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- Tag numbers as used in 'Audley Family ZA' have been added to this document in **red text**.
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### Revisions

Date	Details
17 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Tag Numbers updated to current System.
10 <sup>th</sup> June 2020	Tag number {Z29} corrected to {ZA29}

**THE PARENTAGE**  
**OF**  
**JAMES DE AUDLEY, K.G.**  
**By Josiah Wedgewood MP**

Every schoolboy has heard of the famous James de Audley whose prowess fills Froissart's Chronicles. Every local antiquary and historian knows the famous Audleys, lords of Heley Castle. Dugdale in his *Baronage* (1675) and Ashmole in 1693 said that the hero of Poitiers was the lord of Heley, and every local history has since followed in their train.

Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Sleight's *Leek*, Ward's *Stoke-on-Trent*, Burke's *Peerage and Landed Gentry*, Harwood's Notes to *Erdeswick*, and Eyton's *Antiquities of Salop*, all perpetuated the error. Even General Wrottesley, finding James de Audley, lord of Heley, a frequent warrior in France (1344-52), once upon a time accepted Froissart's account<sup>1</sup> as referring to the Heley Baron—a view he soon after corrected in his *Crecy and Calais*.<sup>2</sup>

The imperial novelist has adopted the story, and Sir A. Conan Doyle in his *White Company* shows us filing by, on the road to Spain and glory, the lord of Audley and his four squires Dutton of Dutton, Delves of Doddington, Hawkstone of Wrinehill and Fowlehurst of Crewe. Are not the statues of the baron and his four squires still to be seen in Doddington Park to witness to all time ?

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<sup>1</sup> *Staff. Cols.*, viii p.98

<sup>2</sup> *Staff. Cols.*, xviii, *passim*.

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Mr. G. F. Beltz, Lancaster Herald, was the first to show in his *Memorials of the Order of the Garter* (1841) that Sir James de Audley, K.G., and hero of Poitiers was *not* the same as James, Lord Audley of Heley (Staffs.) and of Redcastle (Salop).

G. E. C., in his *Complete Peerage*, has since given a fairly accurate account of his parentage, but the recent publications of the William Salt Society, and the opening up of the Public Records—in print and in transcripts kept at the William Salt Library at Stafford—have given us materials which make it desirable to restate the Audley pedigree and the case for Sir James, K.G.

Froissart writes concerning the death of his Sir James d'Audlee in 1369 :—"He was a wise knight and a hardy and valiant fighter". He it was who first fell on at the battle at " Poitiers ... and was held the most chivalrous and valiant fighter on the English side that day." We know that James, Lord Audley of Heley, died 1st September, 1385.<sup>3</sup>

Froissart we know may be wrong in his dates, but Beltz shows also that Sir James de Audley's stall among the Garter Knights had been reoccupied in 1375 by Sir Thomas Granson.

The complications increase however, when we find at least four contemporary James de Audleys living in the middle of the fourteenth century.

1. J. de A., Lord of Heley, c 1312-1386.
2. J. de A., his third son, c. 1340-1370.
3. J. de A., son of J. de A. of Stretton, c.1322-1369.
4. J. de A., of Leicestershire, c. 1290-c.1355.

It is quite clear that there were two James de Audleys at Crecy. One, called " lord of Helegh," a banneret in the following of Richard fitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, who fought in the second battalion—the other, called "son of James de Audley of Stretton-Audele," was in the retinue of the Black Prince.<sup>4</sup> With him were Sir John Chandos, Sir Hugh de Wrottesley, Sir Bartholomew de Burghersh, the younger, and Sir Thomas Holland, who were all then, or shortly afterwards, Knights of the Garter.<sup>5</sup>

All the old rolls of Garter Knights are written in French,<sup>6</sup> and the barons on the list are clearly distinguished from the knights by the prefix Sire before the surname, the knights having Sire or more generally Monsire before the Christian name. Our use of the prefix " Sir " causes some confusion, but there can be no mistake in the French versions of these names, and Monsire James Daudley is among the knights. Sir James de Audley, of Heley, was a baron and as such is continually summoned to Parliament.

The Garter Knight is therefore not the lord of Heley. He must certainly be that "James, son of James de Audley •of Stretton-Audele," in the Black Prince's retinue among companions all

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3 Esch. 9 Ric. II., MS., Record Office

4 *Crecy and Calais* pp. 33, 114, 119, 144, 148.

5 *Staff. Cols.*, N. S. VI Pt II pp. 108, 241

6 *Staff. Cols.*, N. S. Pt II p 241, note.

## Garter Knights.

If the K.G. was Sir James from Stretton and not the lord of Heley, it is even more certain that the knight who distinguished himself at Poitiers was not the lord of Heley. Froissart throughout his chronicle is certainly speaking of only one “Messire James d’Audelee”—from the time he first introduces him *after* his brother Peter<sup>7</sup> in 1346, till his death as Seneschal of Poitou in 1369.<sup>8</sup> The Lord of Heley had no brother Peter older or younger, and certainly died in 1385.<sup>9</sup> Moreover on April 20th, 1353 (after a campaign in France in 1350-1<sup>10</sup>) James de Audley, of Heley, was released by royal writ from all future military service,<sup>11</sup> probably because his son Nicolas had taken his place in war.<sup>12</sup> His sons, Sir Nicholas and Sir Roger de Audley, were both serving in 1359 in France.<sup>13</sup>

Here then is what we can find out. about Sir James de Audley K.G. He was a son of James de Audley, of Stretton-Audele.<sup>14</sup> Among those who accompanied the King to Hoggess in Normandy in 1346 occur “Messire Jean Chandos, Messire Fulk Fitz-Varrine, Messire Pierre and Messire Jacques d’Audelde, Messire Barthelemy de Bruves (Burghersh)<sup>15</sup> etc.” He was still abroad in April, 1347, at the siege of Calais<sup>16</sup>.

In 1350 he is in the same good company at the famous sea fight of Les Espagnols-sur-Mer. Sir Walter Manny, Sir Reginald Cobham, and Sir Thomas Holland are there too.<sup>17</sup>

A force was hurried from England to relieve St. Jean d’Angelys late in the same year.<sup>18</sup> In 1351 Audley, with Chandos, Burghersh, and Sir Ralf Ferrars, led an army of 500 lances, 1,500 archers, and 300 “brigands” to relieve the besieged garrison, but the King of France took St. Jean in August.<sup>19</sup> (Gen. Wrottesley thinks this expedition was led by the lord of Heley and not by the Garter Knight.<sup>20</sup> A suit in *Staff. Cols.*, xiv, 96, seems to confirm this, and Froissart may have mixed them up. It might equally well be either of them.)

