

Information for the following genealogy comes from two primary sources, both extremely well documented. The first is titled The Ancestry of William CLOPTON of York (now New Kent) County, Virginia, copyrighted and published by Lucy Lane Erwin in 1939. Mrs. Erwin traveled extensively to England in order to conduct her research, much of which is based upon the 1561 "Visitation of Suffolk" recorded by Clarenceaux King of Arms, William Hervey, that was documented and developed into manuscript form as a CLOPTON family pedigree in 1626 by Antiquarian, Sir Simonds D'Ewes. The second is The Blanks Family, Volume II, written and published by John H. Wilson of Fort Worth, Texas. Both books were recently discovered by Lorraine Richmond while researching her Powell family ancestry with information provided by Lena Hamblen of Woodland, Washington. Mrs. Hamblen, a 97 year old great granddaughter of Shedrach Blanks Powell, has an excellent memory and knowledge of family dates, circumstances, and events - many of them occurring nearly two centuries ago.

All of the information was developed, and can be supported, with such typically-accepted documentation as birth, marriage, and death certificates, church, military, and census records, contemporary accounts, wills, and real estate transactions. Historical references were derived from three principal sources; H.G. Wells' 1920 classic, The Outline of History (1971 edition), Barnes' 1883 A Brief History of Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern Peoples, and Coman and Kendall's 1899 A History of England For High Schools And Academies.

The information contained in this genealogy is being developed into book form by Bob Zybach of Eddyville, Oregon, and by Lorraine Richmond of Grass Valley, California. It is anticipated that the finished book will cover the ancestries of Shedrach Powell and of his wife, Elizabeth Shipley Clarkson. An attempt will be made to give an historical perspective to events occurring during the times of certain ancestors and, in particular, during the time immediately preceding the Powell family's crossing of the Oregon Trail in 1852. Settlement and migration patterns of the descendants of the Powells will then be tracked until 1952, giving a view as to the impact of the Donation Land Act and of the Oregon Trail upon the Powell family's history.

A. CLOPTON-POWELL

1. William Peccatum (French: "Peché") was one of about 20,000 Normans (French) given estates formerly belonging to Saxons by William I 'The Conqueror', after his capture of England in 1066. Rent on the land was paid for with military service provided annually to the new king. In 1086, during a great concourse held at Salisbury, William I required "all the landowners that were of

account over all England" to kneel before him and place their hands within his and to swear "to be faithful to the king before all other men". This was called the "Oath of Salisbury", and guaranteed a large, skilled national army directly obedient to King William.

At that time a combination census/land register/tax appraisal called the Domesday Survey was made. The records were kept in volumes referred to as the "Domesday Book". Volume II states that William Peccatum held lands in Cloptuna, a hamlet within the town of Wickhambrook, in the Hundred of Resbridge, in Suffolk County. Descendants of these two men, each the first of nearly a 1000 year's worth of directly-descended Williams's to follow, would intermarry and produce kings, queens, knights, war of The Roses, American Revolutionary War, Yakima Indian War, and World War II veterans, tobacco plantation owners, frontiersmen, murderers, priests, athletes, farmers, artists, and loggers. One descendant, Shadrach Powell, is buried on the Oregon Trail next to the Burnt River, where he died about the first of September, 1852, while leading his family to a new life in a new land.

2. William de Cloptunne, of Cloptunne Hall in Wickhambrook, was the son of William Peccatum. He lived in the early 1100's.

3. Walter de Cloptunne, son of William, lived in the mid-1100's.

4. William de Cloptunne, son of Walter, lived in the late 1100's through the mid-1200's.

5. Walter de Cloptone, was born in the late 1100's, but may not have lived as long as his father, William.

6. William de Cloptone, of Wickhambrook, was the son and heir of Walter, and died in 1294. According to D'Ewes, he "had so large an estate in the town of Wickhambrook in the 43 Henry III (1249), as it was called Feodum Wilhelm de Cloptone, in Wickhambrook".

7. Walter de Cloptone, was the son and heir of William. He was living by 1291, died in 1327, and is buried in Chipley Priory. His first (of two) wives was Alice FitzHugh, daughter and coheir of Warin FitzHugh, son of Hugh de Waren. Alice was also buried in Chipley Priory.

8. Sir Thomas de-Cloptone, of Kentwell in Long Melford, County Suffolk, Knight, was the second, and youngest, son of Walter and Alice. He died before October 12, 1383 and is buried in Chipley Priory. His second wife was Dame Katherine Mylde, daughter and heiress of William Mylde of Clare, County Suffolk, Esquire. She brought the estates of Lutons and Kentwell to the Clopton family.

Katherine died in 1403 and is buried at Stoke Newland. In addition to the estates, some fine furniture and jewelry, she

also left her son, William Clopton, "a book called a Byble; a piece of silver called a Stondyngepec with a cover, head of a leopard; and a chest called the great cofre, &c."

