

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

**1-Eustace the Norman.** Another name for Eustace was Eustace DE MONTE ALTO.

General Notes: According to the History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II by John Burke:

"The family of Maude, originally Lords of Monte Alto, was established in England by Eustace de Monte Alto, surnamed *the Norman Hunter*, one of the soldiers of The Conquest, in the immediate train of the Palatine Earl of Chester, the potent Hugh Lupus; from whom, in requital of his gallant services, Monte Alto obtained, with other territorial possessions, the lordships and manors of Montalt and Hawarden, in the county of Flint, places still designating a branch of his descendants, the noble house of Maude, Viscounts Hawarden and Barons of Montalt."

It should be noted that Burke did not necessarily sight any supporting documentation and may have obtained his information by asking the family,

It is generally thought that the linkage of the Maude family to the Lords de Monte Alto in Italy is a 'family tradition' only, may be presumptuous, and is not to be trusted.

He is generally thought to have come to England at the time of the conquest among the followers of the potent knight Hugh Lupus (the wolf), the Palatine Earl of Chester and nephew of King William.

The Earl thereupon promised to this Eustace that all such lands that he should conquer of his enemies, the Welsh, should be his reward, save only that he should acknowledge him as his chief, and should hold of him, the said Earl, those lands he subdued, in like manner as those which he held of the King, his superior lord.

In this expedition he was attended by a chosen band of soldiers, and having joined his forces with the Earl's, they subdued the greater part of the county of Flint ; for these services he was rewarded with divers grants of lands (as appears by Domesday-Book)

In Domesday Book and in several Latin and English deeds he is styled Eustacius Normannus, Normannus alias Normannus le Hunter, Eustace de Montalto, Eustace the Norman, the Norman Hunter, etc.

It does not seem logical to me that he is called "the Norman" if he arrived after the conquest, when there were rather a lot of Normans in England so I wonder if his arrival in England predated the conquest.

Note that there were a number of Normans in England during the reign of Edward the Confessor.<sup>1</sup>

Eustace married someone. He had three children: **Hugh, Ralph and Roger.**

**2-Hugh FITZNORMAN** died in 1130.<sup>2</sup> Another name for Hugh was Hugh DE MONTE ALTO.<sup>3</sup>

Death Notes: He and his wife were dead in 1130

General Notes: By Ormerod in his history of Chester, Hugh is considered as the founder of the barony of Montalt.

Hugh Lupus, who was advanced to the Earldom of Chester in 1070, created eight Temporal Barons to assist him in his councils:

Robert Fitz-Hugli, Baron of Malpas.

Richard de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrooke.

William Malbanc, Baron of Nampwich.

William Fitz-Nigell, Baron of Halton.

Hamo de Masey, Baron of Dunham.

Gilbert de Venables, Baron of Kilberton.

---

1. John Burke Esq., *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol III*(Edinburgh: R Bently: Bell and Bradfute, 1835), 2: 84. .... Francis Maude, *The Maude Family* (N.p.: n.p., 1903).

2. George Edward Cockayne, *The Complete Peerage* (N.p.: n.p., 1936), 4: 12; The Complete Peerage was first published in eight volumes between 1887 and 1898 by George Edward Cokayne = G. E. C.). This version was effectively replaced by a new and enlarged edition between 1910 and 1959 edited successively by Vicary Gibbs (Cokayne's nephew), H. A. Doubleday, Duncan Warrand, Lord Howard de Walden, Geoffrey H. White and R. S. Lea. The revised edition (published by the St. Catherine Press Limited), took the form of twelve volumes with volume twelve being issued in two parts. Volume thirteen was issued in 1940, not as part of the alphabetical sequence, but as a supplement covering creations and promotions within the peerage between 1900 and 1938. .... Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

3. Burke, 2: 84.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Hugh, son of Norman, Baron of Hawarden.  
Nicholas de Stockport, Baron of Stockport.

Hugh, the elder son (being at that time Steward, and one of the Barons to Earl Hugh), gave the lands of Gosetce and Lantrene to the Plonks of the Abbey of Chester (at the time of its foundation), to which grant his brothers Roger and Ralph were witnesses.

Research Notes: There is a suggestion that Hugh Fitznorman is the same person as Hugo de Mara, who occurs in Domesday as Lord of Lee, Bruge, Radeclive, Calders, Lautune, Bevelai and Gostrel, in Cheshire; and as Hugo, simply, with reference to Boselega, Mereton and Sumreford.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had land.<sup>5</sup> of Hugh (d'Avranches), Earl of Chester, lands in Cheshire (Lawton, etc.), Yorks, Linc, and Soffolk  
Ref: Farrer, Honors and Knights Fees, vol ii, p 110
- He had land in Mold, Flintshire, Wales, United Kingdon.<sup>6</sup> This land was probably included in the holding of Hugh FitzNorman under Bistre (Cheshire Domesday. pp 225, 241)
- Misc: 1093.<sup>6</sup> With his brother Ralph ("Radulphus frater ejus" ), he adds to Earl Hugh's grants to the abbey of St. Werburgh's, lands in Lostock, Coddington and Lea, and he witnesses the Charter of that date as Hugh Fitz-Norman.

Hugh married someone. He had one son: **William**.

**3-William de Muhald** died circa 1141.<sup>6</sup> Another name for William was William FitzHugh. He never married and had no children.

General Notes: The first of the family to be called de Muhald.

Muhald is now known as Mold, Flint.

Latin: Mons Altus, which, it is suggested, is a translation of the Welsh Gwyddyrug - conspicuous hill.

See: Johnston, Place Names of England and Wales.<sup>6</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: An agreement was made between him and his cousin (and heir) Robert., 1130.<sup>6</sup> Pipe Roll, 31 Hen I, p 113

**2-Ralph FITZNORMAN** died before 1141. Other names for Ralph were Ranulfo (Radulfus) DAPIFERO and Ralph de Mohaut.

General Notes: Sewer to Ranulph, Earl of Chester.

(The task of a sewer was that of food taster, the official who tested each of the dishes placed before the King to ensure they were of sufficient quality- and, one assumes, not poisoned! He was also responsible for serving the meal- inferior servants brought the food from the kitchen but the sewer placed the dishes before the King and removed them afterwards. A rather menial task for a favoured, high-ranking official, one may think, but nothing compared to such as the Groome of the Stool, who was responsible for wiping the Royal bottom, inspecting the contents of the pan and consulting with the physician should anything seem amiss... Positions such as these meant that those so 'honoured' were closer to the King and had his ear (at the very least) on a daily basis and were thus considered most privileged.)

' Thoma dispensatore ', witness to grant by H(ugh), Earl of Chester (d. 1181) to Bertram, his chamberlain, of Mabel, daughter of William Flamenc, and her inheritance of Meles, ca. 1162-1181 :

"Testibus Bertramo de Verd', Johanne, constabulario Cestr', Radulpho Dapifero de Monte Alto, Roolant de Verd', Thoma dispensatore, Giliberto filio pibot, Willelmo Barb'ap'l et multis aliis apud

---

4. Burke, 2: 84. .... Maude.

5. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 11.

6. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Cestr.'" - A2A, Manchester University, John Rylands Library: Rylands Charters [RYCH/1 - RYCH/1942], RYCH/1274[5]

Ralph/Radulphus, joint grantor with Hugh, as his brother, in 1093, follows him in the order of witnesses as "Radulphus Dapifer" or Seneschal. In 1092 the minster church of St Werburgh was re-founded as a Benedictine abbey, by Earl Hugh Lupus (Carrington 1994, 73), and the abbey's chronicle records that the dying Ralph Montalt, presented Neston church to St Werburgh 'Because of [his] evil deeds'.

In 1258 this grant was challenged by Roger de Montalt (nephew of Ralph), whose soldiers expelled the monks from the church. The dispute was finally settled when the abbot of St Werburgh offered another manor in return for the living of the church. There must be inevitable questions about the uncle-nephew relationship given the timing of these events.

In 1119 Ralph and Roger, as "filii Normanii", witness Hugh FitzNorman's grant of Gostrey and Lawton to Chester Abbey; and he afterwards, as Radulphus Dapifer, follows the Earl's brother, William Meschines, and the Baron of Halton, as a witness to the Charter of Randle I to the same.

Ralph married someone. He had three children: **Robert, Simon** and **Beatrix**.

**3-Baron Robert de Mohaut** died circa 1162. Other names for Robert were Baron Robert DE MONTALT, Robertus Dapifer DE MONTE ALTO, and Roger FITZRALPH DE MOHAUT.

General Notes: He was known as "the black steward"

Robert, "Filius Radulphi Filii Normanii", continued the line, after some disputes proved by the Pipe-Roll of 31 Henry I (i.e. 1130). William FitzHugh FitzNorman first appears as accounting for sums due for the land of his father, which Ralph, "Dapifer of Earl Hugh", held and for right in his mother's inheritance. In a subsequent entry, Robert FitzRalph FitzNorman accounts to the Treasury for a concord between him and his cousin William. These lands of Hugh and the office of Ralph, were afterwards united in Robert.

The said Robert occurs as first witness to the Charter of Randle II (Earl of Chester) to Chester Abbey, and also as first witness to that Earl's Confirmation Charter to the same about 1152 (17 Stephen), and as first witness to the Charter of Hugh II to the Nuns of Bolinton (1151-1181), signing as "Robertus Dapifer de Montealto", and showing thereby that he had then obtained the Lordship of Mold. Robert built Mold Castle in Flintshire, Wales probably around 1140. It is a good example of a Norman motte-and-bailey castle.

