

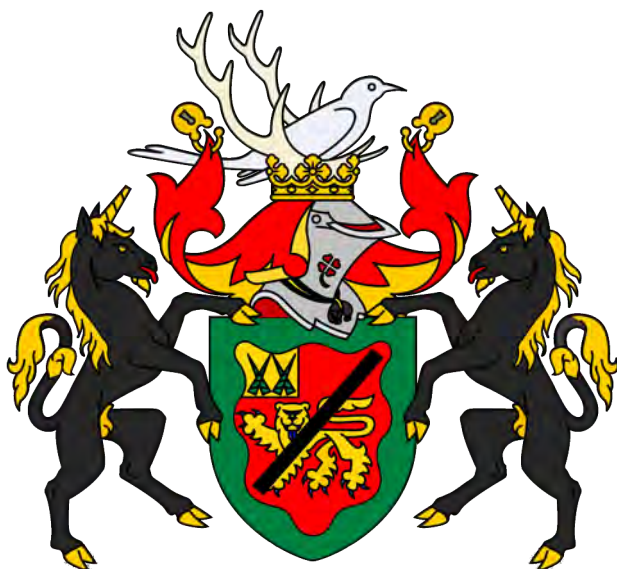


Descendants of the Illegitimate
Sons and Daughters of the
Kings of Britain

SEVENTY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY
CHRONICLE

DESCENDANTS
OF THE ILLEGITIMATE
SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN

Descendants
of the Illegitimate
Sons and Daughters
of the Kings of Britain



Seventy-Fifth
Anniversary
Chronicle

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Dedication

Publication of this chronicle has been made possible by the generous support of Cameo Wood. Through her leadership in the Descendants and several other hereditary societies, Cameo champions historical preservation and education, particularly by making ancestral and cultural legacies more accessible to contemporary audiences. Cameo has dedicated this book:

To my grandmothers, Ruth Mabel Daniels Wood and Lillian Mina Ethier Shufelt, who honored our family's stories and cared for every branch. May this book gather our far-flung kin, royal and rogue alike, just as they would have embraced every one of us.



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Foreword

It is my privilege as President of the Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain to present this 75th Anniversary Chronicle thanks to the generosity of member benefactor, Cameo Wood. Also known as the Royal Bastards, and in polite company as “The Descendants,” this society was founded in 1950 by a group of Fellows of the American Society of Genealogists to promote the highest standards of genealogical scholarship. The Descendants quietly invite all interested persons to apply for membership and welcome those able to successfully prove their lineage to the genealogical satisfaction of the Herald. Membership in the Royal Bastards has always been considered a significant accomplishment among amateur and professional genealogists alike. In recent years the society has been making the hereditary society community scene like a grandmother in a miniskirt, attracting attention, renewed interest and—hopefully—new members.

No one is more eminently qualified to edit this Chronicle than our Herald, Dr. Nathaniel Lane Taylor, FASG, “Nat,” who has served in that role since 2012. Nat is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and long-time editor of *The American Genealogist*. He is a medieval historian by training and possesses an encyclopedic knowledge of bastard descents of the various British royal families.

Our Chronicle is useful, if not essential, to anyone interested in medieval genealogy, particularly in illegitimate descents from British royals. It is scholarly, educational, and, at times, entertaining. This chronicle encompasses The Descendants’ view of genealogical research as “serious fun.”

— HARDWICK SMITH JOHNSON JR.
President & Bastard-in-Chief

Preface

I was already an academic medievalist before realizing, in the late 1980s, that abundant genealogical lines exist to connect countless modern Americans (including me) to many subjects of medieval biographical study. As is typical, some of the first such lines I found in my own ancestry turned out to be fraudulent, erroneous, or underproven (a term coined by Past President Henry B. Hoff). When in 2012 I became Herald-Genealogist of the Descendants, I knew only that they were conceived by and for genealogists to combine a certain cheekiness with high genealogical standards. Over the next few years, working quietly to revise application forms and review lineages brought greater clarity about how genealogical standards should be more generally understood and embodied within hereditary societies. In this century, the expanded landscape of pre-modern genealogical source material, from primary sources to lineage compendia, has brought distant ancestral lines closer to thousands of us. More than ever before, the Bastards have a role to play championing a sound genealogical approach to even our remotest ancestries.

Most recently, thanks in large part to the vision and encouragement of our President, Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr., and the collaboration of Deputy Herald-Genealogists Darcie Hind Posz, CG, FASG, and Christopher C. Child, the Bastards have re-embraced this mission. Public presentations, new resources on our website, and chapters composed for this chronicle, all recenter and advance our educational mission. Readers of this chronicle should be inspired to engage more proactively and critically with our remote ancestral connections. This is not just a narrow methodological goal, but a path to a richer appreciation of the pre-modern human heritage which lives in us all, whether or not we can trace an undisputed line back to the kings, queens, knaves, and bastards in these pages.

— NATHANIEL LANE TAYLOR
Herald–Genealogist

Section 1:

Historical and Constitutional

Re-Introducing the Descendants

The Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain, known to many as the “Royal Bastards,” and in polite company as “The Descendants,” was founded in 1950 by some of the English-speaking world’s foremost genealogical scholars. The purpose of the Descendants has always been to foster the highest standards of genealogical scholarship.

The Royal Bastards were formed within the community of scholarly genealogists to meet two perceived problems in the landscape of lineage societies and the genealogical community as a whole: the first was the shoddy quality of much genealogy, particularly pre-colonial genealogy, then practiced within existing lineage societies, and by the genealogists who served them; the second was the presumption that possession of a lengthy pre-colonial pedigree was desirable as a social credential. In the article which follows, published in 1974, founder Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. wrote of the moment of conception when, “after many serious discussions of the problem,” four genealogists resolved to found a hereditary society to change the world.

“Thus, was born the Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain (The Royal Bastards, for short).” Mr. Sheppard’s account, which follows here in full, reprinted for the first time since 1974, gives us a candid and informative founder’s-eye view of the origin of the Bastards.

While the landscape of lineage societies and scholarly genealogy has evolved substantially since 1950, the Descendants remain true to our original conception, both to set an example of rigorous genealogical scholarship as the basis of a lineage society, and to provide fellowship for those for whom the shared experience of and respect for rigorous scholarship is as compelling a bond as shared descent from ancestral bastards.

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr.'s Introduction to the Descendants in 1974*

This chapter, by founder Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., was published as an article in the genealogical journal National Genealogical Society Quarterly in September 1974 and titled simply "Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain." It is here reprinted in its entirety with kind permission of the National Genealogical Society.

Background

The proliferation of precolonial hereditary societies over the past 75 years can probably be traced at least partially to the somewhat condescending treatment many American businessmen and their wives have received from their European counterparts, and the similar treatment experienced by wealthy and well connected Americans on extended visits to the United Kingdom and the Continent, especially during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The European of noble birth or other person secure in his knowledge of generations of "blue blood" tended to patronize persons of unknown parentage who had attained prominence by work rather than inheritance. The wealthy American returning from a grand tour, smarting from this patronization, often sought the services of a genealogist to prove that his or her ancestry was just as illustrious as that of the noble acquaintance. To assure that the word got back to the proper parties, societies such as Americans of Royal Descent, Descendants of Kings, of Charlemagne, etc., were founded. The membership in these societies was frequently little interested in historical matters; their primary concern was in the display of gentle lineage.

The genealogists who served these persons were often working in an unfamiliar field, and frequently made untenable assumptions, such as identifying a colonist in Virginia with a near contemporary of the same name in England. Such identifications were often based solely on the coincidence of names, confirming evidence being neither sought nor found. Given a choice of several persons with the same name, the so-called genealogist often selected one from the gentry, ignoring lesser persons, as well as chronology, geography, or circumstances. Further analysis of overseas records and literature often reveals that the alleged colonist married, raised a family, and died in England.

* Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., "Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 64 (1974), 182–191.

In some cases, genealogists specializing in this kind of work, in order to save themselves trouble and extensive research, would simply invent a connection to an existing armigerous family, thereby tying the immigrant—often of most humble station—to a glamorous and utterly unconvincing noble pedigree. See Note 1 for some examples of this practice.¹

The early records of almost all of these precolonial hereditary societies contain many such spurious lineages. Most of them are, unfortunately, still believed and perpetuated by repeated use in the admission of new members in right of the previously accepted lineage. The fact that fraudulent lineages have been exposed in scholarly journals and books does not seem to matter; such facts are still too often ignored. See Note 2 for some examples.²

¹ The late Archibald Bennett in his book *Finding Your Forefathers in America* (1957), pp. 120-4, uncritically preserved the pedigree given in *Americana* (Jan. 1939, pp. 326-348), which derived Alexander Fleming of Virginia from the Fleming Earls of Wigton, on nothing more substantial than similarity of names. Though barely possible, such an ancestry for the Virginia Flemings is extremely doubtful.

Tyler's Magazine many years ago published an article on the Fauntleroy family of Virginia, deriving them from a romantic liaison between King Jean "the Good" of France (1350-1364) and his mistress, a Mortimer, during his imprisonment in London 1356-1364. (See *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed., 10:821.) That he had a mistress, and perhaps more than one, is well known, but no bastards are recorded. Though it is possible that Col. John Moore Fauntleroy (d. 1663 Va.) was son of one John Fauntleroy of Crandall (d. 1644), proof is lacking and the ancestry of the alleged father has never been satisfactorily researched.

One of the more ridiculous claims was immortalized by George C. Ridgway in his *Ridgway Family in England and America* (1926), in which the pedigree of a poor tailor (the Quaker Richard Ridgway who came with wife Elizabeth Chamberlain to Burlington, N.J., on the Jacob and Mary of London in Sept. 1679) is neatly fitted into the peerage. According to that work, he was a son of a Robert, and grandson of Robert Ridgway, 2nd Earl of Londonderry. Apart from the incongruity of assigning to one of the wealthiest peers of the day a poor tradesman as a grandson, if there had been any merit in the claim, Richard Ridgway's eldest son would have inherited the title and emoluments, for the male descendants of the 2nd Earl failed and the title passed to their cousins. This imaginative and fraudulent pedigree dates from the late nineteenth century and has been shown to be false by a number of genealogists over the past century. Yet it is still being accepted and used for membership in hereditary societies.

Another imaginative line is the ancestry assigned to the Mayflower pilgrim William Mullins. In *Americana*, issue of 25 Jan. 1925 (under "van Nostrand and Allied Families," pp. 541-2), the author states that he is a male line descendant of the gentle family of Molyneux. Though lacking any evidence to support it, this preposterous pedigree is still being accepted for membership in hereditary societies.

² Thomas Tracy, ship carpenter at Salem, Mass., 1637, was for many years credited with a false descent from the noble Tracy family in Gloucestershire. Donald L. Jacobus exposed this error in his *Waterman Family* (1939), 1:691-4. In spite of this, a royal ancestry has been claimed and is accepted by hereditary precolonial societies. An article by John G. Hunt in *The American Genealogist* 41:250-1 should have put most of these claims to rest. We understand that the Ridgway claim (cited in note 1) is still being accepted. In *The Pomeroy Family* (1922), Charles A. Hoppin stated as fact, but without any citations, a purely conjectural ancestry for the colonist Eltweed Pomeroy. Within the last decade this identification has been proven wrong and the true identity published.