Katherine's second husband was Sir William de Tendring of Stoke Neyland, knight. Their daughter Alice Howard, a great heiress, married Sir John Howard, knight, who was descended from William 'the Conqueror' through his daughter, Adela, mother of Stephen of Blois, king of England from 1135 through 1154. This marriage also resulted in a direct descent to Shedrach Powell. Alice's g.g.great-granddaughter, Margaret Waldegrave, married Sir Thomas's g.g.great-grandson, William Clopton, Esquire.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, line a7. House of Normandy
SEE: C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE, line a13. House of Normandy

9. William de Cloptone, of Kentwell in Long Melford, Esquire, was the son and heir of Sir Thomas and Dame Katherine. His second wife, Margery Francis, was daughter and heiress to Elias Francis, Esquire. Margery died June 12, 1424. They are both buried at Long Melford Church.

10. John Clopton, of Kentwell in Suffolk, Esquire, was the son and heir of William. He was born in 1423 and died in 1497 and is buried at Melford Church. He married Alice D'Arcy, daughter of Sir Robert D'Arcy, and his wife, Alice Fitzlangley.

By the age of 29, John was serving as the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. During the start of the War of Roses in 1459, he sided with the Reds (Lancastrians) against the Whites (Yorkists), as the Duke of York, with the support of the powerful Earl of Warwick, attempted to wrest the throne from the Lancasters-emblic King Henry VI, Henry's young child Edward, and Margaret of Anjou, wife, mother, and regent. As a man of "political importance" John Clopton was arrested, along with John Earl of Oxford, Aubrey de Vere, Sir John Montgomey, and Sir John Tuddingham, and taken to the Tower of London. Of the five men, all but John Clopton were beheaded on Tower Hill on February 22, 1461. Fortunately, John had been able to secure his release sometime prior to that event.

During his long and interesting life, John Clopton served as a man of some note. One measure of his honesty and competence was that he was an executor to such famous and significant individuals as Lord Dynham, Sir Thomas Bouchier, Ann, Dowager Duchess of Buckingham, Thomas D'Arcy, Sir Thomas Montgomey, Knight of the Garter, Lady D'Arcy, Dame Annes Say, widow of Lord Wenlock, who was killed at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, as well as many others.

He was a great benefactor to the Melford Church and many of the church windows are decorated with portraits of his relatives. In 1497 he was buried in a tomb of Purbeck marble, called the Easter tomb, at the church. The tomb is "between the Chancel and Clopton Chapel and is opened on both sides, the arch being used as a table for the sacred vessels on Sacramental occasions" (Erwin; 1939). Fresco portraits of John, his wife, and children adorn the vaulted arch over the tomb.

In his will he left "to my especialle gode Maister William Paykenham, my Bible in Englishshe". This was probably the bible passed to his father by his grandmother in 1403. Reverend William Paykenham was made Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1471, and inherited Clopton's bible in 1497. At that time the possession of a bible written in the common tongue, especially by a layman

such as Clopton, was considered heresy. This was one of the very earliest bibles written in english and had been translated by John Wycliffe, an Oxford scholar and chaplain to the king, a few years before his death in 1384. Although the pope denounced the translation and teachings as blasphemous and demanded Wycliffe's imprisonment, the man, often called "the first great protestant" died a free man. However, the Catholic Church did succeed in obtaining some form of revenge on Wycliffe; Pope Martin V ordered his bones to be dug up and burnt, which task was carried out as an official act of the church by Bishop Fleming in 1428.

11. Sir William Clopton, of Kentwell in Long Melford, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Castelgyns in Groton, County Suffolk, was the son and heir of John Clopton. He was born in 1450 and died on February 20, 1530. His third wife, Thomasine Knevet, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Knevet, of Great Stanway in Essex, and was a direct descendent of several kings and queens, including William I and Alfred the Great of England, Louis VI of France, Fernando III of Castile and Leon, Foulques V of Jerusalem, Alphonso of Arragon, Constantine I of Scotland, Henry III of Germany, Olaf 'Skotkonung' of Sweden, and Eleanor of Aquitaine. Sir William was buried close to his father, but his "monumental stone" has been moved to another aisle and has been looted of its brass decor. Thomasine died in 1536.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVET

12. Richard Clopton of Fore Hall in Melford and Castelgyns in Groton, County Suffolk, Gentleman, was the second son of Sir William and his wife Thomasine, and "to whom did descend the lands of the Knevet". His second of two wives, Margery Playters, was the daughter of William Playters of Soterly, County Suffolk, and his wife, Jane Jenny, daughter of Sir Edmund Jenny of Knotishall in Suffolk. Richard was buried at Long Melford Church.

13. William Clopton of Groton, County Suffolk, Lord of the Manors of Castelgyns in Suffolk and Ramsden Belhouse in County Essex, Gentleman, was the son and heir of Richard Clopton. He married Margaret Waldegrave, daughter of Edward Waldegrave of Lawford Hall in Essex, Gentleman. Margaret and William were both descended from Katherine Mylde, but from different husbands. William died before August 19, 1615 and was buried on that date at Groton Church.

Inflential and well-known ancestors of Margaret Waldegrave included William 'the Conquerer', several Kings of Spain, England, Castile, and Leon, 12 of the Magna Carta Sureties, 2 of the Founders of the Order of the Garter, a Knight of the Bath, and a variety of Dukes, Earls, Lords, and other members of the European aristocracy.

SEE: C. MARGARET WADEGRAVE

SEE: A. CLOPTON-POWELL, Line 8.