In 5 Henry II, it appears from the Pipe Roll, by an entry under the head of Norfolk and Suffolk, that 'the land of the Earl of Chester' was farmed from the Crown by Simon FitzWilliam. The same person and Robert de Montalt farmed the same in 6 and 7 Henry II, and Robert de Montalt, solely, in 8 Henry II. As these entries do not appear in the Rolls following, the farm was probably discontinued. It was subject to repairs of castles and of the city walls, and to various payments to the Earl, to his mother, to the Constable, and others. In the Rolls of the Norman exchequer, grants are mentioned of land in Normandy at le Tourneur, near Bayeux, made to this Robert de Montalt.

Robert, the elder son, assumed the surname of Montalt, from a little hill in the county of Flint, then known by this name, but since corrupted into that of Moulde, and on this eminence he erected the Castle of Montalt.

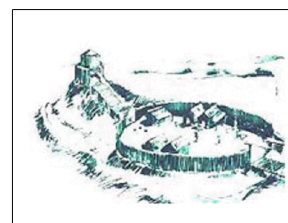
He was a witness to the grant made to the Abbey of Chester of the lands of Uptwud by Ranulph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, and nephew to Earl Hugh.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Noted events in his life were:

- Living: at the castle (which he erected), Mold, Flintshire, Wales, United Kingdom.<sup>7</sup> originally Montalt castle, also called Mould



- Misc: Steward of the Palatine to the Earl of Chester.<sup>8</sup> The stewardship of Chester, held by the service of 2½ fees, was hereditary in his descendants.

See Chester Count Court Roll, 1259-97 (Cheltham Soc.), p xlvi.

The Steward ranked next to the Constable, and was second in the addresses of the Earl's charters.

The stewardship passed with the Mohaut estates conveyed to Queen Isabel in 1327 (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1338-40, p 114)

- Misc: Agreement, 1141/1157.<sup>9</sup> with the monks of Chester, concerning the manor of Lea-cum-Newbold, which they claimed by William's gifts (Tait, op.cit. p 287)

- He served a mission He defeated the Welsh, who were overrunning the Palatinate on 3 Sep 1146 in Nantwich, CHS, England, UK.<sup>9</sup> He received various grants from the Earls of Chester, including Hawarden, which became the 'caput' of the barony.

(Annales Cestrienses - Rec. Soc. Lans and Cheshire, p 74)

- Misc: He was a farmer of the Earl of Chester's lands, 1160 to 1162.<sup>9</sup> (Cal Inq p.m. vol ii mo 284)

Robert married **Leucha FitzNeel**,<sup>9</sup> daughter of **William FitzNeel** and **Unknown**. Leucha died after 1162.<sup>9</sup> They had seven children: **Ralph, Robert, William, Ranulph, Roger, John** and **Matthew**.

Death Notes: (Pipe Roll, 6 Hen II, p 7: 8 Hen II p 20)

General Notes: It has been conjectured that she was a daughter of William FitzNeel of Halton, because Neston and other FitzNeel manors are found to have passed to the Mohaut family.

Robert (dapifer/steward) was the first witness to a charter by William II FitzNeel, Constable of Chester, 1130-50 (Tait, op cit p 234)<sup>9</sup>

4-**Ralph de Mohaut** died circa 1200.<sup>9</sup> Another name for Ralph was Ralph DE MONTALT.<sup>7</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: He gave the abbey of St Werburgh the church of Neston, Between 1177 and 1182, Chester, CHS, England, UK.<sup>9</sup> for the souls of Robert his father and Leucha (living) his mother.

It was part of her dower. She consented, as did Ralph's brother William.

The Barons of Halton had alienated the Church and Manor of Neston to the Barons of Montalt and in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1150, the Church of Neston formed a part of the dower of Leucha, and she, in concert with her sons, Ralph and William, the incumbent of Neston, bestowed the said Church upon the Monastery of St. Werburg in Chester, about the year 1180, and this gift, upon the death of Ralph was confirmed by his brother and successor, Robert de Montalt.

- Misc: His name appears on the Pipe Rolls, Between 1179 and 1189.<sup>9</sup> 1179, 1180, 1189

Ralph married **Matilda**.<sup>10</sup> Another name for Matilda was Maude. They had no children.

4-**Robert de Mohaut** died circa 1210.<sup>11</sup> Another name for Robert was Robert DE MONTALT.<sup>7</sup>

---

7. Burke, 2: 84.

8. Burke, 2: 84. .... Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 11.

9. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 11.

10. Maude, xi.

11. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: Made a grant of Goosetrey to the Abbey of St Werburgh, Between 1192 and 1208, Cheshire.<sup>12</sup> as Lord of Mold and Steward of Chester (Tait, op cit p 309)
- Misc: Reclaimed Neeston, 1208 to 1211, Cheshire.<sup>13</sup> The Church of Neston had been bestowed upon the Monastery of St. Werburg in Chester by Ralph. Notwithstanding this gift and the confirmation thereof, Roger de Montalt, his brother and successor, Seneschal and Justice of Chester, refused to recognize the grant, and took possession of the Church with an armed force and presented it to his young son, Ralph de Montalt, who, in all probability, was the Rector.  
The matter was resolved when the Monks of St Werburg purchased the restoration of it at a very high price that involved the exchange of the manors of Bretton and Lea, Spoune chapel, and resigning the Tenths of Hawarden to the rector, as well as a pension of five marks annually for the Church of Neston.  
(Tait p 302)
- Military: Engaged in the "great war" with Llewelyn, 1198 to 1199.<sup>13</sup> (Bracton's Note Book, no 1558)
- Misc: Granted pasture rights in Saltney to Basingwerk Abbey.<sup>13</sup> (Harl. MS. 2079, f 37 - Philip de Orreby, Justice of Chester, was a witness)

Robert married someone **Emma Delaval**,<sup>14</sup> daughter of **Sir Robert Delaval** and **Anna D'Arcy**, They had five children: **Roger, John, Ralph, Adam** and **Aylmer**.

**5-Roger de Mohaut**<sup>13</sup> died in 1232.<sup>13</sup>

General Notes: Presumed to be the son of Robert

[The record made by Bracton (Note Book no.1558) is confused. The name 'Robert' is written, but amended to 'Ralph'.

The official record of the proceedings is not extant]<sup>13</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: He attested a charter as "Roger dapifer de Montalt.", Cir 1211.<sup>13</sup>
- He had land in Lincs in 1212.<sup>13</sup>
- Misc: He was a commissioner in co. Stafford, 1219.<sup>13</sup>
- Misc: He made various claims in Cretingham and Elford, Suffolk, Between 1222 and 1231.<sup>13</sup> 1222, 1227 and 1231
- Misc: He made a grant of pasture in Saltney to the monks of Dieulacres.<sup>13</sup>

Roger married **Nichole**.<sup>13</sup> Nichole died after 1232. They had one son: **Roger**.

**6-Roger de Mohaut** died on 28 Jun 1260 in Kings Lynn, NFK, England, UK.<sup>15</sup> Other names for Roger were Baron Roger DE MONTALT<sup>14</sup> and Roger MONHAULT.<sup>14</sup>

Death Notes: at Castle Rising, in poverty, according to the monks of Chester, who attribute this misfortune and the death of his eldest son to his hard dealings with them in exchange of land.

General Notes: Twice in his time the castle of Mold was in the hands of the Welsh. It was excepted from the settlement as to the lands of English barons under the treaty of Gloucester in 1240, saving the right of the Steward of Chester, 'si quod habet'.

In Aug 1241 David, son of Llewelyn, undertook 'inter alia', to restore to Roger his land of Mohaud.

In Mar 1242 a commission issued to try the respective claims of David and Roger, and in May Roger was appointed keeper of the castle 'during pleasure'. Only on 25 May 1244 did he obtain

---

12. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 11.

13. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

14. Burke, 2: 84.

15. Burke, 2: 84. .... Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 13.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

restitution of the manor and castle (in fee), on condition of surrender if proved that his father or grandfather had quitclaimed to Llewelyn.

It was taken again by the Welsh in 1245 when Roger narrowly escaped capture.

After David's death his two nephews quitclaimed Mold, at Woodstock, 30 Apr 1247.

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: Seneschel of Chester.<sup>17</sup> He was deemed one of the most potent feudal lords in the time of Henry III, and accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land. Being constantly employed against the Welsh, his lands at Montalt were wrested from him by David, Prince of Wales, but restored in 1240. To equip himself for Palestine he sold a large portion of the woods and revenues that he possessed at Coventry to the monks there
- Misc: He made a grant to Basingwerk Abbey.<sup>16</sup>
- Misc: He became surety for an agreement in, Aug 1241, Shrewsbury, SAL, England, UK.<sup>16</sup> entered into by Senena, wife of Griffith, son of Llewelyn, while detained in prison by his brother David.
- Misc: He obtained a charter of free warren in, 1246, Coventry, WAR, England, UK.<sup>18</sup>
- Misc: He took the Cross, 1250.<sup>18</sup> and sold timber and mortgaged lands to the monks of Coventry to provide funds for the expedition.
- Misc: He had a charter for a market and fair, 1251, Kessingland, SFK, England, UK.<sup>18</sup>
- Misc: The King gave him 6 does and 4 bucks, Apr 1253, Neston, CHS, England, UK.<sup>18</sup> to stock his park in Wirral.
- Misc: He was summoned to attend the King in his expedition to Gascony, Dec 1253 to Sep 1254.<sup>18</sup> This finished when he became one of the sureties for the King's debts at Bordeaux.
- Misc: He was with the King, Dec 1254, Paris, , FRA.<sup>18</sup> He returned to England by January 1254/5, being still in constant attendance in the court.
- Misc: He accompanied Henry, Sep 1255, Carlisle, CUL, England, UK.<sup>18</sup> He was one of his council upon the drastic change of ministers.
- Misc: He was ordered to send 300 bacon pigs to the King at Chester, Jun 1257.<sup>18</sup>
- Misc: He was commissioned to admit David, son of Griffith, to the King's peace, Aug 1257.<sup>18</sup>
- Misc: He was Justice of Chester, 1257 to 1259.<sup>18</sup> and at about this time was appointed one of the four councillors of Prince Edward, and then one of the 18 councillors of the King, and one of the 24 commissioners to reform the state
- Misc: He was one of the commissioners to arrange peace with Llewelyn of Wales, 1259.<sup>18</sup>
- Misc: 12 Feb 1277.<sup>18</sup> In inquiry as to the tenures of his Welsh and Cheshire fees was made when his grandson Roger was a minor

Roger married **Cecily D'Aubigny**,<sup>19</sup> daughter of **William D'Aubigny Earl Of Arundel** and **Mabel De Meschines**,. Another name for Cecily was Cecelia de Albini Of Arundel.<sup>19</sup> They had three children: **John, Robert** and **Leucha**.