Founding the Society

Such attitudes and practices are abhorrent to many of us who consider genealogy an honorable profession, and who seek to elevate it to equality with its sister sciences of history and biography. After many discussions of the problem, four serious genealogists in 1950 at Richmond, Virginia, decided to form a precolonial hereditary society, membership in which would be limited to those persons who could prove in a fully documented and properly researched manner, acceptable to the best genealogical scholars, an uninterrupted line of descent from a group of ancestors which would be large enough to provide a base for the Society, but yet a group of ancestors essentially unimportant and without inherited social distinction. We settled on bastards of British royal personages (kings, queens or their princely offspring, and specifically excepting from eligibility those royal bastards subsequently legitimated by Act of Parliament, as, for instance, the four Beaufort children of John of Gaunt) as best fulfilling this requirement. Thus, was born the Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings and Queens of Britain (The Royal Bastards, for short).

Mimeographed fliers were sent by the four founders to some 40 outstanding genealogists. Within four months the society became a reality, with ten charter members in the United States and Great Britain. The distinguished medievalist, George Andrews Moriarty, became first President; Dr. Arthur Adams of Trinity College was Herald (and genealogist, examining and approving lineage papers), and the writer was Secretary. Within a few more weeks a short and simple constitution was adopted by postal ballot. It stated that what a man makes of himself is far more important than who his ancestors were.

Current Status

As a result of interest from outside the profession, within a few years we evolved from a small society composed primarily of genealogists into a serious hereditary society. Occasional social gatherings are held in lieu of regular meetings. Elections and other business are conducted by mail. Because operating expenses are minimal, there are no annual dues. A moderate initiation fee pays for minor administrative costs (e.g., postage) and a handsome four-color membership certificate with the society coat of arms (described below). All members subscribe on a lifetime nontransferable basis to the society's Lineage Book, containing lineages of all members. Unlike other hereditary societies, we do not accept and publish supplemental lineages. In one case, however, when we discovered information invalidating a member's lineage, we published the invalidation and an approved replacement lineage. At this writing we have a total membership of 103, of whom somewhat more than 80 are living, scattered from Australia to England.

Following is a list of officers since the society's founding: President: George Andrews Moriarty, 1950–1968; Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., 1968–date. Herald: Dr. Arthur Adams, 1950–1958; John Insley Coddington, 1958–date. Secretary: Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., 1950–1968; Brainerd Tracy Peck (Lakeside, CT 06758), 1968–date.

Recognition Badge

A recognition badge, suggested by the late Lundie Weathers Barlow and designed by the late Dr. Harold Bowditch, was adopted by the Society in 1960. It may be described, heraldically, as follows: On a field sable, a guttee d'or, charged with a baton sinister gules. The badge was originally planned to be a lozenge bearing the above devices, but—because of unavailability of the proper diamond-shaped blanks—the Society settled on circular badges with small ceramic inserts on which the above device was painted and then fired. The guttee is a droplet, usually of blood or gold. Thus, we interpret the device as: a black background representing mystery, or acts performed in the dark or secretly. The gold guttee indicetes royal blood and is surmounted by a baton sinister to indicate bastardy. The color of the baton is red, the color of the Royal Arms of Great Britain.

Coat of Arms

The Constitution of "the Royal Bastards," Article III, states: The Arms of the Society shall be: on a shield gules a lion passant or, a canton or charged with two pairs of unicorns' horns in saltire, sinister over dexter, coupé vert, over all a baton sinister sable, inside a bordure wavy vert. Crest: on a knight's helmet reversed antlered proper a ducal coronet or, surmounted by a cuckoo rampant proper. Motto: *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

The unicorn, a fabulous beast, is considered a "royal animal," and two are used as supporters of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Since the union of the two kingdoms, the Royal Arms of Great Britain have included one unicorn and one lion. According to mythology, a unicorn may only be captured by a virgin. The prime ingredient in the ancient formulae for love philters, and later for aphrodisiacs, was ground up unicorn's horn.



The basic shield bears the lion of England (originally called a leopard) in the style of its earliest appearance, a single beast, a gold animal charged upon a red shield, for English royalty. The canton is an addition, sometimes, but not often, used to identify an illegitimate connection of the bearer, most often simply used for difference. This one has a suggestive charge: a double cross (the two pairs of unicorns' horns in saltire). The meaning of the double cross must be immediately apparent to most Americans. This one is composed of materials used for making love philters, and the left over the right is suggestive of illegitimacy. The internal top corners of the crosses just touch, forming a diamond, the design (called a lozenge) upon which a maiden displays her arms. (A knight uses the shield.) The baton sinister, charged overall, is the symbol most frequently used in England to denote bastardy, but in Scotland the wavy border is more common. We have both in this coat.

The crest includes a reversed knight's helmet, the reversal again denoting bastardy. A knight's helmet would indicate the probable quality of one partner, and the ducal coronet the other. "Putting the horns" on the knight's helmet (perhaps the husband of the lady) is perhaps more suggestive to the American mind, but quite intelligible to the heralds of all nations. Any bird lover knows

that one attribute of the cuckoo is to lay its eggs in another bird's nest. The royal unicorns used as supporters have, of course, sacrificed their horns to the alchemist for his love philters. The motto has been appropriated from the Most Noble Order of the Garter as entirely suitable to our worthy purposes. The illustration of the coat of arms was drawn by America's great herald, the late Dr. Harold Bowditch. He was not a member of the Society but was in favor of it. He was very pleased with the heraldry of our coat armour and donated his time and effort to make our four-color membership certificate.

Membership Requirements

We frequently receive inquiries as to membership requirements. The inquirer is invariably advised that there is no difficulty in applying. We can always find a proposer and a seconder. But we are extremely particular about the research behind the lineage submitted. The descent must be proven to the absolute satisfaction of our genealogist (Herald) before we can accept an applicant into membership. Of the applications claiming descent through an immigrant ancestor not previously used, less than one quarter are found qualified. Of the rejected lineages, many were previously approved by one or more of the best known precolonial hereditary societies (such as those mentioned in an earlier paragraph).

The Society requires that all applicants offer a complete and satisfactorily documented lineage covering every generation from the Royal Bastard to the applicant. The fact that a member has earlier offered a lineage, duly approved by the Herald, containing many of the same generations, does not relieve the applicant of the requirement to document these same generations. The applicant may order facsimiles of approved lineages and may repeat the same evidential citations. It should be noted that the summary appearing in the Society's Lineage Book is not an acceptable reference; it probably omits the majority of the citations and some of the dates. Also not acceptable are pedigree compilations (such as those of Dr. Weis), which may, however, provide useful source references.

Established Lineages

Lineages have been and continue to be approved passing through the following American colonists:*

Joseph Bowles, Winter Harbor, Maine, by 1640
 George Elkington, Burlington, N.J., 1677
 Edward Carleton, Rowley, Mass., 1639, and his wife Ellen (Newton)
 Christopher Wetherill, Burlington, N.J., 1683
 Obadiah Bruen, Marshfield, Mass., by 1640
 Mary (Launce), wife of the Rev. John Sherman, Watertown, Mass., by 1645
 Thomas Lewis, Saco, Maine, by 1631
 Jeremy Clarke, Rhode Island, by 1637
 Frances (Deighton), by husband Richard Williams, Taunton, Mass., by 1640
 Gov. Thomas Dudley, Boston, Mass., 1630
 The Rev. Peter Bulkeley, Cambridge, Mass., 1637
 Dr. Richard Palgrave, Charlestown, Mass., 1630
 *Thomas Warren, Surrey County, Virginia, by 1650
 Olive (Ingoldsby), wife of the Rev. Thomas James, Charlestown, Mass., 1632
 Samuel Appleton, Ipswich, Mass., 1634
 Capt. Charles Barham, Surrey County, Virginia, by 1654
 *John Drake, Windsor, Conn., by 1646
 Gov. Roger Ludlow, Boston, Mass., 1630
 *James Veitch, Calvert County, Maryland, by 1658
 Thomas Witter, New York City, by 1746
 Col. George Reade, Virginia, by 1637
 Elder William Wentworth, Exeter, N.H., by 1639
 *Capt. Thomas Bradbury, Ipswich, Mass., 1636
 Alice (Freeman), wife of John Thompson, New London, Conn., by 1660
 William Clopton, New Kent County Virginia, by 1680
 Sarah (Ludlow), wife of Col. John Carter, Lancaster County, Virginia, by 1660

* [New editorial note, 2025] As if to prove Sheppard's point about the value of dependence on scholarship, this list is now seriously out of date. Several names on this list are no longer considered to have proved royal lines meeting the Genealogical Proof Standard (some are disproved; others are simply not proved to standard). Names marked with an asterisk do not meet current standards: in these cases, either the previously alleged origin of the immigrant is now recognized as not proved to a genealogical standard, or similar problems are recognized in any line allegedly connecting the immigrant to a royal bastard. For discussion, see below, "Gateway Ancestors & the Genealogical Proof Standard."

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William Strother IV of Richmond County, Virginia, by 1700
Nathaniel Littleton, Northampton County, Virginia, by 1650
Olive (Welby), wife of Henry Farwell, Chelmsford, Mass., by 1640
Elizabeth (Alsop), wife of Richard Baldwin, Milford, Conn., by 1680
Richard More, child passenger on the *Mayflower*, Plymouth, Mass., 1620
Mary (Gye), wife of the Rev. John Maverick, Boston, Mass., by 1635

Of the above, the ancestry of Capt. Thomas Bradbury, presently accepted, is under some dispute and errors may be found in it. The ancestry of Alice (Freeman) Thompson, previously under question because of a number of generations of very close chronology, seems to hold up under examination.

Unacceptable Lineages

Five additional colonists whose ancestries were earlier accepted are no longer approved. The evidence for the claimed paternity of John Prescott, Lancaster, Mass., by 1645, is unsatisfactory. The earlier portion of the Washbourne pedigree of John Washbourne, Duxbury, Mass., by 1631, is faulty. Several false generations have been uncovered for Mabel (Harlackenden) Haynes, wife of Gov. John Haynes, Boston, Mass., 1635. The earlier portion of the pedigree of Frances (Wyatt) Allyn, wife of Matthew Allyn, Windsor, Conn., by 1671, from Richard, King of the Romans, has been shown to be erroneous. However, an alternative and acceptable line to Henry I, has been uncovered. The identification of Dorothea Gotherson as the wife of John Davis of Long Island and New Jersey has every appearance of forgery and is certainly totally false. The Prescott and Washbourne lines may subsequently be proven, though probably not with the same generations. Very little hope can be held for the Harlackenden line.