Certainly in 1354 Sir James, K.G., left England with his brother Peter for Gascony.<sup>21</sup> From September, 1355, till June, 1356, the Black Prince’s household accounts show Sir James de Audley constantly in his retinue. At the battle of Poitiers itself, September, 1356, “there rode beside the Prince, at his bridle, Sir John Chandos and Sir Peter d’Audley, brother of that Sir James of whom

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7 Froissart “Chroniques” par Buchon, Edn. Delagrave, Paris, Vol 1 Pt I, Ch 264

8 *Fr. Ch.* Pt. II Cap 281

9 *Esct.*, 9 Ric. II

10 *Staff. Cols.*, xiv p.96

11 *Rym. Foed* iii Pt I, p 257

12 *Staff. Cols.*, xii, p 121

13 *Staff. Cols.*, viii, p102, 103

14 *Rot.Franc.*, E. III p.1 m 8

15 *Fr. Ch.* Pt I Cap 264

16 *Rot.Franc.*, 21 E. III p.1 m 13

17 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II Cap 3

18 *Staff. Cols.*, viii, 92

19 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II Cap 6

20 *Staff. Cols.*, viii, p 92

21 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II Cap 15

we have spoken.”<sup>22</sup>

But James himself had a little difficulty of his own of which to acquit himself, a vow to be accomplished; so he and his four squires charged before the rest of the army, and got sorely hurt. While his squires were stitching him up under a hedge after the battle the Prince sent for him and gave him 500 marks of revenue from his royal heritage in England.<sup>23</sup>

When Sir James was carried back to his lodging “il manda messire Pierre d’Audelee son frere, messire Berthelemy de Brues,<sup>24</sup> messire Etienne de Cousenton,<sup>25</sup> le seigneur de Villeby,<sup>26</sup> and monseigneur Raoul de Ferriers<sup>27</sup>, ceux etoient de son sang et de son lignage<sup>28</sup>..... il se avanca de parler au mieux qu’il put; car il etoit durement foible pour les navrures qu’il avoit” and called them to witness that he had made the grant over to his four squires saying “Ce que d’honneur, c’est par leur emprise et leur emprise et leur hardiment.” And they replied with one voice “Sire! Dieu y ait part! ainsi le témoignerons là où ils voudront.”<sup>29</sup> While they were marching back to Bordeaux, the Prince heard of this and gave him 600 marks of revenue in addition; for which Sir James thanked

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22 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II Cap 41

23 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II Cap 41, 46

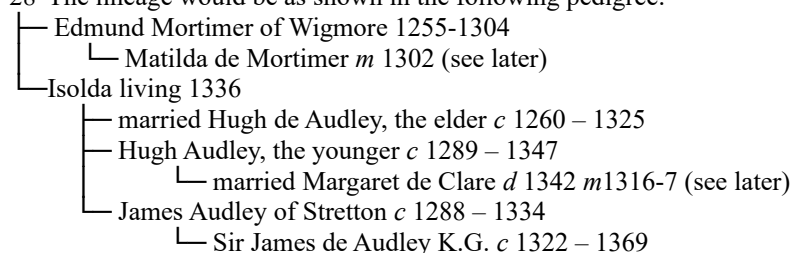
24 Bartholomew de Burghersh, the younger, KG

25 Stephen, son of William (Pat. Rolls 1328), de Cossington. He held lands in Kent (*Staff. Cols.* xviii, 180)

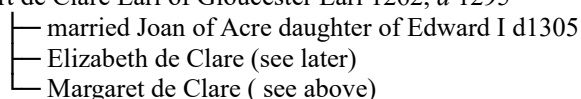
26 Sir John Willoughby de Eresby. (Ex inform, Gen. Wrottesley)

27 Sir Ralf Ferrars, afterwards Captain of Calais

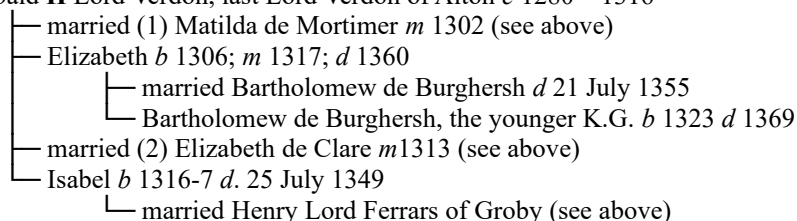
28 The lineage would be as shown in the following pedigree:-



Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester Earl 1262, *d* 1295



Theobald II Lord Verdon, last Lord Verdon of Alton *c* 1280 – 1316



29 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap.48.

him very humbly, and as Froissart says, “Ce fut bien raison”<sup>30</sup> The money came ultimately from the Stanneries in Cornwall.<sup>31</sup>

He soon recovered from his wounds, for before the end of the year he was again performing feats of arms round Toulouse, and took part in the storming of Chastiel Sacra.<sup>32</sup>

Very close companions in arms were Sir James de Audley and Sir John Chandos. Not only did they lead a joint expedition to storm the castle of Cernay-en-Dormois<sup>33</sup>, (near Rheims), but they apparently held joint prisoners of war. For we read that letters of protection, dated 28th July, 1357, were issued to Gadifer de San Martino, a prisoner of James de Audley and John Chandos, to go to England and dwell there.<sup>34</sup>

Sir Peter de Audley led a successful freebooting expedition into Champagne in 1359, but died of disease at Beaufort that same year.<sup>35</sup> His brother meanwhile seems to have visited England, for in October he sailed from England with the King to Calais. Then, with “those of his blood and lineage,” Sir James marched through Artois and Picardy, plundering and burning.<sup>36</sup> In April he stormed the castle of Huchie in Valois,<sup>37</sup> and was doubtless in arms in France till the treaty of Bretigny was signed in the autumn of that year (October, 1360).

That famous treaty was ratified by a great number of English and Gascon lords and knights, who sign after the King. Audley, Chandos, and Ralf Ferrars, Captain of Calais, sign respectively 15th, 17th and 18th after King Edward.<sup>38</sup>

He returned to England once more, for on October 29th, 1362, he obtained licence to grant special Letters of Attorney on proceeding with the Black Prince to Gascony.<sup>39</sup> From this time on he probably never returned to England, since his lands—grants doubtless from the Prince—were in Poitou.

He did not take part in the Spanish Expedition of 1367. Instead, he was left behind as Governor of Aquitaine, a charge which kept him busy till the Prince's return.<sup>40</sup>

The renewal of the French War in 1369 found Sir James Audley, Seneschal of Poitou. As Seneschal he did his last fighting, storming the castle and town of Briouse in Brittany.<sup>41</sup>

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30 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap.50.

31 *Pat. Rolls*, 33 E.III, 6Aug

32 *Hist. De Gest.*, Ed.III, ed Hearne (Oxon. 1720)

33 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap. 115.

34 *Rym. Foed.*, iii, Pt. 1, 1357

35 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap. 101.

36 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap. 111.

37 *Leland Collect* (Ed 1770) Vol 2, p 577

38 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap. 132.

39 *Rot. Vasc.*, 36 E.III, m 3

40 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap. 240.

41 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap.221.

Soon after he retired to his estates at Fontenay-le-Comte in Poitou, and there he died of a painful disease towards the end of the year 1369.<sup>42</sup>

He was buried in state at Poitiers by the Black Prince, and Sir John Chandos was made Seneschal in his stead.