14. Walter CLOPTON of Boxted, County Essex, Gentleman was baptized at Groton on June 30, 1585 and died at Boxted, County Essex, in 1622. On April 21, 1612 he married Margaret Maidstone, daughter of Robert Maidstone of Great Horkesley, County Essex, Gentleman.

15. Reverend William CLOPTON, Clerk (pronounced "clark"), was born at Boxted and baptized there on April 19, 1613. He studied at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1631; B.A. 1634; M.A. 1637. He served at the rectories Much Horkesley in Essex (1646), Markshall in Essex (1647), and Retendon in Essex (1654). In 1662 he was ejected "for conscience sake" and is on record as a witness against Ecclesiastical Impositions. These positions helped to win him a reputation as a "Worthy Minister" and cause him to be mentioned as "a good man gone to heaven" in a story related in F. Calamy's 1802 edition of his "Nonconformists' Memorial".

William married Elizabeth Sutcliffe sometime before 1653. She was the daughter of Reverend Izaiah Sutcliffe of Retendon in Essex and his wife Elizabeth Lowe, daughter of Reverend Thomas Jolye, who in turn was the son of another Reverend Thomas Jolye. Both Reverend Thomas served as Rector of St. Peter's Church, Thundersley, County Essex during their careers. William died in 1671 and Elizabeth in 1683. Their son, William, probably emigrated to America sometime between the deaths of his parents. When his father died he was only 16 years old, but by the time he was 22 or 23 he had married Ann Booth in Virginia. It is not known exactly when, or why, William moved to America, but it may have had something to do with his father's death, an attempt to reverse the family's decline in wealth and stature, a sutffocating religious environment at home, or simply a young man's wanderlust.

16. William Clopton, Gentleman, was born in 1655 in Eastwood, County Essex, England to Reverend William Clopton and his wife, Elizabeth. Sometime in the early 1670's he moved to Virginia, in America. In 1677, at the age of 22, he married Ann Booth, a 30 year old widow with four children. She was born in 1647 to Robert Booth, then serving as Clerk of York County, Virginia, and his wife, Frances. So far as presently known, the Booths were the earliest ancestors of Shadrach Powell in America.

It is not known where Frances was born in 1609, but Robert first became Clerk in 1640. Since the first colony in Virginia was established in 1607 (an occurrence British statesman Lord Bryce rated as one of the epic events in the life of man - the beginning of the American era of world history), it is possible that Frances Booth was one of the first Europeans born in the new land. In any case, Robert and her had their first child in 1641. Robert died in 1657 and Frances was still living by 1668.

In 1653 and 1654 Robert Booth represented York County in the House of Burgesses. The Burgesses were the first legislative assembly in America. The original meeting of burgesses, or representatives, was in 1619, where it was decided that each settler would be legally required to plant at least 6 mulberry trees a year for 7 years, for silk production. This law was terminated with the Good Friday massacre of 1622, when 347 of the total 1,250 English settlers in Virginia were murdered by Algonquin Indians. Another massacre occurred in 1644, 3 years before the birth of daughter Ann, who died in March 4, 1716 at the age of 70.

William, a slave owner who eventually acquired 454 acres of land, became Constable of Hampton Parish, York County, Virginia by 1682. By May, 1694 "William Clopton, Gent." was Justice of the Peace of New Kent County, which had been formed from York County. Following his death between April 23, 1728 and July 12, 1733, he was buried alongside his wife in the churchyard of St. Peter's in New Kent County.

17. Walter Clopton was the fifth, and youngest child of William and Ann, being born about 1687. It is possible that he was the first ancestor of Shadrach Powell born in America. On September 4, 1711 he married Mary Jarratt, daughter of Robert Jarratt and aunt of Reverend Devereaux Jarratt, the well-known Episcopalian. Robert Jarratt was born in England, but died in Virginia on January 21, 1709. His wife, Mary, had died on March 3, 1707. Their son, Robert, was born in Virginia on August 16, 1698, and their two other children, Devereaux and Mary, seem to have been born after that date. If so, it would appear that the 24 year old Walter may have married the 11 or 12 year old Mary following

the deaths of her parents. Perhaps the answer is in the autobiography written by her nephew.

Walter was installed by Governor Robert Carter in 1726 as a Vestryman of St. Peter's Parish Church in New Kent County, joining his father, who was in his 32nd of 34 years in that position. Walter himself continued as Vestryman for at least 32 years. On August 17, 1720 he patented 400 acres of land in Henrico County, Virginia and sometime after 1758 he died.

18. William Clopton was the first son born (on November 19, 1714) to Walter and Mary. His wife, Cassandra, was born in 1715. The dates of their deaths, and her maiden name, remain unknown at this time. Their three daughters, Mary, Cassandra, and Catherine, married three brothers, William, Josephus, and George Perrin.

19. Cassandra Clopton was born in 1741, married Josephus Perrin in Virginia in 1764, and died in 1822. It is with her marriage that we leave the Clopton name - after nearly 700 years of mostly Williams and Walters representing the line. Josephus was born in 1740 and died before October 15, 1793. In 1767 he had a grant of 327 acres of land in Charlotte County, Virginia, but in 1774 the family moved to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where Josephus was active in the early affairs of the State, created in 1776. (1792?) According to the "Revolutionary Soldier War Records" Volume IV, Manuscript 302 in the Virginia State Library, he served as a "Cavalry-man" and on March 21, 1783 he received back pay of 20 pounds and 5 shillings through Joseph Martin.