At least an equal number of additional immigrant ancestors have appeared in lineages submitted and rejected as inadequately proven or false. As these words are being written, a flier has come to the author's desk, announcing the publication of volume 2 of Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants. The list of pedigrees identified in the index includes a number that pass through three immigrants whose documentation is totally inadequate to this Society: Mary (alleged Wentworth), wife of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower; Governor Ogle of Delaware; and the Buchanan ancestry of President James Buchanan. The first two may well be true, but there is certainly no adequate evidence available to support them. The latter is based on nothing but hearsay and contains many generations devoid of dates. At least one

hereditary society accepts the descendants of Peter Wright of Oyster Bay, Long Island, on a similar unproven though possible pedigree, also unacceptable to the Society.

Published Sources

Until recently little effort was made to bring into one reference work a list of the illegitimate offspring of English royalty. The new edition of the *Complete Peerage* (in vol. 6, app. F, p. 706) discusses the bastards of Charles II. Those of James II appear in vol. 12, pt. 2, p. 914, and of Henry I in vol. 11, app. D, p. 105. Individual articles have appeared in various magazines from time to time, identifying one or more bastards of specific monarchs. In a series of articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*,³ this writer summarized the material then available, with sources cited, from William I through the reign of Queen Anne. The Scottish monarchs are included in this series from Malcolm II to the merging with the English throne. Sir Archibald H. Dunbar's *Scottish Kings, 1005–1625* (Edinburgh, 1899) has quite useful data on the Scottish royal bastards, as does the first volume of Sir Balfour Paul's *Scots Peerage*. The only reasonably useful work containing data on English monarchs is that of Sir Francis Sandford's *Genealogical History of the Kings of England* (1677), generally available in major libraries. This work is interesting, though incomplete and out of date. No efforts of which the writer is aware have been made to bring into one reference work the bastards of Anglo-Saxon Kings, or of the Welsh rulers, though of course many of these are known.⁴

Some of the More Important Royal Bastards

Among the more illustrious royal bastards are: Robert of Caen, or "The Consul," Earl of Gloucester, eldest illegitimate son of Henry I, in his day one of the most important and powerful men in England, mainstay of the forces of the Empress Maud, his legitimate half-sister, in her war with King Stephen.⁵ James,

³ "Royal Bye-Blows," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 119:94-102; 121:185-191, 232-234; 122:265-274, plus a number of notes by others commenting on these lists.

⁴ The eldest son of Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of Wales, was Griffith, his son by Tangwystl (*Dict. Welsh Biog.*, pp. 317-8, 599-600; *Dict. Natl. Biog.*, 23:305). The only provable descents from Harold II Godwinson, last Saxon King of England, are through his illegitimate daughter Gytha, daughter of his "handfast" wife Edith Swansneck. [Harold R. Smith, *Saxon England* (Aberdeen Univ. Press, 1953), tables in rear; *Dict. Natl. Biog.*, 24:418; *The American Genealogist* 33:87-94, 188.]

⁵ *Dict. Natl. Biog.*, 48:356; *Complete Peerage*, 5:683-6.

Duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II, was the leader of his father's (French) armies in the long endeavor to restore James II to the throne of England. He was known in his day as a military genius.⁶

Of those royal bastards, descent from whom has been used for members in the Society, the most frequently claimed are: Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I; William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II;⁷ Joan, Princess of Wales, daughter of King John and wife of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth;⁸ and Richard de Chilham or de Douvres, son of King John.⁹ The most remote ancestor claimed is Gytha, illegitimate daughter of Harold II Godwinson,¹⁰ last Anglo-Saxon King of England. The most recent is Charles, Duke of Richmond, son of Charles II.¹¹

Research

With improved scholarship, discovery of previously misplaced or unavailable source material, and better abstracting and indexing of records in major repositories, a thin but steady stream of well researched papers is appearing, identifying the parents of American immigrants, and in some cases tracing their lineages with satisfactory documentation into the past. As examples, in the early 1940s the ancestry of Edward Carlton of Rowley, Mass., was finally established, correcting an old and accepted, but entirely fallacious, pedigree.¹² In the 1950s a royal ancestry was identified for Joseph Bowles of Maine.¹³ In the 1960s Alice Bayton, wife of Christopher Batt,¹⁴ and Mary Gye, wife of the Rev. John Maverick,¹⁵ both immigrants to Boston, were shown to have noble lineage.

The methods of determining the parentage of an immigrant and the type and methods of research necessary to establish his or her ancestry have been discussed elsewhere.¹⁶ This work requires great patience, exhaustive and often expensive research, combined with a thorough grounding in this highly

⁶ Dict. Natl. Biog, 19:178; Complete Peerage, 2:162-4.

⁷ The Genealogists' Magazine 14:361-8; Dict. Natl. Biog, 34:115; Complete Peerage, 11:373-391.

⁸ Dict. Welsh Biog., pp. 438-9; DNB, 29:388; The American Genealogist 35:32; 38:180.

⁹ CP, 2:127; 5:736; 8:518; *The Genealogist*, new ser., 22:105-110.

¹⁰ DNB, 24:418; Smith, *Saxon England* (1953), cited in note 4 above.

¹¹ CP, 6:706; 10:836-8; DNB, 33:41.

¹² NEHGR, 93:3-46; 94:3-18.

¹³ The American Genealogist 37:114-5; 38:120.

¹⁴ Walter G. Davis, *Ancestry of Abel Lunt*, pp. 229-247.

¹⁵ NEHGR 115:248-253.

¹⁶ Genealogical Research, Methods and Sources, 1:291-319; Noel Currer-Briggs, *Virginia Settlers and British Adventurers*, 1:5-19.

specialized subject. The casualness with which it has been approached in the past by many genealogists who should know better has never ceased to baffle the serious student of precolonial genealogy. It is certainly not an impossibility to prove the home place and parentage of an immigrant; in the case of Quaker families this can often be done. But success crowns no more than about 10% of cases. Of this 10%, less than 10% can be traced back to a connection with a noble or royal line, legitimate or otherwise.

Some Misconceptions

There appears to be a common, though incorrect, belief that the prefix "fitz" often signifies illegitimacy. An example might be the mention in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, where James fitzJames is certainly not a bastard. This merely means "James son of James." The "fitz" is a corruption of the French *filz* used by the Normans to compose a patronymic. It is often thought that when used with Roy (or Regis) it means of royal bastard, as for example William fitzRoy for William son of the King. But this also is debatable; the old records show many references to the legitimate children of a king so identified. William son of King Henry could appear in these records either as William fitz Roy or William fitzHenry, often interchangeably. And William may be the Crown Prince, or eldest son. In later years, after the general adoption of surnames, royal bastards might well elect to take such a name as fitz Roy as a surname, and in fact many have; but in the early middle ages, a patronymic was just that and not usually transmitted to the son as a surname.

The term "bar sinister," despite its frequent use in fiction, is without heraldic meaning. A bar in heraldry is a horizontal stripe across the shield. Because "sinister" is the designation of the corner of the shield from which or in which a charge is placed, obviously there can be no such thing. The correct usage is either (1) "bend sinister" (a diagonal stripe drawn from the "sinister" corner top to "dexter" side at bottom), or (2) "baton sinister" (a short stripe, not touching either bottom or top, but on a diagonal in the same position as the "bend sinister").¹⁷ Either of these two is correctly used as a charge over the shield of the father to show illegitimacy when the shield is born by the son, though often the son may obtain an entirely new and different coat, or may (by permission) use his father's arms without any difference at all.

¹⁷ Some readers may not be aware that the points of the shield are named for the points of the body of the man who is carrying it. Therefore, the upper left corner of the shield as the viewer faces it in a picture is the dexter or right corner, while the sinister corner is the upper right corner.

It is also often, though falsely, thought that bastards could not inherit their father's property. But the records are replete with cases of those who have. In the Meinhill (Meinil) family a bastard inherited his father's wealth and received a title.¹⁸ In the early Middle Ages such bastardy was a limitation only if the bastard was not strong enough to prevent it. William the Conqueror was a bastard yet succeeded in retaining his father's duchy against other legitimate claimants and went on to conquer England. Robert of Caen might well have become King of England. His name was advanced in council by several of the magnates after the death of his father Henry I; but Robert had promised to support his sister and this he did. A bastard was often educated with his legitimate brothers. Henry II brought up his bastards William Longespee and Geoffrey with his legitimate children, and they were apparently acceptable to Henry's Queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Though the bastards took precedence behind their legitimate younger brothers, there were some able men who succeeded to thrones over the legitimate heirs. Henry of Trastámara¹⁹ of the Kingdom of Castile, and Tancred of Sicily,²⁰ in the fourteenth and twelfth centuries, respectively, are two examples. As late as the sixteenth century, Henry VIII managed to get Parliament to name his bastard son Henry, Duke of Richmond, as heir to the English throne. Henry might actually have inherited it had he lived (he died aged seventeen) and had his younger brother, the legitimate son Edward died.

In the seventeenth century the popular James, Duke of Monmouth,²¹ illegitimate son of Charles II, might well have taken the throne from his unpopular uncle James II had he been a better general or less lazy. Today's historical novelist errs when he or she makes bastardy a serious impediment to advancement. There are, however, important distinctions between bastards: those whose mothers were of noble or acceptably gentle birth (whose bastards were usually recognized and admitted into the family), and those resulting from casual contact with servants, serfs, ladies of easy virtue, or prostitutes (which bastards were usually ignored or acknowledged only when legitimate issue failed). The writer distinguishes between prostitutes and ladies of easy virtue. In the first case the issue probably would never be acknowledged; in the second the hindrance is only doubt as to actual paternity.

¹⁸ *CP*, 8:632-4.

¹⁹ *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed., 25:547-8.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 25:34.

²¹ *DNB*, 51:28; *CP*, 9:60-6.

The Royal Bastards Enter the New Millennium

When Walter Lee Sheppard's article on the Royal Bastards was published in 1974, the genealogical world was on the cusp of a revolution in how genealogical research was done, and an explosion in the number of people pursuing it.

Three events, broadly speaking, both fueled and reflected these transformations. One was the Bicentennial of the United States (1976). As the Centennial had done in 1876, the Bicentennial inspired tens of thousands of Americans to research and commemoration. They were drawn to investigate their ancestral connections to the Revolutionary generation, to colonial ancestors, and for some, even further, into the precolonial past. The Bicentennial fueled a rise in interest and participation in the long-established hereditary societies—participation which had flagged after the Second World War from a prior peak in the early twentieth century.

Coinciding with the Bicentennial was a bold new cultural phenomenon: the publication of Alex Haley's *Roots: the Saga of an American Family* in 1976, followed closely by the airing of a television drama based on it in 1977. *Roots* sparked a renewed interest in family history research among all sectors of the American population, not just among descendants of enslaved Americans like the family traced in *Roots*. This was the great lesson of *Roots*: the idea that genealogical research could yield insights into family history of any American, from any background. In effect, this sparked a radical democratization of the field, attracting people from demographic groups who had not previously pursued genealogical research into their own families. One bookend to *Roots*, with more modest cultural impact but in some ways just particularly relevant to the Royal Bastards and to premodern royal genealogical connections, was the wedding of the Prince of Wales in 1981—a fascination for millions of Americans—followed in 1984 by the publication of *American Ancestors and Cousins of the Princess of Wales* by Gary Boyd Roberts and William Addams Reitwiesner (then just wrapping up a term of seven years as Herald-Genealogist of the Royal Bastards). While this book focused on collateral connections rather than remote royal ancestry, it contributed to raising awareness of the ubiquity of remote genealogical connections to royalty.