Marriage Notes: Cecelia was the heir of her brother Hugh of Arundel. As a result Roger acquired the manor of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, and other extensive estates.<sup>19</sup>

---

16. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

17. Burke, 2: 84. .... Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

18. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 13.

19. Burke, 2: 84.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Noted events in her life were:

- She had Castle Rising and the Manor of Killinghall From 1224 in Kings Lynn, NFK, England, UK.<sup>20</sup> "For some reason which cannot easily be explained, no record was entered on the Close Rolls of the pourparty (property division) of the estates of Hugh, Earl of Arundel, which was assigned to Roger de Mohaut and Cecily his wife."
- Misc: She had livery of her inheritance, 23 Jul 1260.<sup>20</sup> When a tenant-in-chief (holding land directly from the Crown) died, his or her land reverted to the crown until the heir paid a sum of money (a relief), and was then able to take possession (livery of seisin) of the lands. However, if the heir was under age (under 21 for a male heir, under 14 for an heiress) then the wardship of the heir, custody of their lands and the right to arrange their marriage passed to the monarch, until the heir came of age. The wardship and marriage was not usually kept in Crown hands, but was sold, sometimes to the next of kin, often simply to the highest bidder.



7-**Baron John de Mohaut**<sup>21</sup> died in Jun 1265.<sup>22</sup> Another name for John was Baron John DE MONTALT.<sup>21</sup>

General Notes: TCP notes that Dugdale, citing Glover's Collections, identifies John as the eldest son who married (before 1254) Millicent de Cantilupe and died before 1273 but supports an argument that that was another John. BE1883 shows John as elder brother and married to widow Elene then Milisent de Cantilupe.

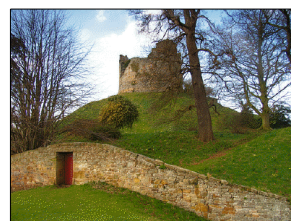
John married **Millicent de Cauntelo** before 1254.<sup>22</sup> Millicent died in 1299.<sup>22</sup> Another name for Millicent was Milisent de Cantilupe.<sup>21</sup> They had no children.

7-**Baron Robert DE MONTALT**<sup>21</sup> died on 16 Sep 1275.<sup>22</sup>

General Notes: He was present at the siege of Caerlavarok

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: The castle of Hawarden was delivered to him as heir, Jun 1265.<sup>22</sup>
- Misc: He was a prisoner in the hands of Llewelyn, 1267.<sup>22</sup> He was released when Llewelyn made peace with Henry III, but made it a condition that Robert should build no caastle at Hawarden for 30 years
- He had land Estates.<sup>22</sup> in Chester, Warwickshire (Coventry etc.), Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Suffolk (Framsden, etc.), Norfolk (Castle Rising etc.), Essex, Sussex, Northants, Lincs, Yorks, and Derby.



Robert married **Joan de Mowbray**,<sup>22</sup> daughter of **Roger de Mowbray** and **de Furnival**, circa 1261.<sup>22</sup> Joan died in 1315.<sup>22</sup> They had three children: **Roger, Robert and Isabella**.

8-**Baron Roger DE MONTE ALTO Lord Mohaut**<sup>21</sup> was born in 1262<sup>22</sup> and died on 2 Dec 1296<sup>23</sup> aged 34.

General Notes: He was one of the barons in rebellion against Henry III, but he subsequently defended Cambridge for the King.<sup>21</sup>

---

20. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 13.

21. Burke, 2: 84.

22. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 14.

23. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 15.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: The King gave him possession of Mold and Hawarden, Aug 1282.<sup>24</sup> (while still under age) on condition that he should answer for the issues to Roger de Clifford the elder
- Misc: He had possession of his share of the Arundel inheritance, Sep 1284.<sup>24</sup> This came to him on the death of Isabel, widow of Earl Hugh
- Misc: King Edward I visited, 5 Oct 1284, Mold, Flintshire, Wales, United Kingdom.<sup>24</sup>
- Misc: He had "acquittance of the common Summons of the eyre"., Jan 1285.<sup>24</sup>
- Misc: He had protection while on the King's service in Wales, 1287.<sup>24</sup>
- Misc: He made a grant to the Franciscan friars of Coventry, 1289.<sup>24</sup> and confirmed his ancestors grants to Basingwerk
- Misc: He joined the Baron's letter to the Pope, 1290.<sup>25</sup> protesting against the appointment of foreigners to English benefices.
- Misc: He consented to the "aid" on the marriage of the King's daughter, 1290.<sup>25</sup> "in full parliament"
- Misc: He was in joint charge of the arrangement of watches on the coast of Norfolk, 1291.<sup>25</sup>
- Misc: He was knighted, Bef Sep 1294.<sup>24</sup>
- Misc: Summoned for service in Gascony, 1294/1295.<sup>25</sup> although he appears to have been serving in Wales in Jan 1294/5.  
In Oct 1295 he was under orders for Gascony with Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, sailing in Jan 1296.
- Misc: Summoned to parliament, 24 Jun 1295.<sup>26</sup> by writs directed Rogero de Monte Alto, whereby he is held to have become Lord Mohaut.

Roger married **Juliane de Clifford**,<sup>27</sup> daughter of **Roger de Clifford** and **Unknown**. Juliane died before 1296.

**8-Baron Robert DE MONTALT Lord Mohaut**<sup>28</sup> was born on 25 Mar 1274<sup>29</sup> and died on 26 Dec 1329<sup>30</sup> aged 55.

Death Notes: Buried in Shouldham Priory, Norfolk.  
On his death the Barony became extinct.

General Notes: The last, and most powerful, of the Montalts.  
He distinguished himself in the wars of Scotland and Gascony and was in parliament. When he died the barony became extinct and his extensive estates, according to a settlement, passed to Isabel, Queen consort of England, the mother of Edward III, for life, with remainder to John of Eltham, brother to the king, and his heirs forever.  
(Note: Queen Isabel is possibly my 23rd great grandmother and Robert is possibly my 3rd cousin 23 times removed)

## **Plantagenet ancestry: a study in colonial and medieval families**

By Douglas Richardson, Kimball G. Everingham

Page 21

King Edward's reliance on the Despensers aroused the resentment of his queen, Isabel, by inducing him to deprive her of her estates in 1324. While on a diplomatic mission in 1325 to Paris involving the dispute over Edward's French lands, Queen Isabel formed a close political connection with Roger de Mortimer, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of March [see MORTIMER 8], an

---

24. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 14.

25. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 15.

26. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 14. .... Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 15.

27. Francis Maude and Blanche Lyster, *The Maude Family* (N.p.: n.p., n.d.), xv.

28. Burke, 2: 84.

29. Burke, 2: 85. .... Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 15.

30. Burke, 2: 85.



# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

exiled baronial opponent of Edward.

Isabel and Mortimer raised an army in Germany and the Low Countries and, in 1326, they invaded England, captured and executed the Despensers, and deposed her husband, Edward 20 Jan 1326/7, in favor of their son, Edward.

All real power, however was in the hands of the Queen and Mortimer.

EDWARD II OF ENGLAND, late King of England, was murdered in Berkeley Castle 21 Sept. 1327, apparently in an attempt to escape the castle, and was buried at St. Peter's, Abbey at Gloucester, now the cathedral.

In 1327 Robert de Mohaut and Emme, his wife, conveyed the castles and manors of Mold (or Mohaut) and Hawarden, Cheshire to Queen Isabel, for 10,000 marks subject to a life estate. On the death of Robert de Mohaut in 1329, these estates came into the possession of the Queen.

In Oct. 1330 Isabel and Mortimer, who now lived almost openly together, were arrested at Nottingham by orders of her son, Edward, who speedily had Mortimer executed.

Isabel subsequently retired to Castle Rising, Norfolk (a Mohaut estate) where she lived a comfortable and somewhat luxurious life.

In 1338 she exchanged the Mohaut properties with William de Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, for an annuity of 600 marks from the tin revenue of Cornwall.

She devoted herself to pious works, almsgiving, and charm, and finally took the habit of the sisters of Santa Clam She died at Hertford Castle 22 August 1358, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, London.

A. 10947. Feoffment by Henry de Clif, clerk, to Sir Robert de Monte Alto, knight, and Emma his wife, and the heirs male of the body of the said Robert, with remainder, in default, to Isabel queen of England, for life, with remainder to lord John of Eltham, in tail, with remainder, in default, to the king and his heirs, of the castle, town and manor of Mold (de Monte Alto) in Wales, the castles (sic) of Hawardyn, with the stewardship of Chester, and the manors of Hawardyn, Lee, Bosele and Neston, co. Chester, the manor of Walton upon Trent, co. Derby, the manor of Cheylesmore, co. Warwick, and 107l. rent from the prior of Coventre, and his successors, together with the homage and service of the said prior, the castle of Rysyng, and the manors of Rysyng, Snetesham and Kenyngdale, and a fourth part of the Tolbothe of Lenne, co. Norfolk, and the manors of Cassynglonde and Frammesden, co. Suffolk, with all advowsons, knights fees, &c. Witnesses:-John, bishop of Ely, the king's chancellor, William de Herle, Roger de Bilneye, Roger de Watevill, Nicholas de Gonevill and John Walewayn, knights, and others (named). Notyngnam, 8 May, 1 Edward III. Fragment of seal.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64432>

A. 10948. Indenture being a release by Emma late the wife of Robert de Monte Alto, to Queen Isabel, of her life estate in the castle, town and manor of Mold (de Monte Alto) in Wales, the castle and manor of Hawardyn, the stewardship of Chester, the manors of Lee and Boselee and the manor of Neston, co. Chester, the reversion whereof, expectant on her decease, belonged to the said Queen, by virtue of fines thereof of late levied in the King's court and with his licence; to hold to the said Queen, with all regalities, knights' fees, advowsons, &c. from the day of date, in consideration of 400l. annuity payable to her quarterly in the city of London, at 'la Tour. Servat'; if she survived the said Queen the premises to revert to her. London, 3 December, 5 Edward III. Seal of arms, with two shields (1) Quarterly and a bordure chequy, (2) a lion rampant; bad impression, and broken.

