: p.376-377 Roberts p.403 Weis, Ancestral: 50-36 Weis, Magna Charta: 50-7, 8)

Generation Ten

Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter

Born on September 20, 1410

Died on November 14, 1470; slain by adherants of the Staffords of the Lancastrian party.

Sir Robert Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, etc. was Steward of Oxford University, Sheriff of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Knight of the Shire for Oxfordshire and Berkshire and Constable of Vernon in Normandy.

Robert's feud with the Staffords began in 1448 by the killing of Richard Stafford at Coventry. He was pardoned for this in 1450. In 1457 he was in favour with the Lancastrian Government but was denounced as a Yorkist by 1459. In 1464 he was granted an annuity of £300 for life by the king for his services at the siege of Alnwick. He went to France in 1467 on embassy to King Louis XI at Rouen. In 1468 he was granted a pension of £20 for life for resisting traitors in Oxfordshire.

Robert married in or before 1440 to Margaret Byron, widow of Sir William Atherton and daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton, Lancashire. Robert and Margaret had the following children:

- **John Harcourt**, mentioned next.
- Thomas Harcourt
- Robert Harcourt
- George Harcourt
- Margaret Harcourt who married Walter Sydenham of Brimpton, Somerset.

(Richardson: p.377 Roberts p.403)

Generation Eleven

John Harcourt

Born about 1450; he was aged 20 in 1470.

Died on June 26, 1485

John Harcourt, Esquire, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, etc. was the eldest son and heir. In 1475 he went into France as a soldier with King Edward IV. In 1483 he was outlawed for his part in the rebellion of Henry, Duke of Buckingham.

John married in or before 1466 to Anne Norreys, daughter of John Norreys (or Norris), Knight of the Shire for Berkshire and Oxfordshire. John and Anne had the following children:

- Robert Harcourt, Knight
- **Lettice Harcourt**, mentioned next.
- Elizabeth Harcourt who married George Gaynesford
- Katherine Harcourt who married Thomas Stonor
- Ellen Harcourt who married Thomas Beckingham

(Richardson: p.377-378 Roberts p.403)

Generation Twelve

Lettice Harcourt

Born circa 1470

Lettice was co-heiress in 1503 – 9 to her brother, Sir Thomas Harcourt. Lettice married **Humphrey Peshale** of Tean and Blithewood in Checkley, Staffordshire, etc., Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire and Commissioner of the Array for Staffordshire. (see *Longespée*, Generation Ten.) Lettice and Humphrey had the following children:

- Richard Peshale
- **Eleanor Peshale**, mentioned next.
- Joan Peshale who married Richard Sandforde
- Elizabeth Peshale who married Richard Alsop

Lettice married secondly to Thomas Neville and they had three daughters including:

- Ellen Neville who married Kenelm Bucke.

(Richardson: p.152 Roberts p.403)

Generation Thirteen

Eleanor Peshale

Born circa 1485 – 1490

Eleanor was co-heiress in 1515 – 8 to her brother Richard Peshale. Eleanor married Humphrey Wolryche (or Wolriche) of Dudmaston (in Quatt) and Presthope (in Much Wenlock), Shropshire; son and heir of Thomas Wolryche of Dudmaston and Presthope and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Rowley. Humphrey Wolryche died in 1533. Eleanor and Humphrey had the following children:

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|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Wolryche • Rowland Wolryche • Roger Wolryche • Humphrey Wolryche • Edward Wolryche | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daughter Wolryche who married Sir Richard Peshall. • daughter Wolryche who married Mr. Worley. • Elizabeth Wolryche, mentioned next |
|---|--|--|

(Richardson: p.152 Roberts p.403)

Generation Fourteen

Elizabeth Wolryche

Born circa 1505

Elizabeth married Edward Hopton, Esquire, of Rockhill (in Greet), Shropshire, gentleman usher of the chamber to King Henry VIII, steward of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire, and Staunton Lacy, Shropshire, son and heir of Henry Hopton. Elizabeth and Edward had the following children:

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|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Hopton • George Hopton | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward Hopton • Katherine Hopton, mentioned next. |
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(Richardson: p.152-153 Roberts p.403)

Generation Fifteen

Katherine Hopton

Born circa 1525

Katherine Hopton married first circa 1554 to Thomas Anderson, of London, grocer, son and heir of Thomas Anderson. Katherine and Thomas had the following children:

- Sir Henry Anderson, Alderman of London
- Christian Anderson who married John Robinson
- Lucretia Anderson who married Edmund Bressey
- **Elizabeth Anderson, mentioned next.**

Katherine Hopton married second about 1554 to Walter Garraway of St. Mary Colechurch, London, citizen and mercer of London, son of John Garraway of London, citizen and mercer of London, and his wife Ursula, daughter of Sir John Bridges. Katherine and John had the following children:

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• William Garraway• Thomas Garraway• Francis Garraway | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simon Garraway• Winifred Garraway who married John Povey• Grisell Garraway who married John Cavell |
|---|--|

(Richardson: p.153 Roberts p.403)

Generation Sixteen

Elizabeth Anderson

Died on December 12, 1636

Elizabeth Anderson married by licence dated January 7, 1571/72 to Sir William Garraway, citizen and mercer of London, son of John Garraway of London, citizen and mercer of London, and his wife Ursula, daughter of Sir John Bridges; i.e., Elizabeth married her stepfather's brother. Sir William Garraway was born about 1537 (aged 88 at death) and he died on September 26, 1625.