Royal descent literature underwent a publication boom in the last decades of the twentieth century (for other details, see “A Royal Descents Bibliography” later in this volume). Frederick Lewis Weis, one of the Descendants' earliest members, produced a compilation of remote royal lines called *Ancestral Roots of*

Sixty Colonists in 1951. Weis's work was expanded and corrected by Walter Lee Sheppard in several editions in succeeding decades. By its seventh edition in 1992, the work was retitled *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists*; an eighth edition (2004) is now the most current one. Gary Boyd Roberts's *Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants to the American Colonies or to the United States* (1993) is now in its third major iteration as *Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants* (2021). David Faris and Douglas Richardson brought out successive editions of new works offering more detail than the earlier works by Weis and Sheppard, titled *Plantagenet Ancestry* (editions of 1996, 2004, and 2011) and *Magna Carta Ancestry* (2005 and 2011), followed by an omnibus titled *Royal Ancestry* (2013). These royal-descent compendia have brought the concept of royal ancestry to an ever-larger audience of American descendants. While they have raised the bar well beyond similar volumes appearing one hundred years earlier, they have not fully kept pace with evolving genealogical standards—a point also touched on elsewhere in this book.

The third major phenomenon of the post-Bicentennial era is technological and ongoing, spanning the 1970s to the present—computerization. The computer revolution in genealogy has so far consisted of several identifiable waves. The 1970s saw mainframe computers involved in the compilation and distribution of indexes to significant sources of genealogical information, like the U.S. federal census indexes or the International Genealogical Index. The 1980s saw the distribution of personal computers as research tools and the compilation and sharing of genealogical databases as well as online communications linking researchers with common interests. In the 1990s, these trends began to grow even more exponentially, with the growth of the Internet revolutionizing access to historical data and opportunities for collaboration both within and outside hereditary societies. Since 2000, exponential increases in processing power, storage capacities, and communications speed have continued to steepen the growth curve of all these aspects of genealogical research. The introduction of consumer DNA testing and matching has brought us a new toolkit for the solution of previously insoluble or previously undetected genealogical brisures. In the 2020s, we are just beginning to see how advances in Artificial Intelligence facilitate the automated searching of manuscript material spanning many centuries and many languages, allowing us to push decentralized research back into premodern records previously deemed too difficult to peruse.

The trajectory of the Royal Bastards since the early 1970s has reflected these impulses. The publication of Walter Lee Sheppard's article in 1974 ushered in a two-decade period of strong engagement, as measured by successful applications. The peak coincided with the tenure of Herald-Genealogists William

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Addams Reitwiesner and Gene Stratton, with over 100 members joining in the eleven years of their combined tenure, while in the first decades of the group, the number of joiners had been about fifty per decade. Gene Stratton, however, was not a medievalist by inclination, and it may have been with some relief that in 1987 he turned over the office of Herald-Genealogist to Neil D. Thompson, one of the deans of American medieval genealogy, whose journal *The Genealogist* modeled great care and skill in tackling knotty medieval genealogical problems. Coinciding with the tenure of Reitwiesner and Stratton as Herald-Genealogists was that of Herman Nickerson Jr. and Grahame Thomas (“Chips”) Smallwood Jr. as Secretary-Treasurers. These men brought very different characters and life experiences to bear: General Nickerson was a highly decorated Marine officer who, in retirement, was a member of military-hereditary societies such as the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, of which he was President General. “Chips” Smallwood, an airline executive and genealogist by avocation, was the leader of a wide range of hereditary societies. It is understandable, in retrospect, that these two men between them attracted a wide variety of interested women and men to the Royal Bastards.

The relative flurry of activity of the Royal Bastards in the 1970s and 1980s was succeeded by a period of relative calm as the new millennium came in, with three sterling genealogical scholars at the helm: Henry Hoff, editor of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* and then *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*; Anthony Hoskins, genealogical librarian and author of an incisive 1997 article the maternity of two children of Mary Boleyn, probably sired by King Henry VIII; and Neil Thompson, then in the midst of his record-setting twenty-five-year tenure as Herald-Genealogist. In 2006, Anthony Hoskins and new Secretary-Treasurer Jim Terzian decided to inject some energy into the quiescent group. As Jim tells it:

“The Society shook off its lassitude, updating its member roll, leveraging email, and launching a web presence. To go with this new energy, renewed art by heraldic illustrator Romilly Squire graced larger, color membership certificates. Tony . . . and Jim worked to revise the Society’s bylaws and put a formal, in-person annual meeting together in 2007. Or at least, as formal as Royal Bastards were willing to get.”

The new internet visibility of the Royal Bastards in 2006 had one remarkable surprise consequence. Jim recollected what came next:

“[A] UK-based television production company, Granada TV, found the Society’s web site and reached out asking what we were all about.

ROYAL BASTARDS

Granada was developing an ITV special on living descendants of Britain's monarchs through illegitimate ancestors, to be hosted by past BBC Royal Correspondent Jennie Bond. Would a few of our members be willing to be interviewed? Well, if Granada's team was willing to abandon wintry London and brave the perils of spring in the California wine country, they could join our lunch meeting and have a few dozen to pick from. Their response sounded something like, 'twist our arms, please!'"

"Thus, in the tongue-in-cheek spirit of the founders, the Saturday closest to April 1st was chosen for a few dozen members and the British television production crew to gather in the Los Carneros district of Sonoma County, California, about an hour northeast of San Francisco. The meeting was followed by lunch and a private wine tasting. Members were interviewed, large-scale pedigree charts of Royal Bastard lines were displayed, and a portion of that fall's TV programming was shot."

And so, the Descendants' one (and, to date, only) in-person meeting in California was memorialized in a few minutes of a 2007 television documentary—which can now be seen on the Descendants' website.

The most recent era of growth of the Royal Bastards, in the twenty-twenties, is tied to trends in the larger world of hereditary societies, as well as to the complex consequences of a major global phenomenon—the Covid pandemic. Since the beginning of the millennium, many hereditary societies have come to work more closely together on such things as social events and an appreciation of the role of higher genealogical standards. Among the new leaders in the Royal Bastards must be singled out Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr., who, as Secretary-Treasurer from 2017 to 2024 and now President, has followed the footsteps of "Chips" Smallwood in leveraging his own experience of leadership in the hereditary society community to help ensure that the Bastards' educational and scholarly mission, as well as our tongue-in-cheek history and ethos, are broadly known and appreciated among hereditary societies. In 2024 an expanded slate of officers, including two Assistant Herald-Genealogists and a six-member Council, deepened the experiential base of our leadership with both genealogists and those active in other hereditary organizations.

Genealogists, along with the rest of the world, learned how to congregate virtually during the Covid pandemic of 2020, and the Royal Bastards are no

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exception. Since 2021 we have held annual meetings virtually—a flexible and casual venue which, we discovered, fits very congenially with the original tongue-in-cheek ethos of the group, while assuring that our constitutional traditions are handily met even in years when we do not gather in person.

More seriously, within the last three years we have been true to our scholarly roots and educational mission by holding virtual informational sessions—webinars—treating not only our own application process, but more generally, articulating scholarly standards to be applied pre-modern genealogical research. These sessions, attended by genealogists well beyond our membership and applicant pool, have shown us how Royal Bastards can leverage our seventy-five-year history, and our sense of fun, to continue to serve the hereditary society and genealogical communities with our unique hybrid constitution and mission.

Officers and Council, Past & Present

President:

George Andrews Moriarty, FASG, 1950–1968
Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., FASG, 1968–1987
Henry Bainbridge Hoff, FASG, 1988–2006
Anthony Glenn Hoskins, 2006–2025
Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr., 2025–

Herald-Genealogist:

Arthur Adams, FASG, 1950–1958
John Insley Coddington, FASG, 1958–1975
William Addams Reitwiesner, 1976–1983
Eugene Aubrey Stratton, FASG, 1983–1987
Neil Daniel Thompson, FASG, 1987–2012
Nathaniel Lane Taylor, FASG, 2012–

Assistant Herald-Genealogist:

Christopher Challenger Child, 2025–
Darcie Hind Posz, CG, FASG, 2025–

Secretary-Treasurer:

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., FASG, 1950–1968
Brainerd Tracy Peck, 1968–1978
Herman Nickerson Jr., 1979–1987
Grahame Thomas Smallwood Jr., 1987–1992
Anthony Glenn Hoskins, 1993–2006
James Richard Terzian, 2006–2018
Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr., 2020–2025
Christopher Challenger Child, 2025–

Council:

Laurie Anne Cornwell Aldinger, 2025–
Barry Christopher Howard, 2025–
Brantley Carter Bolling Knowles, 2025–
David A. von Nirschl, 2025–
Darcie Hind Posz, CG, FASG, 2025–
Cameo Wood, 2025–

Founders and Charter Members

The ten charter members of the Descendants, in numerical order, are:

1. Harold Minot Pitman, FASG
2. Arthur Adams, FASG
3. George Andrews Moriarty Jr., FASG
4. Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., FASG
5. Donald Lines Jacobus, FASG
6. Gilbert Harry Doane, FASG
7. Walter Goodwin Davis, FASG
8. William John Hoffman, FASG
9. Richard LeBaron Bowen, FASG
10. Anthony Richard Wagner, KCB, KCVO, FASG

Of these ten, the first four were the founders in 1950. Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., in his 1974 article, writes of four founders; he also stated that G. Andrews Moriarty, who had not been present at the inception meeting, was invited to become its first president. Apparently, therefore, Moriarty has also been numbered as a founder, since charter member #5, Donald Lines Jacobus, had also not been present at the inception meeting. Moriarty, Sheppard, and Arthur Adams are sketched later in this book, among the succession of past presidents and past herald-genealogists. The other seven charter members are sketched in this chapter.

Harold Minot Pitman (#1)

Harold Minot Pitman was born in Providence, Rhode Island, 24 February 1888, one of twin sons of Stephen Minot and Mary Huntington (Porter) Pitman; he died on October 7, 1970. After a year at Brown University he transferred to Harvard, graduating in 1909. He then spent a year at Merton College, Oxford, before returning to Harvard where he took a law degree in 1913. He settled in New York and practiced law for the next eighteen years, with an interruption for military service during World War I. In 1932 he left the law to devote full time to genealogy.



He compiled several book-length genealogies and contributed many articles to genealogical journals, serving as a contributing editor of *The American Genealogist* and *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, and as editor of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* in 1936–1937. He was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1945 and served as its president from 1964 to 1967.