His lineage can be determined from his father's manor of Stratton-Audele. This was one of two manors in Oxfordshire given by Idonea de Camvill, wife of William Longespee II., Earl of Salisbury, to James de Audley of Heley in 1244 in franc- marriage with her daughter Ela.<sup>43</sup> William Longespee, the paladin who fell at Mansourah under St. Louis in 1250, was Ela's father, as her complaint shows when, in 1272, the King's Escheator, taking her dead husband's lands, took also the manor of Stretton " which she had had in franc marriage of her father William Longespee.<sup>44</sup> Ela Longespee was an infant at the time of her marriage. Her father was only knighted in 1233,<sup>45</sup> and her eldest son, James, was not born till 1249-50.<sup>46</sup> Immediately after her husband's death in 1272, she enfeoffed her youngest son, Hugh (b. c. 1260), probably a favourite, in her manor of Stretton,<sup>47</sup> and she was still living in 1293.<sup>48</sup>

Both Beltz and G. E. C. conclude from this feoffment that Ela was the second wife of James de Audley, and that Hugh was the eldest son by the second marriage. It would have been illegal, they say, to have enfeoffed a younger son like Hugh. Nevertheless it was done, for the Plea Roll entry of 1244 shows quite clearly that James and Ela married in 1244, and the numerous Audley " Inquisitiones " show as clearly that James de Audley's four eldest sons were born in and after 1249. Perhaps the following extract from an Assize Roll of 52 H. III. (Divers Counties, but ? Somerset),<sup>49</sup> which indicates some friction between Sir James de Audley and his wife Ela, may explain why she enfeoffed her youngest son :—

"James de Audley and Ela his wife sued Andrew Wake, Roger le Botiler and others, for unjustly disseising them of their freeholds in Cherleton, Chaunville and Hengsterigge. The Defendants demurred to the Writ, because the land was the inheritance of Ela, and she was not suing them (probably not represented by attorneys). James replied that she had maliciously withdrawn herself. As James showed no proof of this, the suit was adjourned to be heard at Wells, and Ela was to be summoned."

Hugh de Audley was probably of age in 1280, after which date he continually occurs in suits concerning Gretton-in-Endon, Knutton, and Norton-in-the-Moors—all parts of the Audley Barony

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42 *Fr. Ch.* Pt II, Cap. 281

43 *Staff. Cols.*, iv p 102

44 *Cal. Of Inquis. H III*, Rolls Series p 261

45 *Annals of Tewkesbury*, Rolls Series p 90

46 *Cal. Of Inquis H III* p261

47 *Ex Inform Gen. Wrottesley*

48 *Staff. Cols.* Vi Pt 1 p 249

49 *Ex Inform Gen Wrottesley*



in Staffordshire.<sup>50</sup> About 1288 he married Isolda, widow of Sir Walter Balaon,<sup>51</sup> probably a daughter of that Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, who brought about the ruin of Simon de Montfort. By her he had a life interest in the manor of Arley (Staffs.) and three children, James, Hugh, and a daughter Alice, who married Ralf Lord Nevill.

In 1321 Hugh was created Lord Audley of Stretton.<sup>52</sup> He was a partisan of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, but surrendered before the final rout at the battle of Boroughbridge<sup>53</sup> (16 Mar., 1322). Hugh ("the elder" as he was always called to distinguish him from his more famous son) was imprisoned at Wallingford after the fight, and his lands were taken into the King's hands.<sup>54</sup> He died in 1325-6 still a prisoner<sup>55</sup>. The Inquisition p.m. is as follows :—

Chancery Inquis. p.m. 19. E. II., No. 48. The jury at Stafford on 23rd March, 1326, say that Wm. de Mere enfeoffed Hugh de Audeleye of one-fourth of Maer 1 May, 1138 ; that Hugh by fine granted the tenement to Wm. de Mare for life 1 June, 1318; after whose death the escheator seized the tenements by reason of the rebellion of the said Hugh, " then being in the King's prison at Wallingford and they as yet for that cause are in the King's hands." They say the tenements are held of Thomas de Halghton by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee, and that James de Audeleye is son and next heir of the same Hugh de Audeleye.<sup>56</sup>

Hugh, the younger, married in 1316-7, the King's niece, Margaret of Clare, widow of Piers Gaveston<sup>57</sup>. Alternately a King's favourite and a hunted and proscribed rebel, he ultimately rose as Earl of Gloucester (1337) to be one of the greatest nobles of the land. His elder brother, Sir James de Audley of Stretton- Audele, had no such meteoric career.

James was a king's squire, and constantly at court in the years 1312-4.<sup>58</sup> In 1315 he was contemplating a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella.<sup>59</sup> In 1316 he is certified as lord of his (grandmother's) manor of Horseheath (Cambs.).<sup>60</sup> He received letters of protection to proceed on the Scots expedition of 1316 under the Earl of Lancaster.<sup>61</sup> In 1318 Parliament made him a grant for life of one-third of the manor of Keymston (Bedford) to the annual value of £40<sup>62</sup>

He probably took Lancaster's side in the Civil War, for in the dark days of 1322 we find him "manucaptor" for several imprisoned Lancastrian supporters.<sup>63</sup>

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50 *Staff. Cols.* Vi Pt 1 p 250 Parl. Writs I p419

51 *Esch.* 10 E III, MS

52 *Complete Peerage* by G.E.C.

53 *Parl. Writs* II p 201

54 *Stafford Deeds* penes Lord Bagot

55 *Close Rolls* 1325 p 418 do 1326 p 463

56 *Esch.* 19 E II MS Record Office

57 *Pat. Rolls* 1317 p 60; *Esch.* 21 E III

58 *Pat. Rolls*, 1312 p 494

59 *Close Rolls* 1315 p 310

60 *Parl. Writs.* II., p 323

61 *Staff. Cols.* viii p 36

62 *Pat. Rolls* 1318 p 254

63 *Parl. Writs*, II 255, *Staff. Cols.*, x 61

He was summoned to be at Westminster in 1324 both by the Sheriff of Staffordshire and by the Sheriff of Bedford for his manor of Keymston, but it is specially mentioned that he did not reside in Bedfordshire<sup>64</sup>. This James de Audley of Stretton must indeed have lived in co. Stafford, and probably at Audley. It is from co. Stafford that he is summoned to muster at Portsmouth on 24th March, 1325, to proceed to Guyenne under John, Earl Warenne.<sup>65</sup> From France he probably returned in 1326 to assist in the dethronement of the King.

In 1330<sup>66</sup> and again in 1331<sup>67</sup> he prepared to go on that long postponed pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella. We may notice that Richard de Boghay of Whitmore is one of the Attornies he appoints. If he ever went on this pilgrimage he returned safely, for in 1333 his brother Hugh, intending to go to Compostella, appointed him one of his Attornies during his absence.<sup>68</sup>

He was dead on 1st March, 1334,<sup>69</sup> when the Escheator reports that he had held Kempston Manor for life. But his heir is not his son Peter, or James the Garter Knight. Instead we find his brother, Hugh de Audley the younger, legal heir to his estates.<sup>70</sup>

Now this James—eldest son of Hugh the elder—married, if in fact he ever married her at all, Eve de Clavinger,<sup>71</sup> widow of Thomas, Lord Audley (*d.* 1307) and of Sir Thomas de Ufford (*d.* 1314).

In a deed of 11th November, 1319,<sup>72</sup> Eve, still spoken of as Eve de Ufford, leases her one-third part of the manor of Cold Norton to Sir Peter Giffard, “c’est a savoir qe, come Sire James Daudeleye a lese la tierce partie du maner a Sire Pieris advie de la vie la dame Eve,...La dite dame Eve par cest escrit graunte que si ensi aveigne (qui Deux defent) qe le dit Sire James devie vivaunte la dite dame Eve, qe le dit Sire Pieris teigne...” It will be noticed that Sir James and Eve do not speak of each other as husband and wife, but that they have some mutual interests in each others’ lives. This deed of 11th November at Keele Hall, which is very similar to the deed of 1st November in the *Staff. Cols.*, is sealed with the joint arms of Ufford and Audley.