A. 10949. Feoffment by Robert de Monte Alto, steward of Chester, and Emma his wife to Henry de Clif, clerk, of the manors of Neston, co. Chester, Frammesdene, co Suffolk, and Snetesham and Kenyngdale, and of a fourth part of the Tolbothe of Lenne, co. Norfolk. Witnesses as in A. 10947. Peterborough, 14 April, 1 Edward III. Seals, one of arms (a lion rampant), broken.

History of Parliament Trust

Publication: A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 5

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Author: H. C. Maxwell Lyte (editor)

Year published: 1906

Pages 61-77

Citation 'Deeds: A.10901 - A.11000', A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 5 (1906), pp. 61-77.<sup>31</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: Did homage and was awarded livery (succeeded), 7 Feb 1296.<sup>32</sup>
- Misc: Summoned for service in Scotland, 30 Mar 1298.<sup>32</sup> With successive summonses for the like to the end of his life.
- Title: Became Lord Mohaut, 6 Feb 1298.<sup>32</sup> Summoned to parliament by writs directed Roberto de Monte Alto, or de Mohaut
- Misc: Ordered to raise 300 foot soldiers from his demesnes, 1298.<sup>32</sup> Similar orders were given to him in later years
- Misc: He joined the Barons' letter to the Pope, 12 Feb 1300.<sup>32</sup> as Robertus de Montealto dominus de Hawarden.
- Misc: He was engaged in the wars of Scotland and Gascony., Between Jul 1300 and 1311.<sup>32</sup> Present at the siege of Carlaverock Jul 1300, 1303, 1310, 1311
- Misc: Attended the King's coronation, Jan 1307.<sup>32</sup> with a second summons in Feb to him and his consort.  
Was one of the three gentlemen appointed to meet the King and Queen Isabel at Dover, and to attend her and her sister to London.
- Misc: Went on a pilgrimage to Santiago, 1309.<sup>32</sup>
- Misc: He was a plaintiff claiming as heir of his ancestor Roger, 1312, Chester, CHS, England, UK.<sup>32</sup>
- Misc: One of the guarantors of the treaty of Lords, 1318.<sup>32</sup> between the King and Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.
- Misc: Abstained from the meeting at Doncaster of the "good peers" called by teh Earl of Lancaster, 1321.<sup>32</sup> Though said to have been agrieved by the Despensers, he joined the King's party
- Misc: Summoned to the muster at Coventry, Feb 1321.<sup>32</sup> prepared to march against the rebels, who were defeated at Boroughbridge in March
- Misc: He was one of the joint keepers of teh ports and coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, 1324.<sup>32</sup>
- Misc: He attended the council at Bristol, 26 Oct 1326.<sup>32</sup> After the return of the Queen in Sep 1326, and the flight of Edward II, and joined in the election of Prince Edward (styled Duke of Aquitaine) as regent and Custos of te realm
- Misc: He settled all his estates, May 1327.<sup>32</sup> Mold, Hawarden, Castle Rising, etc. on himself and his wife for life, and his own male issue, with remainder in default to Queen Isabel, her son John of Eltham and his heirs, and the King successively.  
In return the King paid him 10,000 marks.
- Misc: Granted custody of te lands of John de St John, deceased, Aug 1329.<sup>32</sup> during the minority of his heir.

Robert married **Emma**<sup>31</sup> on 25 Jan 1300.<sup>32</sup> Emma died on 26 Jan 1332.<sup>33</sup> They had no children.

---

31. Burke, 2: 85.

32. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 15.

33. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 17.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Noted events in her life were:

- Misc: She surrendered her life interest in Mold, Hawarden, etc. to Queen Isabel, 3 Dec 1331.<sup>34</sup> for an annuity of 400 pounds

## 8-Isabella DE MONTALT.<sup>35</sup>

Isabella married **Morley**.<sup>35</sup> They had one son: **Robert**.

## 9-Robert Morley.<sup>36</sup>

7-Leucha DE MONTALT<sup>37</sup> died circa 1229.

Leucha married **Philip de Orreby**,<sup>37</sup> son of **Philip de Orreby** and **Unknown**., Philip died circa 1229. They had one daughter: **Agnes**.

Marriage Notes: Both Leucha and Philip appear to have died before 1229, as Sir Philip de Orreby (father of Philip), whose office ended at Easter in that year, purchased, whilst Justiciary, from Roger de Montalt, the custody of Agnes, daughter of Philip de Orreby the younger, and of Leucha his wife (as below):

In the time of Ralph, justiciary during reign of Richard I an Agreement between Sir Philip de Orreby, Justiciary of Chester, and Sir Roger de Montalt, Seneschal, for the purchase by the former of the custody of estates in Elford and Cassinglond, belonging to Agnes, daughter of Philip de Orreby the younger and of Leuca his late wife, daughter of Roger de Montalt, (by inheritance from Leuca) and of the future disposal of Agnes in marriage, subject to the approval of the parties and their friends. Agnes married Sir Walkelyn de Arderne.

A release to Sir John de Orreby of one silver mark, — part of a debt due to Sir Peter, - dated November 3, 1288, 17 Edward I. The suit between Sir Peter de Arderne and the Bishop of Lichfield (17 Edward I), in which he deduces his right in Elton from the house of Montalt in direct terms: from Roger (namely Roger de Montalt) in the time of Richard I, to Leucha, daughter and heir; from Leucha to Agnes, daughter and heir; from Agnes to Peter, the claimant, son and heir. As the Montalt family still existed, the word "heir" refers to the inheritance under settlement, and not to the heraldic import; but this proves the descent by which the ultimate heirship passed. The Leger Book of Chester Abbey contains a grant of land in Elton made to the Almoner by this Sir Peter, and also an exchange with it of the Abbey lands in Aldford for an estate in Alvanley, between Alvanley and Dunham.

## 8-Agnes de Orreby.

5-John DE MONTALT<sup>37</sup> died before 1273.<sup>38</sup>

John married **Ellen de Stockport**,<sup>37</sup> daughter of **Robert de Stockport** and **Unknown**., They had one daughter: **Elisabeth**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Misc: John and Ellen were party to a fine, 1265.<sup>38</sup>

## 6-Elisabeth DE MONTALT.<sup>37</sup>

---

34. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 17.

35. Maude and Lyster, xiv.

36. Maude, xiv.

37. Burke, 2: 84.

38. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 14.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

Noted events in her life were:

- Living: 1318.<sup>37</sup>

5-Ralph DE MONTALT<sup>39</sup> was born í.

5-Sir Adam DE MONTALT.<sup>39</sup>

General Notes: is said to have saved the life of Henry III at the battle of Evesham<sup>39</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: High Sheriff of Lancaster, 1261 to 1264.

5-Aylmer DE MONTALT died circa 1225. Another name for Aylmer was Andomar DE MONTALT.

General Notes: He founded the Yorkshire, branch of the family.

"In 1174, accompanying the expedition against William the Lion, Andomar had the good fortune to make the Scottish monarch prisoner, by surprise. He conveyed the royal prisoner to Henry II, then at Falaise in Normandy. The Prince granted him, instead of his ancient ensigns, a "Lion gu (the lion of Scotland), debruised two bars sa." to denote captivity."

However, there is limited evidence for the existence of Andomar and many regard the story of the capture of the Scottish monarch as just that, a story.

It is true the King was present at the battle and was captured, but there are no records to say who captured him or took him to Henry, other than a poem of the battle by a man who witnessed it, and stated the King was taken by Randolph de Glanville, to whom he surrendered.

Aylmer's existence has not been proven. However, it has not been disproven, either.

Note: Neither TCP (The Complete Peerage) nor BE1883 mention Andomar. The generational attributions shown by Commoners are suspect not least because there are some suspect dates. For example, Commoners shows Andomar (a 1174) as nephew of Beatrix whose father-in-law is thought to have still been alive in 1252.<sup>40</sup>

Research Notes: Where Aylmer/Andomar fits in is uncertain. Normally he is referred to as the son of Robert de Mohaut and Emma Delaval, and sometimes Aylmer seems to be thought of as another name for his son Roger.

However, the Yorkshire lands held by Richard de Montalt ended up with the descendents of Aylmer through his son Robert, Richard's cousin whereas all the other Montalt estates ended up with the crown when that side of the family line died out (Ref Robert de Montalt and Emma FitzJohn).

It is perhaps more likely that the Robert the Yorkshire lands were left to by Richard were to closer cousins (i.e. from Simon de Mohaut).