Minot Pitman's own ancestors were exclusively New Englanders, including Pitmans and Porters (Mass., N.H., R.I.), Blowers (Mass.), Updikes (R.I.), Crawford (R.I.), Minots (Mass.), Peabodys (Mass.), Huntingtons (Conn.), Moultons (N.H.), and Whipples (Mass. and R.I.). He was a member of various historical and genealogical societies in New York and New England, and served as the genealogist for different state societies of the Colonial Dames and the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants. His line for the Descendants was from William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury and bastard son of King Henry II, to colonial immigrant Joseph Bolles of Wells, Maine.¹

Donald Lines Jacobus (#5)

Donald Lines Jacobus was born in New Haven, Connecticut, 3 October 1887, the only child of John Ira and Ida Wilmot (Lines) Jacobus; he died in New Haven on September 7, 1970. As his parents' names suggest, his father was of Dutch New Netherland ancestry and his mother of New England English ancestry. Educated at Yale University (AB, 1908; AM, 1911), he assisted and later succeeded his father as a financial secretary in New Haven, before enlisting and serving overseas in the American Expeditionary Force (U.S. Army) during and after World War I. He was stationed in France as a clerk serving at the 37th Provisional Ordnance Depot in St. Nazaire, Brittany.



His first genealogical article appeared in 1905 while he was a college student. He spent the rest of his life writing—mostly genealogy, but also poetry. After education and military service, and aside from brief forays into other lines of work (poultry farming, for example), Jacobus was able to devote the rest of his

¹ This account draws on a memorial by Milton Rubincam circulated in *News Letter of the American Society of Genealogists*, vol. 29, no. 1, January 1971.

life to professional genealogical writing. He lived his life as a bachelor alongside his mother, who lived to the age of 96, and whose “keen mind and interest in his work were invaluable to him.”²

In a sixty-five-year career, Jacobus wrote a very large number of single-family or all-my-ancestor genealogical compilations under contract to clients—some books bearing his name, some not—but his stature in the field was principally through the influence of his scholarship as displayed in his own journal, *The American Genealogist*. Founded in 1922 as *The New Haven Genealogical Magazine*, for the first eight years this quarterly consisted mostly of a meticulous encyclopedic genealogy of early New Haven families. In its ninth year the journal broadened in scope and title to become *The American Genealogist*, acknowledged in Jacobus’s generation as the premier organ of the exposition of written genealogical deductions and case studies with subjects spanning all over the United States. Jacobus’s influence spread still further with a short book written and published in the summer of 1930 and still in print, *Genealogy as Pastime and Profession*, combining thematic essays and casually-narrated case studies selected to be particularly instructive to anyone seeking to build skills and experience as a genealogist.

In his self-written eulogy, Jacobus gave thanks for “the ability and the luck to make a living and a career out of a boyhood hobby.” He also noted wryly that “in extreme youth I was called the ‘Boy Wonder of Genealogy’, and I have lived to hear myself referred to in old age as the ‘Dean of American Genealogists’.” In 1940, when the American Society of Genealogists was founded, the three founders (including Arthur Adams, also a founder of the Descendants) chose Jacobus to be their first inductee—hence the fourth Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists. It was only natural that the founders of the Descendants would also seek to honor Jacobus (and be honored by his participation) in the same way. Jacobus’s own qualifying line for the Descendants, from William Longespée, was through gateway Obadiah Bruen of New London, Connecticut and Newark, New Jersey—whose royal descent Jacobus himself had published in *The American Genealogist* early in 1950, only some months before the conception of the Bastards.³ In 1986, Jacobus was named the first member of the National Genealogy Hall of Fame established by the National Genealogical Society.

² As remembered by Milton Rubincam, whose detailed personal memoir of Jacobus appeared in *News Letter of the American Society of Genealogists*, vol. 29, no. 1, January 1971. Jacobus died exactly one month after his colleague H. Minot Pitman (#1 above).

³ “Ancestry of Obadiah and Mary Bruen,” TAG 26 (1950) 12–25; corrections, TAG 34:254.

Gilbert Harry Doane (#6)

Gilbert Harry Doane (1897–1980) had a remarkable and multivalent career not only as a successful and influential academic librarian and archivist, but also a military officer and ordained minister in The Episcopal Church. Born in Vermont and of New England ancestry, his career took him to the Midwest, culminating in his tenure as Archivist of the University of Wisconsin from 1957 to 1962, after which he retired from his library career. Throughout his library career he lectured widely on various subjects in genealogical research, local and church history.



During World War II, Gilbert Doane interrupted his academic career to serve in the United States Army's Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Program (MFAA; popularly, the "Monuments Men"). He directed the program's training station library in Shrivenham, Berkshire [now Oxfordshire], England, overseeing the information on libraries and monuments in Europe to be protected. At the close of the war, he left the Army with the rank of major to return to his library career. Subsequently, he was ordained and served as a volunteer minister, receiving an honorary doctorate from Nashotah House Theological Seminary, Nashotah, Wisconsin, in 1955.

An early disciple of Jacobus and himself a pillar of the Jacobus School, Doane served as Book Review Editor of *The American Genealogist* from 1932 to 1943. He emulated Jacobus by publishing his own guide to genealogical research (only the second such book after Jacobus's *Genealogy as Pastime and Profession*), titled *Searching for Your Ancestors: The How and Why of Genealogy*, first published in 1937 and revised in three later editions, 1948, 1960, and 1973. While retired from his library and archival career, Gilbert Doane continued and culminated his genealogical career as editor of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* from 1960 through 1971.

Gilbert Doane's Descendants line is from William Longespée through immigrant Mary (Launce) Sherman, wife of Rev. John Sherman of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Walter Goodwin Davis (#7)

A native and lifelong resident of Portland, Maine, Walter Goodwin Davis (1885–1966) attended Yale College (class of 1908) in the same class as Donald Lines Jacobus (#5, above), and then Harvard Law School (class of 1911), where he was two years ahead of H. Minot Pitman (#1). Like Jacobus, he served overseas in World War I, where his posting concluded with attachment to the American Legation to negotiate peace in 1918–1919. Following the war, he returned to Portland and embarked on a career as a bank director.



When just thirty years old, Walter Goodwin Davis published the first of a remarkable and consistent program of multi-ancestor genealogies, which over forty-seven years grew to a complete set of sixteen books, published 1916 to 1963, each volume covering the known ancestry of one of his sixteen New England great-great-grandparents. In 1996, these were reprinted together in a three-volume omnibus titled *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis*. From 1928 to 1939 he was one of the three compilers of the *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, which still stands as the premier reference for seventeenth-century northern New England families. A final genealogical offering, most relevant to the Descendants, is Davis's massive book covering some of his medieval English ancestors: *The Ancestry of Mary Isaac, Wife of Isaac Appleton and mother of Samuel Appleton of Ipswich* (1955). Notably, *Mary Isaac* is replete with judicious and thorough sketches of families of the minor gentry and merchant classes, with almost no space devoted to traceable earlier baronial or royal ancestry other than in an occasional footnote. Walter Goodwin Davis became one of the charter fellows of the American Society of Genealogists, serving as its President from 1958 to 1961. In 1987, he was elected to the National Genealogy Hall of Fame.

His line for the Descendants is traced from Richard de Dover, illegitimate son of King John, down to colonial gateway immigrant Elizabeth (Marshall) Lewis of Maine.

William John Hoffman (#8)

William John Hoffman (1882–1955) was born in Rotterdam, Netherlands, in 1882, into a Hoffman family which could be traced back to about 1560. A mechanical engineer by education and training, Mr. Hoffman immigrated to the United States in 1909, where he held engineering positions in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. During World War I he served in the United States Army as a captain in the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps and was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in December 1918. While he worked for many years in New York, Mr. Hoffman later lived and taught engineering at Keystone College in La Plume, Pennsylvania.



William J. Hoffman's genealogical research began before emigration, with publication of articles in the Netherlands and in Germany. After immigration he became keenly interested in researching Dutch New Netherland families. Over decades he enjoyed a high scholarly reputation and published genealogical research in journals in the Netherlands (including *Der Nederlandsche Leeuw*) and in the United States. From 1933 to 1941 he wrote a series of articles, collectively called "An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent," which appeared in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*; these were reprinted as a book with that title in 2010. In 1942 Mr. Hoffman was elected the 27th Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists.

Mr. Hoffman's Descendants line is from Alix, bastard daughter of King Henry I and wife of Mathieu de Montmorency; the line continues in northern France and the Low Countries down to Mr. Hoffman himself, the only New-World immigrant in the line.

Photograph courtesy Miller Library, Keystone College, La Plume, Pennsylvania.

Richard LeBaron Bowen (#9)

Richard Lebaron Bowen (1878–1969) was born in East Providence, Rhode Island, a city formed in 1862 out of what had originally been Rehoboth in the Plymouth Colony, where his ancestor Richard Bowen had settled in 1642. He graduated from the Rhode Island School of Design in 1898. He then served in the Navy in the Spanish-American War and later as an officer in the Rhode Island National Guard. His career was in management and ownership of industrial textile factories in Barrington, Providence, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island. His keen interest in early New England local history and genealogy bore fruit in a number of journal articles and short books on various aspects of New England, and especially Plymouth Colony and Rhode Island history, heraldry, and genealogy, of which a major monument is a collection of careful and diverse monographs collected into four volumes titled *Early Rehoboth*, published from 1945 to 1950. In addition to indefatigable research, he served the local-historical community as president of Rhode Island Historical Society during the 1940s and 1950s. For decades he was also a member of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (now American Ancestors) alongside other charter Descendants Arthur Adams and G. Andrews Moriarty. He drew many of the coats of arms published in the Committee's *Roll of Arms*.



In 1942 Richard Lebaron Bowen became the 16th Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists.

Mr. Bowen's line for the Descendants was from Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of King Henry I, through Jeremy Clarke of Newport, Rhode Island.

Sir Anthony Richard Wagner (#10)

Sir Anthony Richard Wagner KCB KCVO (1908–1995) was “the greatest English genealogist of [the twentieth] century and the finest scholar in the College of Arms since Sir William Dugdale” (in the seventeenth).⁴ He began his career at the College as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1931, shortly after he had completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford. He became Richmond Herald in 1943 and, in 1961, Garter King of Arms, stepping down in 1978 (at the retirement age of seventy) to the position of Clarenceux King of Arms, which he held until his death. Although deprived of his sight in his last few years, he was able to continue writing and involvement in various research projects. His range of publications through a long career showed a mastery of both heraldry and genealogy from a historical perspective. Two of his most influential works are the *The Heralds of England* (1967) and *English Genealogy* (1960; 2d ed. 1973). Both of these reaches well beyond their narrow fields of heraldry and genealogy into broader realms of institutional and social history. *English Genealogy*, in particular, is one of the best works of social history to integrate the mature perspective of a working genealogist. Wagner was also fully at home with genealogical and heraldic minutiae, represented in such works as his *Catalogue of English Mediaeval Rolls of Arms* (1950) and *Guide to the Records and Collections of the College of Arms* (1952), both of which would bear fruit for decades in works by others—both critical editions of medieval rolls of arms and further systematic guides to the records and collections of the College of Arms.



⁴ So stated by David L. Greene, in his memorial in *American Society of Genealogists Newsletter*, vol. 53, no. 3 (1995), p. 7 — from which much else in this sketch is drawn.