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64 *Staff. Cols.*, viii p 44, Parl. Writs., I p 647, 654.

65 Parl. Writs, I p 700

66 Pat. Rolls, 1330

67 Pat. Rolls, 1331 p 102

68 Pat. Rolls, 1333, p 467

69 Pat. Rolls, 1334, p 512

70 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 54, xii, p9,xvi p 5

71 G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*.

72 *Staff. Cols.*, V.N.S. P224 and Sneyd Deeds, Keele Hall.





(Note See also a somewhat similar seal of Eve's quoted by Woodward Heraldry II page 76 as of date 1334)

Eve de Clavering was a wealthy heiress and could not marry without paying a large fine. She possibly preferred an illegitimate match. It left her still a great heiress on James' death, so that she was promptly married a third or fourth time by Sir Robert Benhales.

It may be urged that so far there is no proof that Sir James de Audley, K.G., was son of the particular James of Stretton and Eve. The transactions with reference to the manor of Maer (Staffs.) prove the last link.

On 1st May, 1318, Sir Wm. de Mere of Norton-in-the-Moors enfeoffed Hugh de Audley, the elder, in his quarter of the manor of Maer and Hugh by fine levied 25th June, 1318<sup>73</sup>, re-enfeoffed Sir William for life with reversion to the said Hugh de Audley the elder. In July, 1323, because Hugh was in prison, and his lands escheated, Sir William confirmed the reversion to Sir James de Audley, Hugh's eldest son.<sup>74</sup> Sir William de Mere himself was dead before 12th December, 1323.<sup>75</sup>

Sir Wm. de Mere was lord of one-half the manor of Norton- in-the-Moors (the other half

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<sup>73</sup> Feet of Fines, MS at Wm Salt Library

<sup>74</sup> Stafford Deeds, penes Lord Bagot, ex inform, Gen Wrottesley

<sup>75</sup> Feet of Fines, MS at Wm Salt Library.

being vested in the Barons Stafford since 1228<sup>76</sup>) as well as being a coparcener in Maer. By fine levied 13th October, 1315, he enfeoffed Nicolas, Lord Audley, in his manor of Norton, reserving only a life interest.<sup>77</sup> He was the last knight of his name in the county, and one is inclined to attribute to him the tradition of the fourteen elders of Norton-in-the-Moors, who testified in 1498 that a long dead Sir William Mere was once lord of Norton. This Sir William, they said, had two children, a boy and a girl; whereof the girl was married to a man of Cheshire, who, to gain the inheritance, came to Norton and slew the boy. But Sir William himself escaped and, to spoil the schemes of the man from Cheshire, “ enfeoffed the lorde of Audley that tyme beyng.”<sup>78</sup>

Sir James de Audley of Stretton, after the proceedings of 23rd March, 1326, recovered the lordship of a quarter of Maer from the Crown and in 1330 settled it by final concord on himself and Eve his wife (*sic*) for life with remainder to his sons Peter and James and his daughters Katherine, Anne, and Hawise in turn.<sup>79</sup> Richard de Delves and Richard de Boghay, whom we have met before, are the trustees of the settlement. This would seem to be conclusive.

James de Audley of Stretton was father of Sir James de Audley, K.G., and was never legally married to his wife Eve; so that Sir James de Audley, K.G., like so many other great commanders from William the Conqueror to the Duke of Berwick and Maurice de Saxe, was a bastard.

There is no positive proof that Eve, wife or mistress of Sir James de Audley of Stretton, was Eve de Clavering ; we do know however that a papal dispensation would be required for one woman to marry two first cousins, as were Sir James and Thomas, Lord Audley. We do know also that her second husband died in 1314, and that she was married again by 1336 to Sir Rob. Benthales,<sup>80</sup> and the deeds of 1319 all point the same way.

Eve's dower as widow of Thomas, Lord Audley, lay chiefly in Audley, where she and her last husband at any rate lived in 1353.<sup>81</sup> Sir James de Audley of Stretton besides his Manor of Maer in Staffordshire, acquired in 1318 eight bovates of land in Knutton from Richard de Holedich<sup>82</sup> and, as we shall see hereafter, he was also Fermor or Bailiff of the hundred of Totmonslow. He was a Staffordshire man, and his son Sir James, K.G., in so far as he had any English interests at all, was even more closely identified with North Staffordshire.

In December, 1335, Eve de “ Audley ” and James son of James de Audley brought a writ of novel disseisin against Hugh son of Hugh de Audley, as to tenements in Audley and in Chesterton, Holedich and Bradwell (probably the eight bovates in Knutton bought by Sir James in 1318). Richard de Boghay was again their surety for the prosecution of the suit.<sup>83</sup>

We can prove too that he was the son of Eve as well as son of James from another suit

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76 *Staff. Cols.* iv p 227

77 Feet of Fines, MS at Wm Salt Library.

78 Ward's “Stoke” Appendix p xl

79 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 131

80 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 69

81 *Staff. Cols.*, xiv, p 82

82 Feet of Fines, MS, Wm. Salt Library

83 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 65

dealing with Knutton. In 1338 Robert de Benhales and his wife Eva are sued for land in Knutton, and they claim that James the son of Eva was also seised of the land in question.<sup>84</sup>

Eve died at last in the same year as her famous son, on 20th September, 1369,<sup>85</sup> having survived her first husband sixty- two years.

A curious example is preserved among the Rolls of the Queen's Remembrancer, of 29 E. III. m. 17 *dorso*, of the confusion which even in their own day existed between the two James de Audleys, and for which as usual I am indebted to General Wrottesley.

"Ex parte James de Audele of Heleye—who petitions that he had never been 'fermor' of the Hundred of Totmonslowe, nor held any lands or tenements of James de Audele of Stretton Audele on the 4th April, 5 E. III. (1331), nor ever afterwards, nor had he been an executor or surety for the said James, so that any of the debts of the said James should be charged against him. Nevertheless a sum of 96 marks of arrears of the said 'ferm' had been charged against him at the Exchequer. A Writ was issued to the Barons of the Exchequer stating that if, by an Inquisition, they found that the said James de Audele of Heleye was not the same person as James de Audele of Stretton, he was to be exonerated from the said claim." One cannot help sympathising with the lord of Heley—deprived of the credit but dunned for the debts of a cadet namesake.

It is impossible to discover now what original authorities William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, as quoted by Ashmole, had for stating that Dutton of Dutton, Delves of Doddington, Hawkstone of Wrinehill, and Fowlehurst of Crewe were the four squires of Sir James de Audley at Poitiers.<sup>86</sup> Their arms indeed all bear the Audley fret, but are they not " post hoc propter hoc " rather than more antient than the story.

The Rev. Charles Swynnerton has already shown that Dutton and Delves were probably not the main lines of those families long seated in Cheshire, but rather Dutton of Maer and Delves of Whitmore<sup>87</sup>—the new identity of Sir James gives one no more reason to cavil at their surnames. Sir John Hawkstone of Wrinehill was indeed more intimately connected with James lord of Helegh than with Sir James, K.G.<sup>88</sup>, but Robert de Dutton was a coparcener in Maer<sup>89</sup> and Richard de Delves held land in Audley<sup>90</sup> and was, in 1330, one of the trustees of Sir James de Audley of Stretton.