20. Lydia Perrin, daughter of Cassandra and Josephus, married Shedrach Blanks, whose family may have known the Perrins from Charlotte County, Virginia. Shedrach was born in 1760 in Charlotte County and died in 1809 in Madison County, Kentucky. His father, William Blanks, was born in 1732, married Catharine (Ward?), and died in 1767, at the age of 35. William's father, Thomas Blanks, was from the "Cub Creek" area of Charlotte County. Thomas's wife's name was Hanna (Craddock?). Shedrach and Lydia had at least one child, Patsy.

21. Patsy Blanks married William Powell on September 29, 1798 in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Their child, Shedrach Powell, is the subject of this genealogy.

22. Shedrach Blanks Powell, the son of William Powell and of Martha Ann 'Patsy' Blanks, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky in 1806. There is some information available that shows that William was born on January 2, 1844 and that 'Patsy' was born around 1880. If so, he was 52 and she was 16 when they were married on September 25, 1796. In addition to Shedrach, they had Louis, Thomas, Garatt, Patsy, Polly, Nance, and Happy, although some records show only four boys and three girls, instead of the eight total children listed. It is possible that the above siblings were actually Clarksons, rather than Powells.

Shedrach married Elizabeth Shipley Clarkson in 1826 or 1827, a marriage her family disapproved of because the Powells were "northerners". This could have been a reference to the Cavalier "Loyalists" that emigrated to Virginia from northern England in the 1660's, but it probably referred to the migration of Protestant Scotch-Irish "northern men" to America in the 1700's. The Powell's children were Martha (born January 30, 1828 in Danville, Kentucky), William (born in 1829 in Danville, Jefferson County, Kentucky; married Theodotious on December 25, 1850 in Miller County, Missouri), Lewis Clarkson (born March 9, 1831 in Illinois), Jemima Jane (born April 10, 1834), Jackson (born in 1840 in Missouri), Mary Ann 'Pollyanna' (born January 9, 1841 in Missouri), Willis (born in 1844 in Missouri), Rebecca (born in 1845 in Missouri), Thomas (born in 1848 in Missouri), and a baby girl that was born and died on the Oregon Trail in 1852. The baby was buried along the banks of the Platte River in a trunk because "it was the only thing small enough for a coffin", according to Lena Hamblen.

Elizabeth Shipley Clarkson was born in 1810 in near Danville in Mercer County, Kentucky, where her father had slaves and a plantation. When he died in 1845, Elizabeth was in Missouri and was apparently bilked out of her share of the inheritance by a shyster falsely claiming to represent her interests. When the family packed to move to claim free land in the Oregon Territory, only daughter Martha, now married to a man named Colvin, remained behind.

According to the November 1, 1925 Portland, Oregon Oregonian newspaper article concerning the 80th birthday party of Rebecca Powell Rindlaub, she:

"... has written her memoirs of the early days so that the descendants may realize the hardships and pleasures of the pioneers. These memoirs are being carefully preserved. They set forth that Mrs. Rindlaub's father was Schredrick Powell, born in Mercer county, Ky. Her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Clarkson, was born in 1810. Her grandmother on her

mother's side was a second cousin of George III, of England. The grandmother was very proud of her royal connection, and very disappointed with her grandchildren when they did things not in the approved style.

The Powell family set out with a wagon train in '52. The memoirs tell of the visit of a band of friendly Indians, and later of a battle with hostile redskins, on which occasion the wagons were drawn into the approved circle and rifles barked death. The Indians were driven off.

On the way West, however, Schredrick Powell, who had been a man of great vigor and strength, became ill and died. His burial, deep in the ground and with stones piled over him to prevent the coyotes from exhuming the body, is described in detail.

The family was left in the hands of Louis Powell, 15-year-old brother of Rebecca. The account tells how, when Indian squaws would stick their feet into the dough. Flour was so hard to get that the dough was used anyhow.

The "memoirs" referred to in the article, despite being "carefully preserved" have not been located by either of the authors of this ancestry, although they have been searched for since the summer of 1964. Anyone having information as to their location or existence are greatly encouraged to contact a member of the Powell family as they would form a very valuable source of information for the book under construction.

Shedrach died on or about September 1, 1852 along the banks of the Burnt River near present-day Huntington, Oregon. According to Lena, he played ~~or~~ fiddle during dances at several occasions during the journey to Oregon. Although tradition says he died from eating "poison berries", it is more likely that he died of cholera - a disease that had been sweeping many U.S. cities in epidemic proportions for several years and that killed many pioneers along the Burnt River within days and weeks of Shedrach's death. In fact, a poem titled "Burnt River August 27th 1852" by famous suffragette Abigail Scott Duniway, concerns the death of her younger brother on that date in that location from cholera. A transcript of the poem will be included in the book.

Although it has been a family tradition that Lewis was only 15 when he took responsibility for the family, according to birth records he was 21. Perhaps the tradition started with a reporter's error or with Rebecca's memory. In any case, it is curious that older brother William, or brother-in-law William J. Davidson (who had married Jemima Jane), didn't assume control of the suddenly-widowed family.