Aylmer/Andomer probably is an alternate name, which might explain why it is hard to identify him in the records

Those who claim that Andomar did not exist, maintain it was a different Robert who inherited the Yorkshire estates, not Aylmer's son Robert. On the other hand, Aylmer is certainly used in the family as a Christian name and an Aylmer Maude with his wife were Tolstoy's English translators. Joseph Junkin commented in 2003 on RootsWeb that "Your 'facts' track those of Wm. Paver, an English genealogist of the mid 1800's of whose 1864 Maude manuscript I have a typed copy. He cites Dugdale, Currer, Whitaker (Craven and also, Whalley), Baines, Burke, Banks and others as his sources and I imagine if one revisits all of them that Aylmer/Adomar will appear in at least one. (He doesn't appear in Lodge's Peerages of Ireland, Whitaker's Craven, Ancient Bingley, The Yorkshire Genealogist, Ilkley, Ancient and Modern, Ormerod or the Complete Peerage.) Paver also believes that there are three missing generations between Aylmer's son, Robert, and Thomas, father of Constantine."

Aylmer married someone. She had one son: **Robert**.

---

39. Burke, 2: 84.

40. Burke, 2: 85.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

6-**Robert DE MONTALT** died circa 1260. Another name for Robert was Roger DE MONTALT.

General Notes: He inherited West Riddelsden, and the other estates from his cousin Richard.

According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

From this time the pedigree is not complete but the family became numerous and was divided into several branches.

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.<sup>41</sup>

Robert married someone. She had one son: **Simon**.

7-**Simon MONHAULT** died circa 1295.

General Notes: According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.

Simon married **Clarissa of Riddlesden**, daughter of **Unknown** and **Unknown**, in 1255. They had one son: **Thomas**.

General Notes: Sir Simon, 38 Henry III, =p Lady Clarissa de Riddlesden, (Harl. MS., 2188.)

The Calendar of Patent Rolls, 9th February Henry III (i.e. 1229), Vol 2, p. 283 refers to Clarissa, wife of Simon de Muhaut with a tenement in Redlesden:

"Robertus de Percy, Marmeduc de Tvenge, Willelmus de Barthon et Walterus de Grendal consitiuti sunt iusticiarii ad assisam nove dissaisine capiendam in crastino clausi Pasche apud Eboracum quam Claricia que fuit uxor Simonis de Muhaut aramiavit versus B. de Insula, Galfridum le Messer et Richardum filium Bernardi, de tenemento in Redlesden; salvis etc. amerciamtis. Test rege, apud Westmonasterium, ix die Februarii. Per S. de Sedgrave"

This translates as:

Robert of Percy, Marmeduke of Tvenge, William of Barthon and Water of Grendal stood firmly for rights continuously of novel disseissin must be taken on the morrow to graze on the enclosures near York, with Claricia once the wife of Simon of Muhaut accused against Bernard from the Island, Galfrid (Godfrey?) le Messer and Richard son of Bernard, by the land held by the tenant in Redlesden; except for etc. by the harness makers, Witness by the king of the house of Westminister, 9th day of February. By Simon of Sedgrave.

It refers to some land that was in dispute that was being grazed upon, or was to be grazed upon at some point after a certain day/time. Seems the first lot of people were witnesses to a court parley between Clarice/Clarissa, wife of Simon de Montalt and the parties mentioned in Riddlesden. Simon de Sedgrave was the sheriff of that part of Yorkshire and Lancashire near the time of the ruling, or just before.

8-**Thomas MONHAULT** died circa 1320.

General Notes: According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

---

41. Burke, 2: 85.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.

Research Notes: Thos. de Montalt was bailiff of Bingley, 1317.

Thomas married someone. She had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

9-MONHAULT died circa 1350. Another name for was Adam.

General Notes: According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.

Research Notes: A Latin deed that was found loosely placed in the oldest church register for Bingley, which had been handed to the Rev. A. P. Irwine, Vicar, as a curiosity. It bears the date 1357.

Briefly translated it runs: "Know present and future that I Simon son of Adam Mohaud give concede and by this my present charter confirm to Sir Adam Leveubred and Thomas Mawd of Morton my manor in Riddlesden, Morton Bank, Keswick, Over Yeadon, Nether Yeadon, and an annual rent in Halton [named now Harden], namely a pound of pepper and another annual rent from the parcel of Riddlesden, namely eighteen pence, and all rights and claims which I or my heirs and assigns have now or in future in Bradley and Skipton, with lands, pastures, woods, ways, bounds, pools, water-courses, homages, rents, customs, &c., to have and to hold the same to Sir Adam Levanbred, chaplain, and Thomas Mawd, their heirs and assigns, under the Capital Fee, owing all rights and customs thereto, and I the said Simon warrant them to hold the same against all people. In testimony whereunto I place my seal. Dated at Redelysdeyne, Wednesday next after the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, 1357, these being witnesses, William of Eltofte, Nicholas of Ylton, John Locok and many others."

married someone. She had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

10-MONHAULT died circa 1385. Another name for was Simon.

General Notes: According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.

A deed of 1357 was found in old church registers and briefly translated it runs: "Know present and future that I Simon son of Adam Mohaud give concede and by this my present charter confirm to Sir Adam Levenbred and Thomas Mawd of Morton my manor in Riddlesden, Morton Bank, Reswick, Over Yeadon, Nether Yeadon, and an annual rent in Halton (named now Harden), namely a pound of pepper and another annual rent from the parcel of Riddlesden, namely eighteen pence, and all rights and claims which I or my heirs and assigns have now or in future in Bradley and Skipton, with lands, pastures, woods, ways, bounds, pools, water-courses, homages, rents, customs, &c., to have and to hold the same to Sir Adam Levanbred, chaplain, and Thomas Mawd, their heirs and assigns, under the Capital Fee, owing all rights and customs thereto, and I the said Simon warrant them to hold the same against all people. In testimony whereunto I place my seal. Dated at Redelysdeyne, Wednesday next after!  
the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, 1357, these being witnesses, William of Eltofte, Nicholas of Ylton, John Locok and many others."

## Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

It was sometime before 1400 that West Riddlesden estate was taken from East Riddlesden, the latter passing to the Paslews by a marriage which took place between Robert Paslew and Elizabeth Montalt in 1402. The estate later passed to the Murgatroyds who did extensive restorations to the old manor hall about 1634.

married someone. She had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

11-**MONHAULT** died circa 1420.

General Notes: According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.

Research Notes: Thomas Maude is noticed in a plea of debt in De Banco Roll, 19 Ric. II., 1395. John Sayvill, of Eland, senior, knight, and Thomas Maude, of Morton, Henry fil Thomas de Raudon, John del More de Bailedon. Thomas Mowhauud was among a number of witnesses to a charter of John Judson of Gilsted to Thomas de Hawkesworth, 20 Feb., 1419.

married someone. She had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

12-**MONHAULT** died circa 1455.

General Notes: According to Burke, John, Esq. *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol II*. Robert de Montalt was the great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Thomas Monhault.

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

This lineage is otherwise undocumented and unproven although the estates did end up with Thomas Monhault.

married someone. She had one son: **Thomas**.

13-**Thomas MONHAULT** died circa 1490.

Research Notes:

Noted events in his life were:

- Living: 1448.

Thomas married someone. She had one son: **Constantine**.

14-**Constantine MONHAULT** was born in 1480<sup>42</sup> and died in 1520<sup>42</sup> aged 40. Another name for Constantine was Constantine Maude.

Constantine married **Kighley**,<sup>42</sup> daughter of **Thomas Kighley of Newall** and **Unknown**., They had two children: **Arthur** and **John**.

15-**Arthur Maude** died in 1534.<sup>42</sup> Another name for Arthur was Arthur Monault.

General Notes: Arthur Mawhaut give to Thomas my son and heir apparent and Katherine his wife daughter of Roger Tempest a messuage &c. in Yeadon called Dibbehouses of the annual value of 20s. Dated at est Riddlesden, 1 Sept., 25 Henry VIII i.e. 1533/4. (Dodsworth MSS, vol. 93, fol. 112).

Anne, widow of Stephen Tempest of Bro'ton, by will 17 February 1554-5 left, "brother Mawde a spone with a knoppe of St John Evan-gilist, and to my sister, his wife, a velvet

---

42. Burke, 2: 85.

## Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

bonet"

In a window at West Riddlesden are two shields, and remains of the name of Arthur Montalt in Old English letters. One shield bears a lion rampant with one bar, and the other a fess sable bearing crescent, three mullets in chief, one base.

Noted events in his life were:

- He signed a will in 1534.<sup>43</sup> Arthur Mawde of Bingley, desired to be buried at All Saints, Bingley. He gave 20s. to buy a bell for St. Andrew's, Keighley. He mentions his wife Johanna, his son Thomas, and his brother John. To Laurence Kighley and Thomas Maude, his son, forty marks owing by Stephen Tempest, which had to be used for Stephen Paslew. Walter Paslew of Riddlesden was a witness. Proved July, 1534.

Arthur married **Jane Towneley**,<sup>43</sup> daughter of **Lawrence Towneley** and **Unknown**., They had three children: **Thomas**, **Agnes** and **John**.

**16-Thomas Maude**<sup>43</sup> was born circa 1500 and died on 22 Sep 1576 in Baildon, YKS, England, UK<sup>43</sup> aged 76. Another name for Thomas was Thomas MAWHAUT.

General Notes: of Riddlesden

His will, 12 August 1576, does not name his wife, by whom he had three sons and 3 daughters (Yorks Archeol: Journ., vol. 24, p.46, etc.).

Noted events in his life were:

- He signed a will on 12 Aug 1576. Proved the following October. Dodsworth's Manuscripts, 1521 refer to several members of the Maude family: "From Mr. Fairfax of Menton's Brooke, Know present and future that we Christopher Ward, knight, and William Mawd, gent., give to John Greene, Laurence Kighley, Arthur Mawd, Robert Dyneley, Michael Rawdon, gents., and Bernard Maud, Chaplain, mesuages, &c., in Otteley, Gyseley, Carleton, Yedon, Rawdon and Mensington, which we held of the gift of Thomas Haukesworth & John Green, Esquires, and Richard Browne, chaplain, to hold for the sustenance of a chaplain to celebrate mass at the altar of the Blessed Mary in Gyseley Church. Witnesses, Tho. Mawd, Jas. Hardwicke, John Hollins, & Thos. Browne, 12 Hy. VIII."