If we substitute Sir John Swynnerton of Whitmore for a Fowlehurst (who had very little to do with any Audleys or with Staffordshire) we get another near neighbour of the lord of Maer and Knutton, and a man who, apart from Ashmole's tradition, was much more likely to have filled the role<sup>91</sup>

Some account should be given to prevent further trouble of the fourth contemporary James de Audley.

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84 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 83

85 *Esch.* 45 E III

86 Ashmole's "Institutes of the Order of the Garter", Edn 1693, p 705

87 *Ancestor*, Vol 7, pp 224-6.

88 *Staff. Cols.*, xii, p 100, 171, 86, 96, *Cat. Of Ant. Deeds*, I c 730

89 *Staff. Cols.*, x, p 100

90 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 101

91 *Ancestor*, Vol 7 p 225-6

1314. James son of James de Audley had Letters of Protection.<sup>92</sup>  
 1314. James son of John (sic!) de Audley acknowledges a debt secured on lands in cos. Cambridge and Leicestershire.<sup>93</sup>  
 1318. James de Audley witnesses a deed of Sir William Bereford's.<sup>94</sup>  
 1320. James de Audley and Margaret his wife hold the manor of Ashby Magna (Leicest.) of the Earl of Lancaster.<sup>95</sup>  
 1322. James de Audley of co. Leicester is manucaptor for one of the imprisoned supporters of the Earl of Lancaster.<sup>96</sup>  
 1324. James de Audley summoned to Westminster from co. Leicester.<sup>97</sup>  
 1330. James, son of James de Audley and William his son acknowledge debts secured on land in co. Leicester.<sup>98</sup>  
 1356, 1362. Suits give the following pedigree<sup>99</sup>:—

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├— Edmund Bereford b 1298100
├— Margaret
│   ├── married James de Audley dead in 1356
│   └── William de Audley, living 1362
    
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1362. William de Audley, attorney for Sir James de Audley, K.G.<sup>101</sup>

This last entry however, may refer to a distinct William de Audley of Aston Clynton (Bucks), as the name occurs from 1337 to 1347 on French expeditions, etc<sup>102</sup>. This William married one Joan.<sup>103</sup>

I hesitate to suggest that our progenitors—James de Audley (d. 1272) and Ela Longespee—had a sixth son James. Illegitimacy was too frequent for any such conclusion.

### The Audley Pedigree.

- I. **{ZA2} LIULF DE ALDIDELE**—murdered Gamel fitzGriffin, thane of Betley before 1130<sup>104</sup>, occurs as LIULF FITZLIULF as witnessing a deed of c. 1130-2<sup>105</sup>, married probably a daughter of Stanley<sup>106</sup> and had issue,

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92 *Staff. Cols.*, viii, p 33

93 Close Rolls (1314) p101

94 Pat Rolls (1318) p146

95 Close Rolls (1320) p 268

96 Parl Writs, ii p205

97 Parl. Writs, I p 640

98 Close Rolls (1330), p 120

99 *Staff. Cols.*, xii, p 141, xiii, p 26

100 Esch. 20 E II Wm de Bereford

101 *Staff. Cols.*, viii, 107

102 Pat Rolls (1337) p 531, *Staff. Cols.*, viii p 65, xviii, p 104, 147

103 Pat Rolls (1347) p 344

104 *Staff. Cols.*, I, p 3

105 *Staff. Cols.*, ii, p 207

106 Harw. "Erdswick", p 12

(1) **{ZA34} ADAM DE ALDITHELE** -----*q.v.*-----

(2) **{ZA36} ROGER DE ALDITHEL** occurs 1202<sup>107</sup>, also as Roger fitzLiulf c. 1170<sup>108</sup>.

(3) **{ZA37} LIULF**, brother of Adam, is a witness to a deed of 1160-80<sup>109</sup>.

II. **{ZA34} ADAM DE ALDITHELE** oc. 1155 as a witness<sup>110</sup> and from 1199-1203 as a Knight on Juries<sup>111</sup>. He inherited Audley, one- half Balterley and Talk, which he held of the Verdons, Barons of Alton. He acquired one-half Norton-in-the-Moors, Cold Norton, Heley and Betley by grant or purchase. He was Custos of Cheshire in 1188<sup>112</sup>, during the minority of Ranulf, Earl of Chester, and married c. 1170, Emma, dau. and heiress of Ralf fitz Orm, by whom he had Horton<sup>113</sup>, and probably Burslem and Tunstall. She was first cousin of Alina de Darlaston and had issue.

(1) **{ZA38} ADAM DE ALDITHELE**, who occurs with his father in 1194<sup>114</sup> witnessed a deed of c. 1205<sup>115</sup>, went to Ireland with Hugh Lascy, Earl of Ulster, who made him Constable of Cashel<sup>116</sup>, and gave him lands in Dunley. He was dead without issue and succeeded by his brother in 1211<sup>117</sup>.

(2) **{ZA5} HENRY DE ALDITHELE** -----*Q.V.*-----

(3) **{ZA39} WILLIAM DE ALDITHELE**—occurs 1210<sup>118</sup>—1248<sup>119</sup>. He married, before 1227, Clemence, dau. and coheirress of Wm. de Blore of Blore and Grendon,<sup>120</sup> the ward of his brother Henry, and had Blore and Grendon and issue,

a) **{ZA52} JOHN DE AUDLEY** of Blore, oc. 1265<sup>121</sup> married Petronella, who was surviving as his widow in 1279<sup>122</sup>, and had issue,

(i) **{ZA53} WILLIAM DE AUDLEY** of Blore, oc. 1284, 1294<sup>123</sup>, he married Constance, a widow in 1307<sup>124</sup> by whom he had a son

107 Ormerod's "Cheshire" iii, p 62, note

108 *Staff. Cols.*, i, p 229

109 Wrottesley Hist, p23

110 *Staff. Cols.*, ii, p 235

111 *Staff. Cols.*, iii, p 50 *et seq*

112 Ormerod's "Cheshire" I, 466

113 *Staff. Cols.*, iv, p 50

114 *Staff. Cols.*, ii, p 266

115 Harwood's "Erdeswick" p 16

116 Cal. Of Charter Rolls, p 36

117 Testa de Nevill, 1211, fol 251

118 *Staff. Cols.*, ii, p 156

119 *Staff. Cols.*, iv, p 238

120 *Staff. Cols.*, iv, p 45, 288

121 *Staff. Cols.*, iv, p 159

122 *Staff. Cols.*, vi pt1, p145,

123 Esch, 12 and 22 Ed I

124 *Staff. Cols.*, vii, p 182

**{ZA55} ALAN** <sup>125</sup> oc 1301, who was married to one Joan in 1306<sup>126</sup>, and was dead sans issue in 1311<sup>127</sup>. “William had also an illegitimate (?) dau. {Z151} **MARGARET**, married to Lawrence de Okeover in 1314<sup>128</sup>

(i) **{ZA54} HUGH DE AUDLEY**, clerk of Blore<sup>129</sup>, who sold Blore and Grendon in 1314 to Joan, widow of John Le Strange,<sup>130</sup> which Joan afterwards married Sir Henry Brailsford.