23. Jemima Jane Powell was born on April 10, 1834 and married William Davidson in 1851. While traveling along the Oregon Trail in 1852, their first child, Sarah, was born along the banks of the Platte River. A second daughter, Olive, was born on the family homestead near present-day Woodland, Washington sometime around her father's death on November 10, 1854. Jemima then married a neighbor, Samuel Gatton, that lived to be over 102 years old.

Jemima and Samuel had a daughter, Martha, who was born in Vancouver, Washington, in 1858.

24. Martha Gatton was the only child of Samuel Gatton, who never remarried following his wife's death on October 22, 1860. Martha was raised by her grandmother, Elizabeth Powell, who told her many stories about her life in Kentucky and about the trip across the plains in 1852. Martha married Andrew Willard (born in Oregon in 1852) in Woodland in 1883. They had four children born in August; Edward Francis (born August 1, 1885), Guy Samuel (born August 6, 1886), Lena Irene (born August 10, 1889), Arleigh Finley (born August 9, 1891) and a fifth child, Fred Squire, born October 22, 1895.

25. Lena Irene Willard married Bart C. Hamblen, who was born in West Plains, Missouri in 1883. Their son, Willard Bart, was born December 8, 1912, married Elsie Johnson and raised three daughters and a son, and died in 1973.

SUMMARY OF B. THOMASINE KNEVELT

Line a. House of Normandy

a1. Ragnvald, Earl of More (d. 890) mar. Ragnhilde, dau. of Hroif (Rollo) Hefja.

a2. Rollo, Duke of Normandy (d. 927) mar. (1) Popa, dau. of Count Beranger.

a3. Guillame I, Duke of Normandy (942), mar. Esporta de Senlis.

a4. Richard I 'Sans Peur', Duke of Normandy (933-996), mar. (1) Gunora de Crepon.

a5. Richard II "le Bon", Duke of Normandy (d. 1026), mar. Judith de Bretagne (1018).

a6. Robert I 'le Diabie', Duke of Normandy (fathered a child born to Herleve at Falaise).

a7. William I 'the Conquerer', Duke of Normandy and King of England (1027-1086), mar. (1053) Mathilde of Flanders (d. 1083, bur. Caen, France), dau. of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders.

a8. Henry I, King of England (1070-1135), mar. (1100) Matilda of Scotland (1070-1118). Both 30 at time of marriage.

a9. Princess Matilda of England (1102-1167) mar. (2) (1127) Geoffroi V 'Plantagenet', Count of Anjou (1113-1151). He was 14, she 25, at time of marriage.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, Line b9. House of Anjou

a10. Henry II 'Curt Mantel', King of England (1133-1189), mar. (1152) Eleanor, Queen of Aquitane (1123-1204). He was 19, she 29, at time of marriage.

a11. John 'Lackland', King of England (1166-1216), mar. (3) (1200) at Bordeaux, Isabella of Angouleme (1188-1245), dau. of Aymar Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, and his wife, Alice Courtney, grand-daughter of Louis VI, King of France. He was 34, she 12, at time of marriage.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, Line e8. Kings of France

a12. Henry III, King of England (1206-1272) mar. (1236) Eleanor of Provence (1220-1291), dau. of Beranger, Count of Provence, grandson of Alphonso, King of Arragon, and his wife Beatrice of Savoy. He was 30, she 16, at time of marriage.

a13. Edmund 'Crouchback', Earl of Lancaster, Crusader (b. Jan. 16, 1244/45 - d. June 5, 1296 at Bayonne while besieging Bordeaux), mar. (2) (1276) Blanche D'Artois (d. 1302).

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line e13. Kings of France

a14. Henry 'Plantagenet', Earl of Lancaster (d. Sept. 22, 1345),
mar. (1) Maud de Chaworth, dau. and heir of Sir Patrick de
Chaworth, and his wife Isabel de Beauchamp, dau. of William de
Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

a15. Eleanor of Lancaster, mar. (2/2) (Feb. 5, 1344/45) Richard
FitzAlan 'Copped Hat', Earl of Arundel (b.c.1313-d. 1376) son of
Edmund FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, and his wife Alice de Warenne,
dau. of William de Warenne, Earl of Warenne and Surrey, and his
wife Joan de Vere, dau. of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

a16. John D'Arundel, Lord Arundel (b. Aug. 1, 1385-d. 1379
(?)) mar. Eleanor, suo jure (??) Baroness Mautravers (d.1405)
dau. of John Mautravers.

a17. Joan D'Arundel (d.1404), mar. Sir William de Echyngham of
Echyngham, County Sussex (d. Mar. 2, 1412) both bur. Echyngham
Church.

a18. Sir Thomas de Echyngham of Echyngham, Knight (d. Oct. 15,
1444) bur. Echyngham Church mar. Margaret Knyvet, dau. of Sir
Thomas Knyvet of County Norfolk.

a19. Elizabeth de Echyngham mar. (2) John de Lunsford, Jr., son
of John de Lunsford of Battle, County Sussex.

a20. William de Lunsford of Lunsford and Battle, County
Sussex, Esquire (d. May 3, 1431) mar. Thomazina Barrington (d.
Nov. 1416), dau. and heir of John Barrington of Sussex.

a21. Elizabeth Lunsford (d. 1472) mar. Sir Thomas Knevet of
Great Stanway, County Essex (d.1481). Their daughter, Thomazine,
married Sir William Clopton.