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Sir Anthony's long and collegial involvement with genealogists and heraldists in the United States began in the 1930s, when he first consulted with members of the Committee on Heraldry on questions of the origin of colonial settlers or their entitlement to arms. In 1939 he came over as one of the contributors to the British pavilion at the New York World's Fair, part of which was a prominent exhibition of coats of arms of historically significant British men and women (published that year as *Historic Heraldry of Britain*). He attended a meeting of the Committee on Heraldry in Massachusetts in 1939, which at the time included future fellows of the American Society of Genealogists and future charter Descendants Adams, Moriarty, and Bowen: the meeting was in Bowen's Rehoboth, Massachusetts, home.

In 1944 Sir Anthony was elected the 50th Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists. In 1950 he was perfectly welcoming of the concept of an American hereditary society celebrating, in playful yet scholarly fashion, remote descent from British monarchs, agreeing to become the tenth charter member. His line for the Descendants, from Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of King Henry I, remains entirely in England.

Past Presidents

1. George Andrews Moriarty Jr. (1950–1968)

George Andrews Moriarty Jr. was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on 14 February 1883, the only son of George Andrews Moriarty, Sr., and Mary Ann (Sheffield).¹ He died in Ogunquit, Maine, on 12 July 1968. His ancestry included prominent Massachusetts families such as Carleton, Bowditch, and Crowninshield, and the Emperor and Moseley families of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia. He received an A.B. *cum laude* from Harvard in 1905 before attending Christ Church College, Oxford, as a special student, returning to Harvard in 1907 to earn his M.A. After Harvard, he entered foreign service for the United States as a consular agent, vice consul, and deputy consul at Fiume, Italy, then as third and second secretary at the American Embassy in Mexico City, and secretary at the U.S. Legation in Guatemala. He returned, again to Harvard, receiving his law degree (LL.B.) in 1916, practicing law briefly before serving as a captain in military intelligence for the last year of World War I. Thereafter he continued law practice until 1927, when he gave it up to devote the rest of his life to genealogical and historical studies.



Interest in genealogical research came at an early age for Moriarty. At the age of 16 he joined the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1899. He would go on to serve on the society's council and as corresponding secretary, as well as chairman of the Committee on English and Foreign Research, chairman of the Committee on Publications (for twenty-five years), and as a member of the Committee of Heraldry.

Moriarty's first submission to *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* was in July 1912; over the next fifty-four years, 134 articles of his would appear in the *Register*. He was also a contributing editor of *The American*

¹ This biography is based on Milton Rubincam and Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., "George Andrews Moriarty, Jr. (1883-1968)," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 56 (December 1968): 303-306; "George Andrews Moriarty, Jr.," *NGS Newsletter* 16:4 (1990): 112-113; and "Memorial: George Andrews Moriarty Jr., A.B., A.M., LL.B., F.A.S.G. No. 9[.] Elected 1941," *American Society of Genealogists Newsletter* 26:3 (September 1968).

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Genealogist between 1932 and 1965 and published more than seventy-five articles in it. Other venues included *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, *Rhode Island History*, *Rhode Island Historical Collections*, *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, *The Genealogist*, *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, *Genealogists' Magazine*, *Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Records Society*, *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*. Over three decades he also published frequent notes in the genealogical column of the *Boston Evening Transcript*. He wrote on topics ranging from English feudal families; to Capetian and Plantagenet royal ancestry; to the origin and early New England generations of countless colonial families; and on such sidelights as Barbadian genealogical research, of which he was a pioneer.

Considered to be the leading American medieval genealogist of his day, Moriarty was one of the first class of fellows (as Fellow #9) elected to the American Society of Genealogists in 1941 after its founding in 1940. He was also Fellow of the Society of Genealogists (England) and of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He was elected to the National Genealogical Society's National Genealogy Hall of Fame in 1990.

Hereditary societies which he served or to which he belonged included the Society of Colonial Wars (Rhode Island and Virginia), the Mayflower Society (Maine), the Order of the Crown of Charlemagne in America (where he was Genealogist General), the Order of the Three Crusades.

As Charter member #3 and first President of the Descendants, George Andrews Moriarty traced his line from William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, bastard son of Henry II, King of England, through colonial immigrant Edward Carleton of Massachusetts.

2. Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. (1968–1987)



Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 June 1911, son of Walter Lee Sheppard and Martha Houston Evans.² He graduated in 1928 from Germantown Academy, received a Bachelors degree in Chemistry at Cornell University in 1932, and a Masters in 1933 from the University of Pennsylvania. He was national president of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and was also a member of the professional chemical fraternity Alpha Chi Sigma during his career as a chemical engineer employed by, among others, the

Pennwalt Corporation (as of 1968).

Between 1932 and 1941, Sheppard served as a U.S. Army reserve officer. He was called to active duty in 1941, serving for two years in India. Released from active duty in 1945 at the close of World War II, he served on the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in Austria for two years as a displaced person's camp director and a specialist on the staff of the chief of mission. UNRRA was pivotal in the resettlement of countries ravaged during World War II. He retired with the U. S. Army reserves in 1950 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. published his first genealogical article in *The American Genealogist* in 1938, when he was just seventeen years of age. In 1940, he became a contributing editor for TAG; he would publish eighty articles in various periodicals throughout his career. He was a member of the editorial board of the *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* and a contributing editor of *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. His research on widespread families and topics would appear in *The American Genealogist*, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *The Genealogist*, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, and *The Genealogical Journal*. He became best known for editing several successive revisions of the

² This biography is based on "Who's Who In Genealogy: Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 61:2 (June 1973): 119; "National Genealogy Hall of Fame: Walter Lee Sheppard Jr.," *NGS NewsMagazine* 33:3 (July-September 2007): 13; and "In Memoriam: Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., FASG (1911–2000), *American Society of Genealogists Newsletter* 58:1 (May 2001).

compendia by Frederick Lewis Weis, revisions of *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists to New England* and *The Magna Charta Sureties, 1215*.

Lee Sheppard's primary genealogical interests included New England, the Mid Atlantic region, and pre-modern British genealogy (represented in his research guidebook *Fendal Genealogy* published in 1976 by National Genealogical Society). He was elected a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1944 (President 1970–1973), a fellow of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania in 1965, and a fellow of the National Genealogical Society in 1976. He was a founding member of the Board for Certification of Genealogists in 1964, and served as its President from 1970 to 1978. Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. was elected to the National Genealogy Hall of Fame in 2007. Lee Sheppard was active in many lineage and hereditary societies, including the Welcome Society of Pennsylvania and Flagon and Trencher (Descendants of Colonial Tavern Keepers), which he co-founded, as well as the Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of England, of which he was also a co-founder.

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. descended from Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester, son of King Henry I of England, through Christopher Wetherill, an eighteenth-century immigrant to New Jersey whose ancestry Sheppard published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in 1950, the year the Descendants were founded.

3. Henry Bainbridge Hoff (1988–2006)

Born in New York in 1946,³ Henry Bainbridge Hoff was educated at Yale University and at Fordham University School of Law (J.D. 1974).

His dedication and volunteerism in both the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society was evidence from the early 1970s. In 1993, Hoff was elected a Fellow of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, which he served as trustee (1985–2003), editor, and co-editor for their



³ Parents: Arthur Bainbridge Hoff and Mary Augusta (Smith): "U.S., Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1788/>), Henry B. Hoff, 15 February 1946. 1950 U.S. Census, North Hempstead, Nassau Co., New York, E.D. 30-587, sheet 2, Arthur B. Hoff household.

publications.⁴ He was editor of *New York Genealogical & Biographical Record* from 1985 to 1990; he also produced the *NYG&B Newsletter* in 1990 (in 2004, to be renamed *New York Researcher*).⁵ In 1990, Hoff became the twenty-sixth editor of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, serving in that role for twenty-four years.⁶ Other journals in which his work has appeared include *The American Genealogist*, *Transactions of The Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, *The Genealogist*, *Swedish American Genealogist*, *Suffolk County Historical Society Register*, *APG Newsletter*, *Genealogical Journal*, and *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. Hoff has published an average of five articles a year over a forty-five year career. His subject matter has centered on Long Island, New York City, New York State, and the Caribbean, as well as New England. He has been the coauthor, compiler, or editor of seven books. He served as a trustee for the Board for Certification of Genealogists from 1980 to 1999, and as a trustee of the Middlesex Genealogical Society (Darien, Connecticut) from 1987 to 1994. He was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1978 and served as its President from 1986 to 1989.

Henry Hoff joined the Descendants as member #206 under Constance, bastard daughter of King Henry I of England, through Rev. Peter Bulkeley of Concord, Massachusetts.

⁴ “Our 125th Anniversary: New Fellows Elected; Gala Set for November,” *The NYG&B Newsletter* 4:4 (Winter 1993), 1.

⁵ Laura Murphy DeGrazia and Roger D. Joslyn, “Harry Macy Jr., 1935-2023,” *New York Genealogical & Biographical Record* 155 (July 2024): 188-189.

⁶ “Editorial,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 178 (Summer 2024): 213. “News: Register torch passes from Henry Hoff to Robert Battle,” *American Ancestors* 25:2 (Summer 2024): 10.

4. Anthony Glenn Hoskins (2006–2025)



Anthony Glenn Hoskins was born in Lake Forest, Illinois, in 1948, the son of William Glenn Hoskins and Jessie May Shields. Tony has a B.A. in History from the University of Iowa, a Master of Library Science from the University of Chicago, and a Certificate from the Western Archives Institute, Redlands, California.

Tony's first major long-time genealogical and librarian position was as reference librarian of the genealogical collection at Chicago's Newberry Library. While there, he also

taught courses in beginning and advanced genealogical research and spoke frequently at genealogical conferences all over the Midwest, as well as on radio and television—including the NBC Nightly News with Tom Brokaw, as well as BBC Radio. Attracting great interest was the publication, in March 1997, in *The Genealogists' Magazine* (London), of Tony's article, "Mary Boleyn's Carey Children: Offspring of King Henry VIII?" This provocative and well-argued article suggested previously unrecognized bastard children of King Henry VIII—including one with American descendants. In the ensuing twenty-seven years, Tony's hypothesis has earned increasing acceptance among historians of the Tudor dynasty.

Tony relocated to California, where he still lives, for his next long-time position at the History and Genealogy Library in Santa Rosa, California. While there, Tony was also Sonoma County Archivist, Vice-Chair of the Sonoma County Historical Records Commission, and President of the Sonoma County Historical Society. Tony retired in 2015 and has subsequently volunteered with the Palm Springs Historical Society while continuing genealogical research, including integration of DNA match data with other evidence. Tony is the author of some fifteen articles, one book, and has been a frequent presenter in venues across the United States.

In addition to his membership in the Descendants, Mr. Hoskins is a member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Tony's official Descendants

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line is from Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester, son of King Henry I of England, through immigrant Elizabeth Alsop of Connecticut; he also descends from Catherine Carey, daughter of Mary (Boleyn) and, perhaps, King Henry VIII.

Past Herald-Genealogists

1. Arthur Adams (1950–1958)

The Rev'd. Dr. Arthur Adams was born 12 May 1881 in Pleasantville, New Jersey; he died in Boston on 21 June 1960. Following a liberal arts education at Rutgers (AB, 1902) and Yale (PhD, English, 1905), he embarked on an academic career, principally at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was on the faculty as instructor and professor of English from 1906 (and Librarian from 1915) until his retirement in 1951. Along the way, he received divinity degrees and was ordained a minister in The Episcopal Church.