Thomas married **Katherine Tempest**,<sup>44</sup> daughter of **Roger Tempest Esq. of Broughton** and **Anne Carre**., Another name for Katherine was Catherine Tempest.<sup>43</sup> They had six children: **Arthur**, **Christopher**, **Thomas**, **Anne**, **Margaret** and **Isabel**.

Marriage Notes: Refer to Ancestors of Katherine Tempest (<http://homepages.paradise.net.nz/ogibbins/Tempest%20Ancestors.pdf>) back to **Edward III** ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_III\\_of\\_England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_III_of_England))

**17-Arthur Maude** died in Jul 1611<sup>43</sup> and was buried in 1611 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK.<sup>43</sup>

Death Notes: In his will, proved at York July 1611, Arthur left 'two doublets and a pair of breeches and my best shoes.' to his brother Christopher.

He did not mention Arthur or Thomas, who presumably had been provided for, Thomas getting the house and Arthur surely something to set him up in marriage, 3 months before his father's death.

One part of his goods was for his wife Jane and 2 parts for the other children, tuition being granted to Jane. Agnes and Dorothy got a silver spoon each.

And 'To Thomas Tillotson, my son-in-law, one of my best kine.' He must have married a daughter from the first marriage.

General Notes: He proved, at Glover's Visitation in 1585, his descent from Constantine,

---

43. Burke, 2: 85.

44. Flower, *Flower's Visita: of Yorks 1563* (N.p.: Harleian Soc, 1563), 16.



# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

and was allowed to bear his arms.

In the Feet of Fines, we find a deed in 1594: Plaintiffs John Rawson and John Hirde; Deforciant Arthur Maude and Jane his wife: 5/6 of a messuage and stables and lands in Rawdon and Guiseley. A warrant against Christopher Maude, brother of Arthur, and his heirs, and the heirs of Thomas Maude, deceased, his father.

In another deed, in 1597/8, Plaintiffs are George Rawden and others, Deforciant Arthur Mawde and Jane his wife: 10 messuages and lands in Yeadon, Rawdon and Guiseley. A warrant against Christopher, brother of Arthur, and his heirs, and against Thomas Maude, deceased father of Arthur and Christopher.

These deeds clearly belong to Arthur's second marriage, since his first wife Jane died in 1587. Since his brother Christopher and their father Thomas are shown, proves that Arthur is the same man who married Jane Eltoft. Moreover, the deeds show that Christopher, son of Thomas Maude, could not be Christopher of Hollinghall (as per Burke's Commoners), as the latter died in 1561.

Arthur married **Jane Eltofts**,<sup>45</sup> daughter of **Anthony Eltofts Esq. of Farnhill and Unknown**. Jane was buried on 26 Dec 1587 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK. They had six children: **Agnes, Isabella, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth** and **Mary**.

18-**Agnes Maude**.<sup>45</sup>

Agnes married **John Barstow of Norbridge**<sup>45</sup> on 14 May 1759.<sup>45</sup>

18-**Isabella Maude**.<sup>45</sup>

Isabella married **Thomas Wade of Addingham**<sup>45</sup> on 23 Apr 1582.<sup>45</sup> Thomas died in 1597.

18-**Jane Maude**.<sup>45</sup>

18-**Margaret Maude**.<sup>45</sup>

18-**Elizabeth Maude**.<sup>45</sup>

18-**Mary Maude**.<sup>45</sup>

Arthur next married **Jane Henthorne** on 27 Sep 1592. They had six children: **Arthur, Thomas, Robert, Agnes, Dorothy** and **Symon**.

18-**Arthur Maude** was christened on 14 Jul 1593 in Keighley, YKS, England, UK and died in 1644 aged 51.

Christening Notes: The Keighley parish register shows the baptism, 14.7.1593, of 'Arthure, son of Arthure Mawde of West Riddlesden, a bastard.'

Since Arthur had married Jane Henthorne in September 1592, this child was probably conceived before the marriage, but not baptised until it was older, perhaps one or two years old, in any case, sufficient for someone to remark upon it.

The fact that no mother's name is given, as was usual in case of bastardy, and the father's name was acknowledged, shows that the child was accepted and brought up within the family.

Research Notes: He married in Skipton in 1611, and had 6 children, the first baptised Skipton, the others in Bingley, where Arthur is described as 'of West Riddlesden'. He died in 1644.

---

45. Burke, 2: 85.

## Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

18-**Thomas Maude of West Riddlesden** was christened on 20 Oct 1594 in Keighley, YKS, England, UK, died on 3 Jan 1632/33<sup>46</sup> aged 38, and was buried on 3 Jan 1632/33 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK.

General Notes: Ancestor of the VISCOUNTS HAWARDEN, (see BURKE'S Peerage)

THOMAS MAUDE was of the parish of Bingley in 1615. He was patron of Ilkley 13 December 1598.

Thomas Maude died 3 January 1633 having had seven or eight sons who died without issue, one of whom, Robert, was patron of Ilkley 29 September 1607 and again 1640. He was of Riddlesden and of Rippon County York. His father Thomas left also a daughter

Thomas married **Eleanor Perrand** in 1615 in Ilkley, YKS, England, UK. Eleanor was buried on 25 Sep 1619. They had five children: **(No Given Name)**, **Anne**, **(No Given Name)**, **Thomas** and **John**.

General Notes: Of the parish of Ilkley of a family numerous and distinguished in Craven and of which a collateral branch lives at Harden Grange in Bingley.

This name Perrand is derived from a place in Normandy so called from its ores of iron.

### 19-Maude.<sup>46</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: Patron of Ilkey, 1607.<sup>46</sup>

married someone. She had one son: **Robert**.

### 20-Colonial Robert Maude of West Riddelsden and Rippon<sup>47</sup> died 21st April 1685.<sup>47</sup>

General Notes: He disposed of his English estates and purchased others in Kilkenny and Tiparary, in Ireland.

He resided chiefly at Dundrum, in the latter of these counties, was elected to Parliament for Inistioge, in county of Kilkenny, in 1639, and married Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart.<sup>47</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: Patron of Ilkey, 1640.<sup>46</sup>

Robert married **Frances Wandesford**.<sup>48</sup> Frances died on 5 Jan 1689/90.<sup>48</sup> They had three children: **Anthony**, **(No Given Name)** and **Anne**.

### 21-Anthony Maude of Dundrum<sup>46</sup>

General Notes: Anthony served in Parliament for the borough of Knocktopher in 1692, and for Cashel in 1695<sup>49</sup>

Anthony married **Mary Charlton**.<sup>49</sup>

Anthony next married **Alice Hartstonge**.<sup>49</sup> They had two children: **Robert** and **Anne**.

### 22-Robert Maude<sup>50</sup> died 4th August 1750.<sup>51</sup>

General Notes: Robert, the only son, succeeded at Dundrum, and was chosen to Parliament for the borough of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, in 1703; also for St Canice, in the same county, in 1713. He was re-elected in 1715 for St Canice, and in

---

46. Burke, 2: 85.

47. Burke, 2: 85. .... Maude and Lyster, xviii.

48. Maude and Lyster, xviii.

49. Maude and Lyster, xix.

50. Burke, 2: 85. .... Maude and Lyster, xx.

51. Maude and Lyster, xx.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

1727 was chosen for Bangor.<sup>52</sup>

Noted events in his life were:

- Title: created a Baronet by patent, 9th May 1705.<sup>52</sup>

Robert married **Elizabeth Cornwallis**<sup>52</sup> in Jan 1717/18.<sup>52</sup> They had one son: **Cornwallis**.

**23-Baron Cornwallis Maude of Montalt.**

Noted events in his life were:

- Misc: He was elevated to the peerage, 4 May 1785.<sup>53</sup>
- Misc: Created Viscount Hawarden, 10 Jun 1791.<sup>53</sup>

Cornwallis married someone. She had one son: **Cornwallis**.

**24-Viscount Cornwallis Maude.**<sup>53</sup>

**22-Anne Maude.**

**21-Maude.**<sup>52</sup>

married **Stephen Wilkes.**<sup>52</sup>

**21-Anne Maude** was born circa 1645<sup>52</sup> and died in 1703<sup>52</sup> aged 58.

**19-Anne Maude** was christened in 1616.

Anne married **John LEACH** in 1634.

**19-Maude.**

General Notes: She had issue to whom she carried West Riddlesden Hall married **John LEACH**.

**19-Thomas Maude** was christened in 1617 and died in 1658 aged 41.

Death Notes: The Bingley burial register is missing for 1653-63; it is only because of the date of admin. that indicates Thomas's death

Thomas married **Elizabeth Barcroft** in 1637. They had one son: **Thomas**.

Marriage Notes: Paver's Marriage Licences record that in 1637 a licence was taken out for a marriage between Thomas Maude and Elizabeth Barcroft, but that no marriage took place at Bingley and I haven't been able to trace one elsewhere. However, it seems likely they did marry, for 'Elizabeth' is granted admin. of Thomas's estate in 1658.

**20-Thomas Maude** was christened in 1644.

**19-John Maude** was christened on 25 Sep 1619.

Thomas next married **Elizabeth Longe** in Jan 1621/22.

**18-Robert Maude** was christened in 1597 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK.

**18-Agnes Maude** was christened in 1598 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK.

Agnes married **Martin Midgley** on 20 Jan 1624/25.

---

52. Maude and Lyster, xix.

53. Burke, 2: 85.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

18-**Dorothy Maude** was christened in 1602 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK.

18-**Symon Maude** was christened in 1604 in Bingley, YKS, England, UK.

## 17-**Christopher Maude.**

General Notes: Brooke's MS in the College of Arms shows that he was Christopher Maude of Monk Bretton who married Edith, dau of John Wilkinson of Ardsley (died 1599).