SEE: A. CLOPTON-POWELL 11.

SUMMARY OF B. THOMASINE KNEVEL

Line b. House of Anjou

b1. Ingelar, Count of Anjou (d.888) mar. (878) Adele of
Gatinois.

b2. Fouiques I 'le Roux', Count of Anjou (d. 941) mar. Rosalie
des Loches.

b3. Fouiques II 'le Bon', Count of Anjou (d. 960) mar. Gerberga
d'Arles. (see: B. Thomazine Knevet, Line f11. Emperors of the
West. Same Gerberga??)

b4. Geoffroi I 'Grise Gonnelle', Count of Anjou (d. 987) mar. (1) Adelaide de Chalon.

b5. Fouques III 'Nerra', Count of Anjou (d. 1040) mar. (2) Hildegarde (d. 1046).

b6. Eremengarde D'Anjou mar. Geoffroi, Count of Gatinois.

b7. Fouques IV 'Rechin', Count of Anjou (1043-1109) mar.c. (4) (1090) Bertrade de Montford (d.<1115).

b8. Fouques V, Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem mar.(1) (1110) Eremengarde (d. 1126) dau. of Helais, Count of Maine. Their son, Geoffroi V, married Princess Matilda of England.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line a9. House of Normandy

SUMMARY OF B. THOMASINE KNEVEL

Line c. Saxon Kings of England

In the 400's, Saxon barbarians stormed throughout England, ravaging the country side, slaughtering and subjugating the Celts (who had become "indolent and slothful" under Roman rule), and bringing with them their pagan beliefs and rituals. One of the most famous invaders was Cerdic, who arrived in 495, founded and established Wessex, and became the first king of the West Saxons. The relentless advance of the invaders was checked momentarily in 520 when the Celts, led by a hero who ultimately attained legendary status as King Arthur, defeated the followers of Thor and Odin at a battle at Mount Badon and forced the barbarians southward, to the forests of the Thames. Cerdic died in 534. All of the Saxon Kings of England were descended from him.

c1. Egbert, King of Wessex (800), first King of all England (820) (d. 839), mar. Raedburg.

c2. Ethelwulf, King of England (d. 858), mar. (1) (830) Osburg, dau. of Osiac of the Isle of Wight.

c3. Alfred the Great, King of England (849-901), mar. Eathswith (d.c. 905), dau. of Ethelred, Earl of Gainas, by Eadbury of the royal blood of Mercia. From 633-655 Penda, King of Mercia (d. 655), fought Edwin, the Christian King of Northumbria, in a valiant attempt to maintain Mercia as the last stronghold of the old gods in Britain. With the valiant "heathen's" death, his son, the new King, quickly converted to the new religion and England became an entirely Christian land. Eathswith was descended from Penda. Alfred is the only British monarch to have the adjective "Great" appended to his name.

c4. Edward I, King of England (873-924), mar. (3) (919) Aedgifu (d. 961), dau. of Sigehelm, Earl of Kent.

c5. Edmund I 'the Pious' (920-946), mar. 'Saint' Eilgifu (d. 944).

See: B.T. KNEVEL, line 10. Emperors of the West

c6. Edgar 'the Peaceable', King of England (943-975), mar. (2) (965) Aeliffthryth (945-1000), dau. of Ordgar, Earl of Devon.

c7. Ethelred II 'the Unready', King of England (993-1016) bur. at St. Paul's, mar. (1) (985) Aelflaed (d. 1002), dau. of Thored, Earl of Northumberland.

c8. Edmund II 'Ironside', King of England (993-1016), mar. 1015 Ealdgyth.

c9. Prince Edward of England (1016-1057), mar. Agatha of Germany, dau. of Henry III, Emperor of Germany, who was the last of the Saxon Dynasty there. Edward's daughter, 'Saint' Margaret Atheling (1045-1093), mar. (1069) Malcolm III 'Ceanmor', King of Scots (c.1031-1093).

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line 9. Kings of Scotland

SUMMARY OF B. THOMASINE KNEVELT

Line d. Kings of Scotland

d1. Kenneth I MacAlpin, king of Scots (d. 859)

d2. Constantine I, king of Scots (d. 876)

d3. Donald IV, king of Scots (d. 900)

d4. Malcolm I, king of Scots (d. 954)

d5. Kenneth II, king of Scots (d. 995)

d6. Malcolm II, king of Scots (954-1034)

d7. Bethoc of Scotland, mar. (c.1000) Crinan the Thane

d8. Duncan I, king of Scots (1001-1040), mar. (c.1030) Sybil of Northumberland (d. 1040). Both died the same year. (?)

d9. Malcolm III 'Ceanmor', king of Scots (1031-1093) mar. (2) (1068) 'Saint' Margaret Atheling of England (1045-1093), grand-daughter of both Edmund II, king of England, and Henry III, Emperor of Germany. He was 37, she 23, when married. Both died the same year. Their daughter, Matilda, mar. (1100) Henry I, king of England.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, line a8. House of Normandy
SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, line c9. Saxon kings of England

SUMMARY OF B. THOMASINE KNEVELT

Line e. Kings of France

e1. Robert 'le Fort', Count of Blois, Duke of France (d. 866).

e2. Robert I, king of France (d. 923), mar. Beatrix de Vermandois, dau. of Herbert de Vermandois.

e3. Hugues 'le Grand', Count of Paris (d. 956) mar. Hawise of Saxony, dau. of Heinrich I 'the Fowler', Duke of Saxony and Emperor (d. 936).