(4) **{ZA40} LUCAS DE ALDITHELE**—fined for misdemeanour 1210<sup>131</sup>.

(5) **{ZA41} ISABELLA** married Adam de Mytton of Ingestre.<sup>132</sup>

III **{ZA5} SIR HENRY DE ALDITHELE**, b. c. 1175, oc. 1194<sup>133</sup>, succeeded his brother before 1211<sup>134</sup>, died 1246. In 1214 he bought great estates and the Castle of Newhall in Cheshire from Alienor Malbank<sup>135</sup>. He was Sheriff of Staffs and Salop, 1216-1221, and again 1223-1232; at first under the Earl of Chester, and after in chief.<sup>136</sup> He acquired estates in Salop and Staffs., and built the Castles of Heley (Staffs.), and Redcastle (Salop)<sup>137</sup>. He founded Hulton Abbey 1223, and was a Lord Marcher. For his estates see the Royal confirmation of 1227<sup>138</sup>. He married in 1217, according to a deed probably of that date, Bertred dau. of Ralf Mainwaring, Seneschal of Chester<sup>139</sup> she survived him, was living in 1249<sup>140</sup>, and had issue,

(1) **{ZA42} ALICE A DAUGHTER** married in 1228 to Peter de Montfort<sup>141</sup> King's Counsellor in 1258.

Comment: 'The Complete Peerage' 2<sup>nd</sup> edition states that Peter de Montfort married Alice daughter of Henry De Audley. It is therefore concluded that {Z109} was named Alice

(2) **{ZA35} RANULF** (? eldest son); hostage to the King 1233<sup>142</sup>; if eldest, died before 1240, s.p.

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125 *Staff. Cols.*, vii, p 92

126 Feet of Fines, M S Wm Salt Library

127 *Staff. Cols.*, ix, p 32, 44

128 *Staff. Cols.*, ix, p 48, 51

129 *Staff. Cols.*, vii, p 182

130 *Staff. Cols.*, vii, p 92

131 *Staff. Cols.*, ii, p 156

132 *Staff. Cols.*, xii, p 274

133 *Staff. Cols.*, ii, p 266

134 Testa de Nevill, 1211, fol 251

135 Ormerod's "Cheshire", iii, 390, Eyton "Salop" ix, 374

136 Eyton "Salop", I, pp 277, 299, Pat Rolls (1216-25) pp 226, 404

137 Pat. Rolls, 1227, p 138

138 Cal. Of Charter Rolls p 36

139 Ormerod's "Cheshire" iii, p 56

140 *Staff. Cols.*, iv, p 244

141 Close Rolls (1228) p 139

142 Eyton "Salop" vii p 184



- (3) **{ZA6} JAMES DE ALDITHELE** -----q.v -----.
- (4) **{ZA33} EMMA**, married Griffin-ap-Madoc, Prince of Powis Vadoc, who died 1270, and had Bere-Sardon (Staffs). She was a widow in 1286.<sup>143</sup>
- (5) **{ZA43} ? ADAM** occurs as a witness in a deed of c. 1248<sup>144</sup>
- (6) **{ZA44} SIR HENRY DE ALDITHELE** occurs as a witness in a deed of 1257<sup>145</sup>. Some of James' brothers were slain by the Welsh in 1257, while James himself was away in Germany with Richard, King of the Romans.<sup>146</sup>

IV **{ZA6} SIR JAMES DE ALDITHEL**, b. c. 1220, oc. c. 1240<sup>147</sup>, succeeded 1246, died in Ireland 1272<sup>148</sup>. Sworn to the King's Council 1258<sup>149</sup>, Lord Marcher, Sheriff of Staffs and Salop, July, 1261-9<sup>150</sup>. Justiciar of Ireland 1270. He married in 1244 Ela (dau. of Wm. Longespee II., Earl of Salisbury,<sup>151</sup>) who was surviving a widow in 1293,<sup>152</sup> and had Stratton (Oxon.) in marriage. Issue :—

- (1) **{ZA51} JOAN** married (1) John de Beauchamp, dead in 1264<sup>153</sup>, (2) ? Sir Hugh de Weston<sup>154</sup>.
- (2) **{ZA7} JAMES D'AUDELEE**, b. 1250,<sup>155</sup> d. sans issue 1273 ; married Matilda, who remarried John d'Eivill, and died 1275.<sup>156</sup>
- (3) **{ZA8} HENRY D'AUDELEE**, b. 1251,<sup>157</sup> d. 1275,<sup>158</sup> married Lucia, who remarried Sir Wm. Ryther before 1281<sup>159</sup>, and was surviving 1303<sup>160</sup>—no issue.
- (4) **{ZA9} SIR WILLIAM D'AUDELEE**, b. 18 Oct., 1254,<sup>161</sup> slain in Welsh Expedition, Dec. 1282<sup>162</sup>, unmarried (the accounts that show him married to one Constance are due to confusion with Wm. d'Audelee of Blore).

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143 *Staff. Cols.*, v , p 170

144 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 332

145 Eyton "Salop" ix p275

146 Paris Chron Maj, v p 656

147 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 326

148 Cal Inq H III, p 261

149 Annals Burton, p 445 - 56

150 Eyton "Salop" I, 280 *et seq.*

151 *Staff. Cols.*, iv , p 102

152 *Staff. Cols.*, vi Pt 1 , p 249

153 Eyton "Salop" vii pp 187, 348

154 *Staff. Cols.*, New S II , p 33

155 Cal. Inquis H III p 261

156 Esch 4 E III, MS

157 Esch 1 E III MS Br Mus

158 Esch 4 E III, MS

159 *Staff. Cols.*, vi Pt 1 , p 113

160 *Staff. Cols.*, vii , p 114

161 Esch 4 E III, MS

162 Eyton "Salop" I p 280 *et seq.*, Esch 11 E 1

- (5) **{ZA10} NICHOLAS**—Baron Audley of Heley -----q.v.-----
- (6) **{ZA23} HUGH D'AUDELEE**, the elder, Baron Audley of Stratton, b. c. 1260 had grant of Stratton from his mother 1272, occurs 1280 *et seq.* in connection with Norton-in-the- Moors, Knutton and Endon<sup>163</sup>. Summoned to Parliament as Lord Audley of Stratton, 1321 ; sided with Thomas Earl of Lances. 1321-2<sup>164</sup> and died Nov. 1325-Mar. 1326<sup>165</sup>. He married Isolda, probably sister of Edmund Mortimer of Wigmore<sup>166</sup> and had with her Arley (Staffs.) for life. She died after 1336<sup>167</sup> and they had issue:—
- a. **{ZA26} SIR JAMES D'AUDELEE**, occurs 1312 as King's Squire, succeeded to Stretton-Audele 1326. Had issue by Eve, only dau. of John, 2nd Baron Clavering, widow of Thomas Lord Audley (d. 1307) and of Sir Thomas Ufford (d. 1314). She remarried 1335 Sir Rob. Benhales and died 1369. Sir James died 1334
- (i) **{ZA28} SIR PETER D'AUDELEE**, *o.s.p.* 1359<sup>168</sup>.
- (ii) **{ZA27} SIR JAMES D'AUDLEE K.G.**<sup>169</sup> b.c. 1322 o.s.p. 1369. Hero of Poitiers, etc., Governor of Aquitaine, Seneschal of Poitou.
- (iii) **{ZA57} KATHERINE**, unmarried 1330<sup>170</sup>
- (iv) **{ZA29} ANNE**, unmarried 1330<sup>171</sup>
- (v) **{ZA30} HAWISE**, unmarried 1330.<sup>172</sup>
- b. **{ZA24} HUGH D'AUDELEE**—the younger—**EARL OF GLOUCESTER**, 1337<sup>173</sup>: b. c. 1289, married 1316-7 Margaret dau. and coheiress of Gilbert de Clare , (Rufus) Earl of Gloucester by Joan of Acre (dau. of Edward I.). She was widow of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, d. 1312.<sup>174</sup> She died Ap., 1342, and he died 1347 and left issue.
- (i) **{ZA25} MARGARET**, b. 1317<sup>175</sup>, married Ralf Baron Stafford, created Earl of Stafford 1353. She died 1349 and left issue Earls of Stafford and Dukes of