Christopher's sister Anne is shown as marrying Thomas Hall of Shibden, which fits with the main pedigree in Flower.

John Maude de Staynland

(<http://homepages.paradise.net.nz/ogibbins/gibbins/f59.htm#f1436>) is Christopher's son according to Burke's Commoners.

Unfortunately there is evidence to say that this link may not be correct.

Research Notes: From: Carl Tanner <madscientist66@hotmail.com>

Subject: [SANDHURST] Speculative Assumptions

Date: Wed, 7 Jul 2010 11:15:22 +1000

Hi All,

Something has been pestering me about the identity of Christopher Maude, son of Thomas and Katherine, for quite some time. J.C Brookes, in his Maude pedigree lodged at the College of Arms, claims that the said Christopher Maude is from Monk Bretton, married to Edith Wilkinson of Ardsley and who sister Anne is married to Thomas Hall of Shipden. His son John, is married to Ann Watts of Ardsley.

Here's the thing...Christopher was born in West Riddlesden, that's where his parents were seated at. Why then, claim he's from Monk Bretton, over 20-30 mile away to the south???. Even if he was to move away from his family home to set up shop, so to speak, why move all that way south?? The sphere of influence of the Maude's is around the Keighley, Yeadon, Riddlesden, Morton, Bingley areas etc. His sister even married a guy from Halifax, not that far from Staynland, and there's plenty of Maudes there as well. Even discounting John of Staynland as being his son, it's a pretty large leap of faith to then announce that he's the one and only "Mr Monk Bretton", when even Comber himself can't find any real proof of this, and stated as much in his article. That then, makes me wonder where did Paley Baildon draw his conclusions from, and where Brookes acquired his "proof".

What makes me suspicious of Brookes is that he was a sometime chemist's apprentice who happened to have a knack for genealogy, carried some favour with the Duke of Norfolk (no doubt one of the Howards or closely related to them) by knocking up a tree for them and became indentured to the College of Arms through the Duke's patronage. From there, he acquired fame (if maybe not fortune) as a genealogist "par excellence"...which means for Victorian genealogist (usually) someone who wasn't beyond gilding the lily for clients. It wouldn't matter if Brookes got the relationship right between Christopher Maude (or Mawhood, as it appears to be) and Edith Wilkinson, and that they had sons named Thomas and John. The simple fact the he claimed he was the same Christopher Maude that hailed all the way from West Riddlesden, whose family sphere of influence is mainly from around there and who in all likelihood would've inherited property from his parents in that area, not from some purported holding many miles away, is going just a little too far. Given the numbers of Johns and other names (including Christopher) associated with the family being around at roughly the same time period in the same are, the actual identity of this particular Christopher Maude is, I believe, still open to question.

The only positive proof of his identity being the one and same from Monk Bretton would

## Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

only come if there was proof positive that Thomas had property in that area and willed it to his son. From what I can gather from his will, nothing of the sort is said...at least it isn't mentioned in Comber's article and I don't know if he read Thomas' will, or copied what was said down from Baildon, or whatever.

>From this, it's only logical to conclude that even the pedigrees as espoused by Comber and Baildon are probably not as kosher or accurate as they are made out to be and untangling the family trees is going to be a lot more difficult than can be supposed.

Cheers,

Carl.

It is worthy of note that Thomas Mawde, of Holling Hall, mentioned below, in his will in 1603, left 10s. to Thomas Mawde son of Arthur Mawde of Riddlesden, and to his other sons 12d., and also 10s. to Thomas Mawde son of Christopher Mawde of Calverley, and to his other children 2s. 6d., but there is no mention in the Calverley Registers of any Christopher or Thomas Mawde about this time.  
(The Yorkshire archaeological journal: Volume 24. 1917.)

Christopher married **Edith Wilkinson**, daughter of **John Wilkinson of Ardsley** and **Unknown**.

17-**Thomas Maude**. He never married and had no children.<sup>54</sup>

17-**Anne Maude**.<sup>54</sup>

Anne married **Thomas HALL of Shibden**.

17-**Margaret Maude**.<sup>54</sup>

Margaret married **Thomas Tempest Esq. of Yellowstone**.<sup>54</sup>

17-**Isabel Maude**.<sup>54</sup>

Isabel married **Robert Bayldon**.<sup>54</sup>

16-**Agnes Mawd**.

Agnes married **Stephen Paslew**.

16-**John Maude**.

15-**John MONHAULT**.

4-**William de Mohaut**.<sup>55</sup> Another name for William was William DE MONTALT.<sup>56</sup>

General Notes: in holy orders. Parson of Neston 19 K. Henry II<sup>57</sup>

4-**Ranulph de Mohaut**.<sup>55</sup>

4-**Roger de Mohaut**.<sup>55</sup> Another name for Roger was Roger DE MONTALT.<sup>56</sup>

General Notes: possessed two and a half knights fees

---

54. Burke, 2: 85.

55. Cockayne, *TCP*, 4: 12.

56. Burke, 2: 84.

57. Maude, xi.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

4-**John DE MONTALT**.<sup>58</sup>

4-**Matthew DE MONTALT**.<sup>58</sup>

3-**Simon de Mohaut**<sup>58</sup> died circa 1190.

General Notes: He was the first of the family to settle in York county and appears in the list of feudatories of the Skipton fee holding under the family of Romille

Found in the black book of the Exchequer of the end of Henry II's reign as follows: "Simon de Montalt III car" i.e. he had three carucates of land undoubtedly at Riddlesden.

Symon de Mohaut gave pasture for 200 sheep in Morton and Riddlesden, date not given. Simon de Montalt gave besides this pasturage, fourteen acres of wood near Meredock at the head of Thoret assart in Riddlesden. The gift of fourteen acres of land and wood nigh to Meredock was confirmed by Robert de Mohaut.

Simon was lord of Riddlesden in 1160. In very early times Bingley Parish was divided into five manors including Riddlesden, east and west, containing Morton and Morton Banks. Simon gave lands in West Morton to the monks of Fountains Abbey before 1200.

Research Notes: Simon died in the lifetime of his father, but having had seven daughters, of whom the youngest Elizabeth was married to Robert Passeluer or Paslew, Master of the rolls, a high office in the Court of Chancery.

Another source refers to seven daughters and co-heiresses but the details are contradictory in certain respects. The Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey, Footnote to Folios XXXII and XXIII, which are assizes respecting common pasture in Bardsey shows Simon, son of Simon de Monte Alto, lord of East Keswick, as having seven daughters and co-heiresses : (1) Alice, ux. Tho. de Marchelay; (2) Eliz., ux. Wm de Langfield; (3) Sarra, ux. Tho. de Eltoft; (4) Joan, ux. Hen. de Ecclesley; (5) Maude, ux. Nicholas de Ilkton; (6) Katherine, ux. (i.) Wm de Ilketon, (ii.) Tho. Dayville; (7) Susanna, ux. Gerard de Collum. - Dodsworth's MSS., vol. 3, fo. 85. The Corrigenda says this should probably refer to Simon, son of William. The Calendar of Charter Rolls, Henry III, Volume 1, 1226-1257 refers to Simon, son of William.

Ancient Bingley lists the seven daughters of Simon and Sarra de Monte Alto (Parents: William and Alice de Monte Alto with grandfather, Simon de Monte Alto) as (1) Alicia (married John de Matheley); (2) Isabella (Thomas de Eyvil); (3) Sarra (Thos. De Eltoft); (4) Matilda (Nicholas de Ilketon); (5) Elizabeth (William de Langfield); (6) Ismania (under age and in custody of Adam de Monte Alto); and (7) Johanna (under age and in custody of Sarra her sister). In Quo Warranto Rolls 1267 and 1278, we have (1) Sarra and Matilda versus Galfri de Montealto, about the Manor of Est Keswyk and (2) The coheiresses and their husbands, as above, were summoned to answer the King as to by whose right they claim free warren in Riddlesden and East Morton, and West Morton, and they say that Johanna is under age, and the king gave the said free warren to their father Simon de Montealto, by charter 28 January 38 Henry III.

By 1293 we know that Isabella was deceased and Ismania and Johanna had married according to Quo Warranto, 21 Edw. I., 1293 respecting the Manor of Kedleston, Kesewyk, Ackeworth and Hahgenworth in which the coheiresses of Simon de Montalt are named in the following order: Alicia, Elizabeth, a daughter deceased (Isabella) wife of Thomas de Ayville, leaving a son and heir Johii de Ayville, Sarra, Matilda de Ilketon, Ismania married Gerard de Collum, and Johanna married Henry de Ecclesley.

General Harrison's MSS.; xviii., p. 981. Fine at Westminster, 10 Hy. III., 1225, between William de Muhaut and his son Simon de Muhaut, of the whole of the manor of Redlesden, the said William gave to Simon all the manor except six acres of land which he gave to James and Simon, sons of the said Simon. Amongst the Bundles of Fines at York, 10 Henry III., 1226, between William de Mahaut and Simon de Mahaut of all the manor of Riddlesden. James and Symon sons of Simon release for their father's lifetime.

General Harrison's MSS.; xx., Quo Warranto Roll, 30 Henry III. (i.e. 1246). Simon de Monte Alto

---

58. Burke, 2: 84.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

versus Walter de Scoteny and Alicia his wife and Matilda her sister, two bovates of land, except 1 ac. 1 rood in Kesewic; and versus Rombald de Montibus and Margery his wife, two bovates of land in Keswic as his right; and he said that one Simon his ancestor was seized in his own right as of fee, &c., time of King Richard. The defendants said that Simon had a daughter Alicia with whom he gave said land in marriage, and at her husband's death, she gave the land to her husband's brothers, and the said Alice, Matilda and Margery are their descendants. Thus, we have Simon de Monte Alto, alive 1189-1199 i.e. time of King Richard, has a son William, and daughter Alicia (marries Ralph Mauleverer), who enfeoffed her husband's brothers Hugh and Richard Mauleverer after her husband's death. William's son Simon is plaintiff.