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, line f11. Emperors of the West

e4. Hugues 'Capet', king of France (d. 996) mar. (970) Adela (d. 1004), dau. of William d'Aquitane.

e5. Robert II, king of France (970-1031) mar. (2) (998) Constance of Toulouse (d. 1033).

e6. Henri I, King of France (1005-1060) mar. Anne (d. 1075) dau. of Yaroslav I, Grand Prince of Kiev (d. 1054) and Inggerd (d. 1050), dau. of Olaf 'Skotkonung', King of Sweden, and granddaughter of Vladimir I (d. 1015).

e7. Phillippe I, King of France (1053-1108) mar. (1) Bertha (d. 1093) dau. of Florent I, Count of Holland.

e8. Louis VI, King of France (1081-1137) mar. (1115) Adelaide of Maurienne (1092-1154) great-great-granddaughter of Umberto 'Biancamano', founder of the House of Savoy.

e9. Louis VII, King of France (1119-1180) mar. (3) (1160) Alix of Champagne (d. 1205)

e10. Phillippe II, King of France (1166-1223) mar. (1) (1180) Isabelle of Hainault (d. 1190).

e11. Robert of France, Count of Artois (1216-1250) mar. (1237) Mathilde of Brabant. Their daughter, Blanche d'Artois, married Edmund 'Crouchback', son of Henry III, King of England.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line a13. House of Normandy
SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line F20. Emperors of the West

SUMMARY OF B. THOMASINE KNEVEL

Line f. Emperors of the West

f1. Saint Arnulf, Bishop of Metz (582-640) mar. Dode.

f2. Anchises (d. 685) mar. Begga (d. 694) dau. of Pepin of Landen (d. 652) and his wife, Itta, granddaughter of Carloman (d. 615).

f3. Pepin D'Heristal (631-714) mar. (688) Alpais.

f4. Charles 'Martel' (689-741) mar. (1) Rotrude (d. 724).

f5. Pepin I 'le Bref', King of France (741-768) mar. Bertha of Laon (d. 783) dau. of Caribert of Laon.

f6. Charlemagne, King of France (768); Emperor (800); (742-814) mar. (3) Hidgarde (757-783) dau. of Gerold I (d.c. 779) and Emma of the Alamans (d. 798). Charlemagne's son Charles became the King of Germany, but died young. His son Pepin became King of Italy, as did his grandson, Bernard. Shedrick Powell is descended from a third son, Louis I 'le Debonnaire', who became King of France. Charlemagne was of great assistance to Egbert, another Powell ancestor, when he was attempting to become the first King of all England, an event that occurred 6 years after Charlemagne's death.

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77. Louis I 'le Debonnaire', Emperor (814) (778-840) mar. (2) (819) Judith (800-843) dau. of Guelph III, Count of Andoch and Edith of Savoy. He was 41, she 19, at the time of marriage.

78. Charles II 'le Chauve', King of France (840); Emperor (875) (823-877) mar. (842) Ermentrude of Orleans (d. 869).

79. Louis II 'le Begue', Emperor (879) (843-879) mar. (2) (862) Ansgarde.

80. Charles III 'le Simple', King of France (879-929) mar. (3) (919) Eadgifu (d. 948) dau. of Edward I, King of England.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line c5. Saxon Kings of England

81. Louis IV 'd'Outre mer', King of France (920-952) mar. Gerberga of Germany (d. 969) dau. of Heinrich I 'the Fowler', Duke of Saxony and Emperor (919) and Mathilda of Ringelheim.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line e3. Kings of France

82. Charles, Duke of Lorraine (953-991) mar. Bona d'Ardennes.

83. Gergere mar. Lambert I 'le Barbu', Count of Louvain (d. 1015).

84. Lambert II, Count of Louvain (d. 1054) mar. Ada, dau. of Gothelo, Duke of Lower Lorraine.

85. Henry II, Count of Louvain (d. 1077) mar. Adela of Orlamunda (d. 1100).

86. Godefrroi I 'le Barbu', Duke of Lower Lorraine (d. 1140) mar. (1) Ida de Mammur.

87. Godefrroi II, Duke of Lower Lorraine, Count of Louvain (d. 1144) mar. Lutgarda of Sulzbach (d. 1118).

88. Godefrroi III, Duke of Lower Lorraine (1142-1190) mar. (1) (1155) Margaret of Limburg (d. 1171).

89. Henri I, Duke of Brabant (d. 1235) mar. (1) Maud d'Alsac wife Maud de Boulogne, niece of the famous Crusader, Godfrey de Bouillon.