Elizabeth and William had the following children:

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Francis Garraway• Robert Garraway• Henry Garraway• William Garraway• Thomas Garraway• Bartholomew Garraway• Nathaniel Garraway• Nathaniel Garraway (again)• Michael Garraway• Arthur Garraway | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jonas Garraway• Katherine Garraway• Joan (or Jane) Garraway who married William Elkington• Elizabeth Garraway• Elizabeth Garraway (again), mentioned next.• Fortune Garraway who married 1st to Edward Blount and 2nd to John Wright• Alice Garraway |
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(Richardson: p.707-708 Roberts p.403)

Generation Seventeen

Elizabeth Garraway

Baptised on November 18, 1582

Died in June 1650

Elizabeth married Thomas Foxall, of St. Andrew Holborn, Middlesex and Lee, Kent, Citizen and Glover of London, son of Thomas Foxall, of Clarehome, Shropshire and his wife Hoan Bulledine. Thomas Foxall was granted the administration of the estate of William Warren of Barkway, Hertfordshire in 1623. He died in May 1647. Elizabeth died in June 1650 and left a will dated June 20, 1650 proved on June 25, 1650. Her grandson James Taylor who was three years old at the time (see Generation Nineteen below) was a legatee (recipient of legacy) in the will. Thomas and Elizabeth were buried in the churchyard at Lee, Kent; Thomas on May 21, 1647 and Elizabeth by his side on June 26, 1650.

Elizabeth and Thomas had the following children:

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thomas Foxall• Averine Foxall who married Edward Broom• Katherine Foxall who married William Garnett• Mary Foxall• Margaret Foxall who married Richard Benyan• Anne Foxall who married Richard Merefield• Elizabeth Foxall who married Matthew Banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Martha Foxall who married Robert Stringer• Jane Foxall• Mary Foxall (2nd of name), mentioned next.• Bennett Foxall |
|--|--|

(Richardson: p.708 Roberts p.403)

Generation Eighteen

Mary Foxall

Baptised on February 15, 1617/18 at Lee, Kent.

Died in March 1685/86 and buried on March 5, 1685/86 at Lee, Kent.

Mary Foxall married at Lee, Kent on August 24, 1641 to Christopher Taylor of All Hallows, Honey Lane, London, Citizen and Leatherseller of London. Christopher died in January 1681/82 and was buried at St. Mary le Bow, London, on January 19, 1681/82. He left a will dated July 8, 1676; proved January 24, 1681/82.

Mary and Christopher had the following children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thomas• Taylor• James Taylor, mentioned next.• George Taylor• Elizabeth Taylor who married John Snow | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary Taylor• Hannah Taylor• Sarah Taylor |
|---|--|

(Richardson: p.708 Roberts p.403)

Generation Nineteen

James Taylor

Baptised on April 21, 1647 at Lee, Kent.

Died on July 30, 1716 at Lynn, Massachusetts and buried at Boston, Massachusetts.

James was a legatee (recipient of legacy) in the 1650 will of his grandmother Elizabeth (Garraway) Foxall and in the 1676 will of his father Christopher Taylor. He immigrated to New England where he resided at Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1688 he purchased the Iron Works at Lynn from Samuel Appleton. He served as treasurer of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1693 to 1714. James left a will dated July 24, 1716, proved August 21, 1716.

James married first before 1674 to Elizabeth (Fuller ?) who died before 1679 and they had the following children:

- Christopher Taylor
- Elizabeth Taylor
- **Mary Taylor**, mentioned next.

James married second on January 26, 1679 to Rebecca Clark (died 1718) and they had the following children:

- James Taylor
- Samuel Taylor
- William Taylor
- Rebecca Taylor who married John Kelsey
- Elizabeth Taylor who married 1st David Craig and 2nd Edward Lutwyche
- Abigail Taylor who married Edward Pell
- Anna Taylor who married William Roby
- Sarah Taylor who married Christopher Jacob
- Mercy Taylor
- Mary Taylor who married Samuel Phipps

(Richardson: p.708 Roberts p.403 Samuel Sewall: *Diary*, July 30 & Aug. 2, 1716)

Generation Twenty

Mary Taylor

Born on December 28, 1671

Died on January 6, 1700

Mary married in 1694 to William Payne, born on January 22, 1688 and died on June 10, 1735; son of Tobias Payne and Sarah Winslow who was a daughter of John Winslow and **Mary Chilton**. John Winslow arrived on November 9, 1621 on the "Fortune" and was a younger brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mary Chilton arrived on the "Mayflower". She is said to have been "the first lady to step ashore" from the Mayflower in 1620; she was thirteen years old. (see *Mayflower*)

Mary Taylor and William Payne had the following children:

- William Payne born in 1695 and died in 1705.
- Tobias Payne who was born in 1697 and died in 1733. He married Sarah Winslow.

- Sarah Payne who was born in 1699 and married in 1734 to John Coleman.
- **Mary Payne**, mentioned next.

Following the demise of his wife Mary in 1700, William Payne married second to Margaret Stuart. They had eight sons and four daughters among whom was Edward Payne who was born in 1721. Edward married Rebecca Amory; and their son William Payne wrote a letter dated February 7, 1818 wherein his family history is outlined.

(Richardson: p.708 William Payne: *Letter* Samuel Sewall: *Appendix*, p.1081)

Generation Twenty-one

Mary Payne

Born on January 6, 1700

Died in 1731

Mary married on October 8, 1724 to Jonathan Sewall (I) who was born on February 7, 1692/93 and died on November 21, 1731. Their son Jonathan Sewall (II) was the last Attorney General of Massachusetts before the American Revolution.

For Jonathan Sewall and the continuation of this line, see *Sewall and Sewell*, Generation Six.

(William Payne: *Letter* Samuel Sewall: *Appendix*, p. 1081 C.R.M. Sewell: *Manuscript Book* Berkin: p.3)

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