Continuously alongside his full academic career, Arthur Adams devoted abundant time to genealogical writing, specializing in the homes of his colonial ancestors in both New England and New Jersey. He wrote abundant journal articles and served as editor of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* from 1949 to 1959, while also contributing to both *The American Genealogist* and *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. He believed in the value of hereditary societies and compiled ancestral registers for the Society of Colonial Wars and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, writing registers and supplements for both groups from the 1920s to 1940s.

Undaunted by English medieval genealogy, he served for decades on the Committee on Heraldry of American Ancestors (NEHGS) where together with colleague G. Andrews Moriarty he became an authority on the origin of gentry immigrants and their entitlement to arms. He built strong ties with English heralds and genealogists, including Sir Anthony Wagner, and was only the second American in sixty years to edit a heraldic visitation record for publication by the Harleian Society (*Cheshire Visitation Pedigrees, 1663, 1941*). Keenly interested in institutionalizing and supporting excellence in genealogical scholarship, Dr. Adams was one of the founders of the American Society of Genealogists and is numbered as its first Fellow. Likewise, he was among the

founders of the Descendants, and is its second numbered member, after long-time colleague H. Minot Pitman. Arthur Adams's qualifying line for the Descendants is through George Elkington of New Jersey, about whom he published a monograph (*The Elkington Family in England and America*) in 1945.

2. John Insley Coddington (1958–1975)

John Insley Coddington was born in Nice, France, on 30 June 1902 and died in Bordentown, New Jersey, on 10 May 1991. His father was a civil engineer from a well-to-do New York family; as a child he lived in Europe until, after the death of both his parents, he returned to the United States in 1915 to live with an older half sister and her family. He attended Harvard where he received the degrees of AB (1924) and AM (1929) in history, with a two-year hiatus in 1926–1928 to travel around the world. For the next several years he taught history and English at Harvard, and then from 1938 to 1942 at Olivet College in Michigan. During World War II, he put his language skills and international experience to good use as an intelligence analyst for the Office of Strategic Services (the precursor of the CIA). Following the war he held a different research position in the State Department, before leaving to teach history first at Swarthmore College and then at Haverford College, after which, in 1960, he retired from academia to Bordentown, New Jersey, to devote himself full time to genealogical scholarship.



John Insley Coddington was one of the four genealogists who, along with Arthur Adams, initially conceived the American Society of Genealogists in 1940, and is named its 2nd Fellow. He was named to the National Genealogy Hall of Fame (by the National Genealogical Society) in 1997. His Descendants line was through an eighteenth-century Pennsylvania immigrant, Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes, whose royal descent Coddington had researched and published in 1956.

3. William Addams Reitwiesner (1976–1983)



William Addams Reitwiesner was born in Havre de Grace, Maryland, in 1954 and died in Washington, D.C., in 2010, where he had been a long-time employee and research denizen of the Library of Congress—having chosen to work there because it gave him proximity to the genealogical resources among which he spent much of his free time. He became well known for omnivorously tracking the ancestors and kin of notable people. His ancestral tables were presented with simplicity, clarity, and occasionally with touches of wry humor. His skill as a careful investigator of vexing questions in medieval genealogy was shown by his 1980 article, “The Children of Joan, Princess of North Wales,” published in *The Genealogist* in 1980. More popularly known is his compilation, in collaboration with Gary Boyd Roberts, of *The American Ancestors and Cousins of the Princess of Wales*, published as a book in 1984. A successor volume, *The Ancestry of Catherine Middleton* (2011), was published posthumously (edited by Christopher C. Child). Through his own website, Mr. Reitwiesner was widely known and respected for his compilations of the ancestry of all presidential candidates over several election cycles, as well as other persons of fame in a wide variety of fields.

Mr. Reitwiesner’s lines submitted to the Descendants included a line from Sir John Perrot, at one time (but no longer) believed to be a bastard son of King Henry VIII. Another submitted line was from Eustachie, wife of Anselme, count of Saint-Pol, at one time suggested to be bastard granddaughter of King Stephen, and extending down to the presumed ancestry of Jasper Farmer, an eighteenth-century immigrant to Pennsylvania. Eustachie’s descendants include Eleanor of Castile, consort of King Edward I, and would have provided all descendants of Edward I with British royal bastard ancestry, but Eustachie’s identity is now recognized as unproved.

4. Eugene Aubrey Stratton (1983–1987)



Eugene Aubrey Stratton was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts in 1927; he died in Charlotte, North Carolina in 2009. Following a brief stint in the Air Force shortly after World War II, he attended George Mason University (1951). He was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency for fourteen years, serving in other federal departments until retirement. In retirement, he became active in genealogy. His tenure of the office of Historian General of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants is reflected in his publication in 1986 of *Phymouth Colony: Its History and People*. Two years later he published a general book on the field, *Applied Genealogy* (1988). He was elected the 123rd Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1985. Later, he wrote mystery novels, including *Killing Cousins* (1989), with a professional genealogist as protagonist. His Decendants line is from Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester, to Gov. William Leete of Connecticut.

5. Neil Daniel Thompson (1987–2012)

Neil D. Thompson was born in 1935 in Calexico, California; he died in Salt Lake City on 19 May 2024. He graduated from UCLA in 1957 and then moved east, where he received both a PhD from Columbia and a law degree (LLB) from Harvard in 1963. In 1972, Neil returned to Salt Lake City to devote all his attention to genealogy. His rapid rise to prominence in the field is indicated by the fact that he was elected as the 100th Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1974; he would go on to serve as its president from 1992 to 1995. While initially focusing his research on colonial Maryland families, Neil Thompson's critical skill at solving difficult problems and pointing out flaws in existing genealogies was generally known to apply to more regions and periods. He was accredited as a Certified Genealogist and served as president of the Board for Certification of Genealogists from 1983 to 1986.



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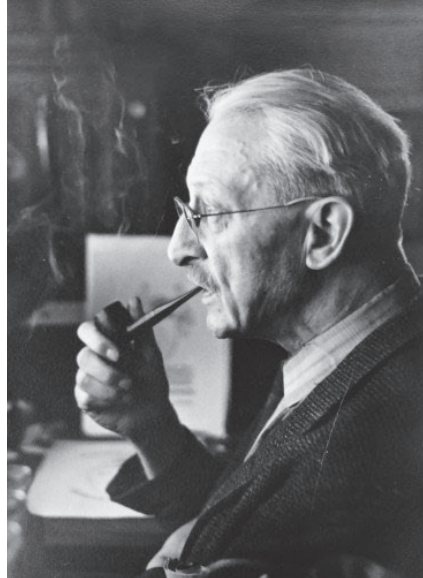
In 1980, Neil Thompson founded a new genealogical journal, *The Genealogist*, under the aegis of a new nonprofit organization, the Association for the Promotion of Scholarship in Genealogy (APSG). *The Genealogist* is a semiannual, which allows for publication of longer-form, monographic treatment of problems and families which might not easily fit in the quarterly journals. The journal's name reprises that of one of the most influential Victorian English genealogical journals, which appeared from 1877 to 1922. The journal was taken up by the American Society of Genealogists and is currently in its 39th volume.

Neil Thompson's own line for the Descendants was from Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester, through Robert Abell of Rehoboth in Plymouth Colony. It is now generally understood, however, that there is doubt about whether Robert Abell of Rehoboth is the same as the gentry Robert Abell who had appeared briefly several years earlier in New England, thus calling into question Abell's validity as a proved gateway: a scholarly question which, had he been aware of it, would have received Dr. Thompson's careful attention and appreciation.

Honorary Posthumous Member: Dr. Harold Bowditch

On May 6, 2025, the officers and council of the Descendants conferred honorary posthumous membership on Harold Bowditch, MD, FASG, FSA (1883–1964).

Dr. Bowditch, a urologist by profession, was the leading American heraldic scholar of his generation, with special expertise in medieval armory. While always protesting he was no genealogist, he was elected a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1941 as its sixth fellow, principally as a result of his groundbreaking work as Secretary of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, where he collaborated closely over many years with Descendants founders Arthur



Adams and G. A. Moriarty and charter members Richard LeBaron Bowen and Sir Anthony R. Wagner, evaluating the genealogical basis of entitlement to coats of arms by American colonists or immigrants.

Dr. Bowditch descended from a colonial Salem maritime family made famous by his great-grandfather Nathaniel Bowditch (1773–1838), author of *The New American Practical Navigator* (1802), the foundation of modern navigational mathematics. Bowditch's colleague G. A. Moriarty traced this Bowditch family's pre-colonial roots for several generations among the minor gentry of Thorncombe, county Devon, England, finding no known connections to any medieval baronial or royal ancestral lines. Assistant Herald-Genealogist Christopher C. Child, however, recently noticed that Dr. Bowditch descends from Rev. William Skepper, whose royal ancestry was published in 1994.

Dr. Bowditch was intimately involved with the Descendants at its foundation. Founder Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. wrote, "he was not a member of the Society, but was in favor of it. He was very pleased with the heraldry of our coat armour and donated his time and effort to make our [original] four-color membership certificate." Dr. Bowditch also illustrated the Descendants' lozenge-shaped recognition badge.

Present Officers and Councilors

Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr. President

Dr. Hardwick Smith Johnson, Jr. (Hardy) was elected the fifth President of The Bastards at its annual meeting on April 01, 2025 (April Fool's Day). Previously he had served as Secretary-Treasurer for five years, having been elected to membership May 20, 2006.

Hardy is a School Psychologist and earned the Bachelor of Arts, Master of Education, Education Specialist and Doctor of Education degrees. He is a Nationally Certified School Psychologist and has practiced in both Georgia and Maryland.



Hardy's life-long interest in history and genealogy, which began in middle school, led to membership and leadership roles in many American lineage societies over the past fifty years. He has served as the top national executive officer of twelve, including National Society of Americans of Royal Descent (President General), the Order of Three Crusades 1096 – 1192 (President General), Order of the Crown of Charlemagne in the United States of America (President General), Order of the Merovingian Dynasty (President General), Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors (Governor General), and the Ancient Heraldic and Chivalric Order of Albion (Captain General). Hardy's service to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution led to his receiving the highly coveted "Minuteman Award" in 1994.

Hardy is an active communicant of the Episcopal Church and has served as a sacristan at Saint Paul's Parish, K Street, in Washington, D.C., for ten years. He is also a Knight of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem. He and his husband Shaun make their home in rural Maryland.

Nathaniel Lane Taylor Herald-Genealogist

A native of Lexington, Massachusetts, Nathaniel Taylor holds a Ph.D. in medieval European history from Harvard University. He taught full-time at Harvard and elsewhere for twelve years before leaving academia to rear four children, now mostly grown. For over thirty years he has been writing and speaking on history, genealogy, and heraldry in the United States and abroad. His publications range from medieval Spain, France, and Britain to colonial New England and Virginia. In 2015 he became editor of *The American Genealogist*.