163 *Staff. Cols.*, vi Pt 1 , p 112, 175

164 *Parl Writs* ii, p 201

165 *Vide ante*, p252

166 *Staff. Cols.*, vi Pt 1 , p 250

167 *Pat Rolls* 1336, p 307

168 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 131

169 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 131

170 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 131

171 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 131

172 *Staff. Cols.*, xi , p 131

173 *Pat. Rolls.* 1317, p 60

174 *Dict Nat. Biog*

175 *Esch* 1347 Hugh d' Audlee

Buckingham.

- c. **{ZA31} ALICE**, married Ralf, Lord Nevill.

Comment.: The above suggests that Alice only married Ralf, Lord Nevill, 'The Complete Peerage' 2<sup>nd</sup> edition indicates that she married first Baron Ralph de Greystoke sometime after 25<sup>th</sup> November 1317 and married Sir Ralph De Nevill by Royal licence dated 14<sup>th</sup> January 1326/7.' The Complete Peerage also states that she died 13<sup>th</sup> January 1374/5 and was buried in Durham Cathedral with her second husband.

- v. **{ZA10} NICHOLAS—BARON AUDLEY OF HELEY**, b. 1258<sup>176</sup>, succeeded his brother 1282, created Baron Audley 1296<sup>177</sup>, died 1299<sup>178</sup>. He married Katherine (b. 1272) dau. and coheirress of John Giffard—Baron of Brimsfield—by Matilda de Clifford,<sup>179</sup> widow of Wm. Longespee III. Earl of Salisbury. Katherine survived him<sup>180</sup> and became a nun at Ledbury in 1322<sup>181</sup> and they had issue:—
1. **{ZA11} THOMAS—BARON AUDLEY**, b. 1288,<sup>182</sup> died s.p. and a minor 1307,<sup>183</sup> married Eve (dau. of Sir John Clavering), who remarried 1308,<sup>184</sup> Sir Thomas Ufford, and the James d'Audelee of Stretton? 1320?, and then Sir Rob. Benhales 1335-6.
  2. **{ZA12} NICHOLAS—BARON AUDLEY** -----q.v.-----

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176 Esch 11 E 1

177 *The Audley Barony* – They were barons by tenure before Nicholas received his writ of summons to the 1296 Parliament. G.E.C in the *Complete Peerage* suggests that Adam de Aldithel' I was born a baron by tenure. This cannot be, for as General Wrottesley has pointed out Adam was continually selected as a Knight Juror, a position no baron could hold, and he had no lands in chief.

Henry de Aldithele too held nothing *in capite* of the Crown till he acquired the manor of Ford (Salop) in 1230. In 1231-2 (?) Ranulf Earl of Chester informs his barons by Charter that he had granted to Hawise his sister the county of Lincoln. This is witnessed by the Bishops of Winchester and Coventry, the Earls of Pembroke and Ferrars, the justicar Stephen de Segrave, Simon de Montfort, Wm. Ferrars the younger, Philip de Albini, Henry de Aldith', Wm deCantilupe. This is very distinguished company and I think Henry may be considered as a baron by tenure from 1230 onwards.

On 19<sup>th</sup> November 1246 his son James *did homage* for his lands *on succession* and James was not only at the Parliament at Oxford in 1258, but actually one of the 16 sworn to the King's Council. The same year he signs the Baron's letter to the Pope. He was in arms against Simon de Montfort in 1264-5 and was therefore not summoned to his parliament: There can I think be no doubt, however, as to his being one of the "Majores Barones" dependent perhaps on his privileges as Lord Marcher.

a) Eyton "Salop" vii *passim*

b) Ormerod's "Cheshire" I p 28

c) Ann Burton p 449

d) Ann Tewkesbury, p 174

178 Esch 27 E 1

179 *Staff. Cols.*, xiv, p 5

180 *Staff. Cols.*, ix, p 99

181 Close Rolls, 1323, p657

182 Esch, 27 E 1

183 Esch 1 E II

184 Pat Rolls, 1308, p 71

- 3     **{ZA47} ELA**, married (1) Griffin de la Pole, who died an infant in 1309 md. (2) 1313<sup>185</sup> Sir James Perrers, by whom she had issue, md. (3) Sir Peter Giffard, younger brother of Sir John Giffard of Chillington<sup>186</sup>. She died 1325.<sup>187</sup>
4.     **{ZA58} ? GILES?**<sup>188</sup> a clerk, exor to his brother Nicholas 1316.<sup>189</sup>
- VI.   **{ZA12} NICHOLAS—BARON AUDLEY**, b. 18 Nov. 1289<sup>190</sup>, succeeded his brother 1307, died 1316<sup>191</sup>. Married 1312 Joan, dau. of Sir William Martin of Cammoys (Wales) and of Crediton (Devon). She was widow of Henry Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, who died 1311, and she died before 1329<sup>192</sup>, when her son James became heir to her brother. James was also heir of Joan's sister Eleanor de Columbers in 1343<sup>193</sup>.
1.     **{ZA13} JAMES—BARON AUDLEY**-----q.v.-----
2.     **{ZA59} SIR THOMAS AUDLEY**, died 24 Jan. 1385 “brother” {sic !} to Lord James according to transcripts of a brass in Audley Church.<sup>194</sup> (This is almost certainly a mistake for “son,” for we have no other record at all of such a person as this.)
- VII.  **{ZA13} JAMES—BARON AUDLEY** of Castles Heley (Staffs.), Redcastle (Salop), Newhall (Cheshire) Llandovery<sup>195</sup> (S. Wales) and Newport (Cammoys)<sup>196</sup>—b. 25 Dec. 1312<sup>197</sup>. In ward to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March 1327 till 1330.<sup>198</sup> He fought in Scotland 1336-7, and at Crecy and Calais, and possibly at St. Jean d'Angelys 1350-1.<sup>199</sup> He died 1 Sept. 1385<sup>200</sup> and by his will desired his body to be buried at Hulton Abbey.<sup>201</sup> He married (1) in or before 1330<sup>202</sup> Joan, dau. of his guardian Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1330. She died after 1337<sup>203</sup>, and left issue.
  - (1)   **{ZA16} NICHOLAS—BARON AUDLEY**. A Knight in French Wars 1346 (?) 1359<sup>204</sup> and onwards. He married before or in 1342 Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Lord Beaumont by Alice