Noted events in his life were:

- Living: 1160, Yorkshire, England.<sup>59</sup> Held land in the second fee of Skipton, under the de Romilles

Simon married someone. He had two children: **Richard** and **Isabel**.

4-**Lord Richard DE MONTALT** died circa 1240.

General Notes: Richard was styled Lord of Riddlesden, Morton, Potter-Newton and Barbaby upon Donne. The name of the first place indicates that Morton was then in the same manor with Riddlesden, Potter Newton is near Leeds and Barnaby near Doncaster.

Richard of Montealto, lord of West Riddlesden, son of Simon who was living in 1160, died without issue, and gave his estates to Robert M. his cousin (which then meant a near relative) ; seal, a lion rampant.<sup>60</sup>

Research Notes: MAWDE. Gospatric. (Harl. MS. GOTO.)

Adam, son of Gospatric, alias Adam de Monte Alto, or Mohaud, de Riddlesden.  
Richard M., of Riddlesden. another son, Simon de Montalt, who conveyed lands to his uncle, Adam filius Gospatric,

William de Montalt de Riddlesden. (2, John.) He and his father witness an Arthington deed about 1186.

Simon, 39 Henry III.,

Henry de Montalt, a monk at Siningthwaite.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had land at Riddelsden, Morton, Potter Newton,, Barnaby on Don.<sup>59</sup> All of these Yorkshire estates were given, on his death, to Robert Montalt, son of his cousin Andomar.

Richard married someone. He had one son: **Simon**.

5-**Simon DE MONTE ALTO**.<sup>59</sup>

General Notes: He was father of seven daughters, the younger of whom, Elizabeth, married Robert Paslew, Master of the Rolls, but the said Simon having no male issue, and dying, as we presume, before his father, the aforesaid Richard, gave or granted to his cousin, Robert Montalt, or rather Roger, the lands of West-Riddlesden, in Yorkshire.<sup>61</sup>

Simon married someone. He had two children: **Elinor** and **Elizabeth**.

---

59. Burke, 2: 84.

60. Maude and Lyster, xv.

61. Maude and Lyster, xvi.

# Descendants of Eustace the Norman

---

## 6-Elinor DE MONTALT.

Elinor married **Henry De Wialley**.

## 6-Elizabeth DE MONTE ALTO.<sup>62</sup>

Elizabeth married **Robert Paslew**.<sup>62</sup> Another name for Robert was Robert Passeluer. They had one son: **John**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Master of the Rolls.<sup>62</sup>

## 7-John Paslew.

Research Notes: He probably received through his mother that part of Riddlesden called East Riddlesden, for the Paslews seem to have been possessed of East Riddlesden Hall as early as 1400. They owned the north isle in St. Peters Church Keighley v/hich they kept in repair where in 1621 was an ancient gravestone v/ith a shield containing their arms (Arg, a fess betv;een 3 inillets piernd au, ) quartered with Maude. (Sable A, a lion rampant Gules debruised with two bars sa, ) V/liitt Cr. 144.

## 4-Isabel DE MONTALT.

General Notes: From Drax book in the custody of Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, Esquire. Charter of Isabella daughter of Sir Simon de Moutealt of a plot of land lying in the field of Morton. To all the sons of holy mother church to whom the present writing shall come Isabella daughter of Sir Simon de Montealto, health; know all men that I, with the assent of William le Gentill my husband, for the salvation of my soul and the souls of my ancestors and successors, give, &c., to God and the church of St. Nicholas of Drax and the canons there serving God in pure and perpetual elemosinam a plot of land in the field of Morton with a barn between the laud of lady Clarice de Ridelesdene my mother, called Silkeriding of the one part, and the lands of Richard' son of Hawyse de Morton of the other part and butting on a way called Milnegate, to have and to hold the same for ever.

(Isabel, daughter of Sir Simon de Monte Alto, with the consent of William Gentile her husband, gave a piece of land in Morton Fields abutting on the road called Milnegate, near the land of Lady Clarisa her mother. Simon de Monte Alto gave to Bingley Church all the tithe of his milne at Riddlesden, with the tithe of his meadow and springwood, and also of the bees throughout this manor.)

Isabel married **William de Gentile**.

## 3-Beatrix de Mohaut.<sup>63</sup>

General Notes: Beatrix, shown by Commoners as daughter of Ralph and sister of Robert, is identified by Visitation (Cheshire, 1580, Mallpas, Barons of Mallpas) as "fil. naturalis Rogeri Montealt" and by Visitation (Cheshire, 1580, Egerton of Egerton and of Olton) as "base sister to Sir Roger Monhalt".

Beatrix married **William Malpas**,<sup>63</sup> son of **David Malpas** and **Unknown**.

## 2-Roger FITZNORMAN.

---

<sup>62</sup>. Maude and Lyster, xvi.

<sup>63</sup>. Burke, 2: 84.



# Name Index

---

## (No surname)

Emma ( -1332), 10  
Matilda, 4  
Nichole ( -After 1232), 5

## Barcroft

Elizabeth, 19

## Barstow

John of Norbridge, 17

## Bayldon

Robert, 21

## Carre

Anne (1473- ), 16

## Charlton

Mary, 18

## Cornwallis

Elizabeth, 19

## D'Arcy

Anna, 5

## D'Aubigny

Cecily, 6  
William Earl Of Arundel ( -1221), 6

## de Cauntelo

Millicent ( -1299), 7

## de Clifford

Juliane ( -Bef 1296), 8  
Roger, 8

## de Furnival

(No Given Name), 7

## de Gentile

William, 24

## De Meschines

Mabel, 6

## de Mohaut

Beatrix, 24  
John (Baron) ( -1265), 7  
Ralph ( -Cir 1200), 4  
Ranulph, 21  
Robert ( -Cir 1210), 4  
Robert (Baron) ( -Cir 1162), 3  
Roger, 21  
Roger ( -1232), 5  
Roger ( -1260), 5  
Simon ( -Cir 1190), 22  
William, 21

## DE MONTALT

Adam (Sir), 12  
Aylmer ( -Cir 1225), 12  
Elinor, 24  
Elisabeth, 11  
Isabel, 24  
Isabella, 11  
John, 22

## DE MONTALT

John ( -Bef 1273), 11  
Leucha ( -Cir 1229), 11  
Matthew, 22  
Ralph, 12  
Richard (Lord) ( -Cir 1240), 23  
Robert ( -Cir 1260), 13  
Robert (Baron) ( -1275), 7  
Robert (Baron), Lord Mohaut (1274-1329), 8

## DE MONTE ALTO

Elizabeth, 24  
Roger (Baron), Lord Mohaut (1262-1296), 7  
Simon, 23

## de Mowbray

Joan ( -1315), 7  
Roger, 7

## de Muhald

William ( -Cir 1141), 2

## de Orreby

Agnes, 11  
Philip, 11  
Philip ( -Cir 1229), 11

## de Stockport

Ellen, 11  
Robert, 11

## De Wialley

Henry, 24

## Delaval

Emma, 5  
Robert (Sir), 5

## Eltofts

Anthony Esq. of Farnhill, 17  
Jane ( -1587), 17

## FitzNeel

Leucha ( -After 1162), 4  
William, 4

## FITZNORMAN

Hugh ( -1130), 1  
Ralph ( -Bef 1141), 2  
Roger, 24

## HALL

Thomas of Shibden, 21

## Hartstonge

Alice, 18

## Henthorne

Jane, 17

## Kighley

(No Given Name), 15  
Thomas of Newall, 15

## LEACH

John, 19

# Name Index

---

## Longe

Elizabeth, 19

## Malpas

David, 24

William, 24

## Maude

(No Given Name), 18, 19

Agnes, 17

Agnes (1598- ), 19

Anne, 19, 21

Anne (1616- ), 19

Anne (Cir 1645-1703), 19

Anthony of Dundrum, 18

Arthur ( -1534), 15

Arthur ( -1611), 16

Arthur (1593-1644), 17

Christopher, 20

Cornwallis (Baron), of Montalt, 19

Cornwallis (Viscount), 19

Dorothy (1602- ), 20

Elizabeth, 17

Isabel, 21

Isabella, 17

Jane, 17

John, 21

John (1619- ), 19

Margaret, 17, 21

Mary, 17

Robert ( -1750), 18

Robert (1597- ), 19

Robert (Colonel), of West Riddelsden and  
Rippon ( -1685), 18

Symon (1604- ), 20

Thomas, 21

Thomas (1617-1658), 19

Thomas (1644- ), 19

Thomas (Cir 1500-1576), 16

Thomas of West Riddelsden (1594-1633),  
18

## Mawd

Agnes, 21

## Midgley

Martin, 19

## MONHAULT

( -Cir 1350), 14

( -Cir 1385), 14

( -Cir 1420), 15

( -Cir 1455), 15

Constantine (1480-1520), 15

John, 21

Simon ( -Cir 1295), 13

Thomas ( -Cir 1320), 13

## MONHAULT

Thomas ( -Cir 1490), 15

## Morley

(No Given Name), 11

Robert, 11

## of Riddelsden

Clarissa, 13

## Paslew

John, 24

Robert, 24

Stephen, 21

## Perrand

Eleanor ( -1619), 18

## Tempest

Katherine, 16

Roger Esq. of Broughton (1471-Bef 1537),  
16

Thomas Esq. of Yellowsome, 21

## the Norman

Eustace, 1

## Towneley

Jane, 16

Lawrence, 16

## Wade

Thomas of Addingham ( -1597), 17

## Wandesford

Frances ( -1690), 18

## Wilkes

Stephen, 19

## Wilkinson

Edith, 21

John of Ardsley ( -1599), 21