SEE: C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE, Line a2. House of Normandy

90. Henri II, Duke of Brabant (d. 1248) mar. (1) Maria of Subia (d. 1240). Their daughter, Mathilde of Brabant mar. (1237) Robert of France, Count of Artois.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVEL, Line e11. Kings of France

19. Margaret Waldegrave, dau. of Edward Waldegrave (1514-1585) and Joan Acworth (1519-1590) mar. William Clopton, Esquire (d. August 9, 1616). Her great grandfather, Sir Robert Drury of

SEE: A. CLOPTON-POWELL, Line 8.

13. Sir John Howard, Knight (d. 1436 in Palestine) mar. (2) Alice de Tending (d. 1426), dau. of Sir William de Tending of Stoke Neyland, Knight, and his wife, Katherine Mylde, widow of Sir Thomas de Cloptone.

2. Stephen of Blois, Earl of Mortaign and Boulogne, King of England, mar. Maude de Boulogne, niece of the famous Crusader, Godfrey.
1. Adela, daughter of William I 'the Conqueror', King of England, and his wife Queen Mathilde, mar. Stephen of Blois.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, Line a7. House of Normandy

Margaret Waldegrave shared with Thomazine Knevet a descent from William the Conqueror, although Margaret was descended from William's daughter Adela, while Thomazine was descended from his son, King Henry I.

SUMMARY OF C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE
Line a. House of Normandy

The Waldegraves have the oldest known surname in the Powell line. The family flourished in England before the Conquest, giving their name to the parish of Waldegrave in Northamptonshire. The family patriarch, John Waldegrave, at first lost his lands following the Norman invasion. Soon after, it is said, he met a German with the same name serving under William I. After some discussion it was determined that the two Waldegraves shared the same ancestry. After meeting John's daughter, the German Waldegrave offered to obtain the restitution of the lands and a personal pardon from William in exchange for the daughter's hand in marriage. John jumped at the chance, and for several centuries following the pardon and land regnant, written in old French and carrying King William I's seal, was a treasured possession of the family. John's grandson, also named John, was Sheriff of London in 1205. John's great-great-grandson, Sir Richard, represented the County of Suffolk in Parliament during the reigns of Edward III and Richard II and was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1382.

SUMMARY OF C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE

Hawstead, County Suffolk, Knight, was a Speaker of the House of Commons.

SEE: A. CLOPTON-POWELL, Line 13.

SUMMARY OF C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE
Line b. House of Anjou

Margaret Waldegrave shared with Thomazine Knevet a descent from Henry III (1206-1272), king of England, although Margaret was descended from Henry's son, King Edward I, while Thomazine was descended from his son, Edmund 'Crouchback', Earl of Lancaster.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVET, Line b9. House of Anjou
SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVET, Line e8. Kings of France
SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVET, Line a12. House of Normandy

b1. Edward I, King of England, (1239-1307) mar. Eleanor of Castile (d. 1291)

b2. Princess Joan of Acre (b. at Acre in Palestine c. 1272; d. April 23, 1307) mar. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Lancaster at Westminster Abbey in May, 1290.

This line contains Hugh de Audley, 8th Earl of Gloucester, Lord Ralph Stafford, one of the Founders of the Order of the Garter, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, one of the Founders of the Order of the Garter, Michael de la Pole, original Earl of Suffolk (1385), and Sir Robert Drury, Speaker of the house of Commons (1495).

b13. Margaret Waldegrave mar. William Clopton

SUMMARY OF C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE
Line c. Spanish Kings.

c1. Fruela (d. 760), Duke of Cantabria

c2. Bermudo I, King of Leon

c3. Ramiro I, King of Leon

c4. Ordoño I (d. 866), King of Leon

c5. Alfonso III (848-910), King of Leon

c6. Ordoño II, King of Leon

c7. Ramiro II, King of Leon

- 12. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, d.1221
- 11. Robert de Roos, Lord of Hamlake Castle, Yorkshire, d.1226
- 10. Saire de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, d.1219
- 9. William Malet, Lord of Curry-Malet, Somersetshire, d.1224
- 8. John de Lacie, Lord of Halton Castle, Cheshire, d.1240
- 7. John Fitzrobert, Lord of Warkworth Castle, d.1240
- 6. William D'Aubigny, Lord of Belvoir Castle, d.1236
- 5. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, d.1229
- 4. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, d.1218
- 3. Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, d.1220
- 2. Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, d.1225
- 1. Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, d.1220

Margaret Waldegrave (and Shedrach Powell, of course) was descended from the following Magna Carta Sureties:

SUMMARY OF C. MARGARET WALDEGRAVE
Magna Carta Sureties

Other notables in this line include 'Saint' Fernando III, (1191-1252) King of Castile and Leon, Edward I, King of England, Fernando El Magno, King of Castile (d. 1065), and Alfonso VII, King of Castile and Leon.

SEE: B. THOMASINE KNEVELT, line a10. House of Normandy

- c14. Alfonso IX mar. Eleanor, dau. of Henry II, King of England
- c13. Sancho II (d. 1158)
- c12. Alfonso VI, King of Castile and Leon
- c11. Sancha of Leon (d. 1076) mar. (3) Fernando el Magno, King of Castile
- c10. Alfonso V, King of Leon
- c9. Bermudo II (d. 999), King of Leon
- c8. Ordono III, King of Leon