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185 Close Rolls, 1313, p 75

186 *Staff. Cols.*, ix, p 87

187 Esch, 18 E II

188 Feet of Fines, 1315, MS, Wm Salt Lib.

189 *Staff. Cols.*, ix, p 69

190 Esch 1 E II

191 Esch 10 E II

192 Close Rolls (1330), p 17

193 *Staff. Cols.*, xii pp 28, 117, xiv, p137

194 Banks' “Baronies in Fee”, Vol 1 p 101

195 Pat Rolls 1330, p 531

196 Inq 36 E III MS Wm Salt Library

197 Esch 1325, Ela de Perrers

198 Dugdale's Baronage

199 *Staff. Cols.* viii, p86;xi p 63, 70 ; xviii, p33, 114

200 Esch 9 Ric II

201 Cantaur “Courtney” f 121 b

202 Pat Rolls 1330 p 531

203 Pat Rolls 1337 p 347

204 *Staff. Cols.* viii p 103,114 ; xviii, p 179

Countess of Buchan,<sup>205</sup> and had the Lordship of Cammoys settled on him by his father.<sup>206</sup> He succeeded his father in 1385 and o.s.p. 22 July, 1391<sup>207</sup>. His wife died 27 Oct. 1400.<sup>208</sup>

- (2) **{ZA17} SIR ROGER DE AUDLEY**, born before 1335<sup>209</sup>; in French Wars 1359,<sup>210</sup> and probably died soon after *sine prole*.

- (3) **{ZA14} JOAN**, married Sir John Touchet of Markeaton (co.Derby) and had issue :—

- (a) **{ZC1} SIR JOHN TOUCHET**, who was dead in 1392<sup>211</sup>, leaving issue,

- (i) **{ZC2} SIR JOHN TOUCHET**—Baron Audley of Heley, b. 1370-1.<sup>212</sup>

- (4) **{ZA15} MARGARET**, married before 1353,<sup>213</sup> Sir Roger Hillary. They were both living in 1392.<sup>214</sup> She died without issue in 1410-1.<sup>215</sup>

He **{ZA13}** married (2) Isabell, whom G. E. C. calls for no discoverable reason da. of Wm. Malbanc<sup>216</sup>. She died 1359-74<sup>217</sup> and left issue:—

- (5) **{ZA20} MARGARET ALIAS BLANCHE**<sup>218</sup>—married Sir Fulk Fitz- Warren and had

- (a) **Sir Fulk FitzWarren**, who was dead in 1392<sup>219</sup> and had

- (i) **Sir Fulk FitzWarren**, coparcener in the Audley Estate.

- (6) **{ZA48} SIR JAMES AUDLEY**, b. c. 1342. Received grant of Totnes for life from his father in 1360<sup>220</sup>. Died sans issue c. 1370.

- (7) **{ZA19} SIR THOMAS AUDLEY**. Had grant of Tavistock from his father for life<sup>221</sup>. Living 1380<sup>222</sup> and dead in 1385 before his father. He married Elizabeth, who survived him and re-

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205 Pat rolls 1342, p 422; Close Rolls, 1340, 1367, penes Dugdale

206 Pat Rolls 1378 p 215

207 Esch 15 Ric II

208 Close Rolls 1400

209 Pat Rolls 1335 p 181

210 *Staff. Cols.* viii p102

211 *Staff. Cols.* xv p 51

212 Esch 15 Rich II

213 *Staff. Cols.*, xii, p 123

214 *Staff. Cols.*, xv p 51

215 Notes and Queries (1869), Vol IV, p 44 ; *Staff. Cols.*, xi p 209

216 G E C *Complete Peerage*

217 *Staff. Cols.* xv, p 6

218 *Staff. Cols.* xv, p 6

219 *Staff. Cols.* xv p 51

220 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 190

221 *Staff. Cols.*, xi, p 190

222 *Staff. Cols.*, xiv, p 228

married Sir Hugh Courtenay.<sup>223</sup>

- (8) **{ZA49} OLIVER AUDLEY**. Had grant of St. Mary Church (Devon) from his father for life 1360<sup>224</sup>, died without issue before his brother James.<sup>225</sup>
- (9) **{ZA18} ROLAND AUDLEY**. Had grant of Cridy (Devon) from his father for life 1360<sup>226</sup>. Died without issue after James and before Thomas.<sup>227</sup>

### *The Arms of Audley.*

The earliest example of the Audley arms is to be found on a deed, quoted by Ormerod<sup>228</sup>, passed by Henry de Audley and his wife Berthrea, c. 1220.

Fretty on a canton a plain cross.

Erdeswick had seen two seals of Henry de Audley :—

One, fretty and a canton charged with a lion saliant;  
the other, fretty and a canton with a cross forme.<sup>229</sup>

The Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum has also :—

1228.<sup>230</sup> Henr. de Audithelega—a shield of arms fretty (a fragment), and

1233.<sup>231</sup> “Sigillum Henrici de Aldit...e.”

A shield of arms fretty, on a canton a cross pattee.

These coats are evidently evolved from the plain “fretty” coat of Verdon, Henry de Audley’s overlord. His son James (d. 1272) seems to have dropped the charged canton, for we have :—

1259<sup>232</sup>. “Sigill. Iacobi de Audedelega.”

A shield of arms fretty.

temp. H. III.<sup>233</sup> “Le Secre Iames de Audithele.”

A shield of arms fretty.

c 1325. The east window in the church at Weston-under- Lizeard has the arms of Sir John de Weston and his first wife and his mother, probably Joan, daughter of James de Audley; this shield bearing:—

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<sup>223</sup>Staff. Cols. xv p 6

<sup>224</sup> Staff. Cols., xi, p 190

<sup>225</sup> Staff. Cols. xv p 6

<sup>226</sup> Staff. Cols., xi, p 190

<sup>227</sup> Staff. Cols. xv p 6

<sup>228</sup> Ormerod's “Cheshire” I page 631

<sup>229</sup> Harwood's “Erdeswick” p 102

<sup>230</sup> Brit Mus Nos 7016, 7017

<sup>231</sup> Brit Mus Nos 7016, 7017

<sup>232</sup> Brit Mus No 7025

<sup>233</sup> Brit Mus No 7028



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Gules fretty or.<sup>234</sup>

In 1319 we have already depicted the seal of Eve, widow of Thomas, Lord Audley—a shield of arms fretty.

Of the junior branches we have the arms of Hugh the elder.

1305.<sup>235</sup> “S’Hugonis Daudelee.” A shield of arms fretty with/ a label of three points,

and of his son Hugh before his elevation to the Earldom of Gloucester :—

1330.<sup>236</sup> “Sigi . . . deAudele”—a shield of arms fretty within a bordure.

From a roll of armoury of date c. 1375 Erdeswick quotes the Lord Audley as bearing “Gules frettie of six or,” and a little lower on the same roll “Antiquiora insignia de Audeld : Azure trois choisers, or butterflies argent.”<sup>237</sup>

Lastly, we have the seal of “James de Audelye, Seigneur de la Rouge Chaustiel et de Heleye.”

temp E III<sup>238</sup> A shield armscouché ---fretty--- crest on a helmet with grating and lambrequin, a griffin's (?) head and wings erect.

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234 *Staff. Cols.* New S Vol II, p 43

235 Brit Mus no 7019

236 Brit Mus no 7021

237 Harwood's “Erdeswick” p102-3

238 Brit Mus 7026

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