Nathaniel has served as a volunteer on the Committee on Heraldry of American Ancestors (New England Historic Genealogical Society) since 2006 and became its registrar in 2019. In that capacity, he was Chair of the Scientific Committee of the 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences which was hosted at American Ancestors in September 2024. He serves some hereditary societies professionally as the genealogical officer and participates in others as a member and volunteer officer. He was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 2011 and became its President in 2025.

Christopher Challender Child Secretary-Treasurer & Assistant Herald-Genealogist

Chris Child has worked at the American Ancestors (New England Historic Genealogical Society) since 1997 and has lectured on various genealogical topics including applying to hereditary societies, westward migrations, and using DNA in your genealogical research. He is the author or co-author of several books and has written numerous articles in genealogical journals. He edited the *Mayflower Descendant* from 2016 to 2025 and is currently the Associate Editor of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.



Darcie Hind Posz Assistant Herald-Genealogist and Councilor

Darcie Hind Posz, CG, FASG, has been a board-certified genealogist since 2013 and was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 2023. A genealogical writer, she has been published in several quarterlies and her extensive bibliography can be seen at her website, darciehindposz.com. She has three published books, *The Chicago Stones: A Genealogy of Acquisition, Influence & Scandal*, *Recast: Vital Events Published in Variety in 1918 and 1919*, and *Research in the States: Hawaii*. Her upcoming book about genealogy methods and purpose, *Ancestoring*, will be published by the Genealogical Publishing Company and available in early 2026.



Laurie Anne Cornwell Aldinger Councilor

Laurie Ann Cornwell Aldinger is the President of The Colonial Dames of America and Marshal of the Baronial Order of Magna Charta, the Military Order of the Crusades, and the Templar Knights. She serves on the Council of the Ancient Heraldic and Chivalric Order of Albion, the Advisory Council of the Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain, and as Treasurer of the Hereditary Society Community. Her past national offices include Honorary Governor General of the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors and President General of the National Society of Americans of Royal Descent. She is also a member of the One Hundred Living Descendants of Blood Royal, the Order of the Three Crusades, the National Gavel Society, and the Social Register.



Barry Christopher Howard Councilor

Barry Christopher Howard joined the Bastards in 2006. He has been the COO of the New America Foundation since 2017; before his current role he was the CFO at World Relief since 2007. Barry completed his B.S. in Business at Regis University and then earned his M.B.A. at Johns Hopkins University. He is a resident member of the Cosmos Club, an Officer in the Order of Saint John, and founder of the Hereditary Society Community. Barry and his wife, Amie, have four children and a growing number of grandchildren, and live in northern Maryland.



Brantley Carter Bolling Knowles Councilor

Brantley Carter Bolling Knowles is a native Virginian who is well known for her work in historic preservation, her oversight of important house museums and for her leadership roles in top tier lineage groups. Mrs. Knowles, who



presently serves on the Council of the Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Great Britain, has been president or governor of The Colonial Dames of America, The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia, the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Order of Descendants of Colonial Cavaliers, the Order of the Crown of Charlemagne in the United States, the National Society of Americans of Royal Descent, the Order of the Merovingian Dynasty, and Order of the Three Crusades 1096–1192. She is currently on the Council of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (American Ancestors) and is presently national Lieutenant Governor of the Jamestowne Society. Mrs. Knowles has served on the boards of several prominent house museums: in Virginia, Wilton House (1753), seat of William Randolph III; Gunston Hall (1754), seat of

George Mason IV; and Prestwould Plantation (1794), seat of Sir Peyton and Lady Jean Skipwith; in New York, Mount Vernon Hotel Museum (1799), now headquarters and museum of the Colonial Dames of America (NYC-1799); and in Washington, D.C., Dumbarton House (1800), now headquarters and museum of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. She is on the board of the College of Arms Foundation, U.S.A., and is a Commander in the Venerable Order of St. John. Mrs. Knowles is former member of the Advisory Board of Hillwood Museum and Gardens (Washington, D.C.), and of the Advisory Council of The National Trust for Scotland, U.S.A., a former trustee of APVA/Preservation VA, a past president of the American Friends of Lincoln Cathedral Foundation, U.S.A., and a former vice-president of the American Friends of St. George's Chapel (U.K.) & Descendants of the Knights of the Garter.

David A. von Nirschl Councilor

David A von Nirschl was elected to the Council in 2025. He has been a member since 2006. David is an Honorary President General of the National Society of Americans of Royal Descent and a former Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia.



Cameo Wood Councilor



Cameo Wood is a filmmaker, historian, and immersive artist whose work explores the intersections of ancestry, historical narrative, and modern identity. She has won 50 awards for her work, including a regional EMMY. Cameo studied Medical Neuroscience at Duke University, Aerospace Engineering at the University of Alabama, and Egyptology at the University of Pennsylvania. Cameo traces her noble lineage through Judith of Flanders, granddaughter of Charlemagne and Queen of Wessex, and through her gateway ancestor Audrey (Barlow) Almy, whose descendants helped shape the earliest chapters of American history.

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Cameo is an active member of numerous distinguished hereditary societies. Through these affiliations, she champions historical preservation and education, particularly by making ancestral and cultural legacies more accessible to contemporary audiences. One of her current projects involves recreating Revolutionary War–era playing cards featuring General George Washington and his officers, a design once used by soldiers and families alike. By restoring such artifacts to public consciousness and use, she hopes to bridge the gap between heritage and everyday life. Cameo currently resides in San Francisco, California.

Constitution and Bylaws

As amended April 1, 2024

Article I. Name

The name of the Society shall be “The Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain,” or, in short, “The Royal Bastards.”

Article II. Membership

Section 1. Membership classes. Membership in the Society shall be life membership and shall be divided into two classes, to wit:

- (a) Hereditary Life: Hereditary Life membership shall be limited to those persons who show proven descent from an illegitimate son, daughter, or grandchild of a King of England or Scotland.
- (b) Honorary Life: A person may be granted Honorary Life membership in the Society by a unanimous vote of the Council. Persons considered for Honorary membership provided they: (i) shall have demonstrated significant interest in the purpose of the Society through notable and lengthy service to or on behalf of the Society and/or (ii) published scholarly genealogical research related to the individuals, or their descendants, who are the focus of this Society, and are not otherwise eligible for Hereditary Life membership. So long as there are five living Honorary Life members no new Honorary Life members shall be added.

Honorary Life members have the option to apply for Hereditary Life membership should they identify a qualifying lineage.

Section 2. Hereditary Life Membership process.

- (a) The Hereditary Life membership process or procedure is initiated when a potential applicant expresses an interest in membership to the Secretary-Treasurer by letter or email. The applicant will include a simplified proposed pedigree from the gateway ancestor to the King via the proposed “royal bastard.” The Herald-Generalogist will review the proposed simple pedigree and either recommend moving forward as proposed or recommend a suggested alternate route.

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- (b) Upon the advice of the Herald-Genealogist, the Secretary-Treasurer will provide the applicant with the digital application and instructions for completion. The applicant will return the completed application form, along with all supporting documentation (see instructions), a check for the life membership fee and a check for the Herald-Genealogist fee to the Secretary-Treasurer for processing.
- (c) The Herald-Genealogist will examine the application and either approve or require further documentation. The lineage must be proved to the satisfaction of the Herald-Genealogist. If and/or when the Herald-Genealogist approves the application, the President and Herald-Genealogist will propose and second the applicant for membership. The applicant will be elected a member by the Secretary and assigned a number. The Herald-Genealogist fee cannot be returned if an application ultimately is not approved.
- (d) When an application is approved, the Secretary-Treasurer will elect the applicant to membership; assign a member number to the applicant; and sign the application, formally admitting the applicant to membership.
- (e) The Secretary-Treasurer shall notify applicants of their election to membership and provide them with information about how to purchase a membership certificate and lapel pin and other items that may be available.

Article III. Arms

The arms of the Society shall be: on a shield gules a lion passant guardant or, a canton or charged with two pairs of unicorn's horns in saltire sinister over dexter couped vert; over all a baton sinister sable; inside a bordure wavy vert. Crest: on a knight's helmet reversed antlered proper a ducal coronet or, surmounted by a cuckoo rampant proper. Supporters: two unicorns, the horns couped, proper. Motto: Honi soit qui mal y pense.

Article IV. Purposes

The primary purpose of the Society is to improve scholarship and research on all so-call Royal genealogical lines, to promote fellowship between members, and to emphasize that what a man makes himself is more important than who his parents may be.

Additionally, the purposes of the Society are exclusively religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational within the meanings of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this instrument, the Society shall not engage in any activities not permitted to organizations exempt from the Federal Income Tax under section 501(c)(3) of the aforementioned Internal Revenue Code or under corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law.

Article V. Meetings

Meetings shall be held at least once a year. If only one meeting per year it shall be the annual meeting. The date and place shall be set by the President to ensure maximum opportunity for members such as during the annual hereditary fortnight in Washington, DC. The annual meeting may also be held electronically if necessary and appropriate. Special meetings may be also held at other times and locations when appropriate and feasible. Special meetings may also be held electronically when necessary or appropriate.

Article VI. Quorum

Three or more members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or any special meeting provided that, if only three, two of these must be the President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Article VII. Fees

Life membership fees and Herald/Genealogist fees, as well as fees for a membership certificate and other items that may be available from time to time shall be set by the officers and council.

Article VIII. Voting

Voting on all items and matters may be conducted at an annual or special meeting provided there is a quorum. Three or more members shall constitute a quorum provided that two of these three are the President and Secretary and Treasurer. Items to be voted upon shall be circulated by U.S. mail or email to the membership at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting where voting is to

take place for member input. Voting may be conducted by written communication or email at any time.

Article IX. Officers

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Society shall be a President, also referred to as the Bastard-in-Chief, a Secretary-Treasurer, also referred to as the Royal Delivery Service, a Herald-Genealogist, also referred to as the Royal Hunting Horn, and an advisory Council to consist of three to six members, also referred to as the Roundheads. Terms of all officers, other than the Herald-Genealogist and the Assistant Heralds-Genealogists, are to be from one annual meeting to the next, though the offices may be filled by interim ballot, or for temporary purposes, by the Bastard-in-Chief, should they fall vacant between meetings. Officers may succeed themselves for unlimited terms with prior approval of the Council and vote of the membership. The Herald-Genealogist and Assistant Heralds-Genealogists may succeed themselves for unlimited terms due to their necessary and highly specialized roles. To be eligible to serve as President, a candidate *routinely* should have served as Secretary-Treasurer immediately before becoming President. Given there is no Vice-President of the Society, the Secretary-Treasurer is the officer with the most corporate knowledge of the day-to-day operation of the society. The Council and membership, by two-thirds vote of those present, may waive this requirement in extraordinary circumstances. The President, Secretary-Treasurer, Assistant Heralds-Genealogists, and Councillors, together, comprise the Council or Parliament.

Section 2. The duties of the Officers shall be:

President: The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; shall serve as an ex-officio member of all Committees; shall designate the time and place for all meetings of the Society and shall perform all duties which pertain to the office of the President.

Secretary-Treasurer: The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive and respond to all initial inquiries about membership; shall provide information to applicants about how to initiate the application process; shall be the conduit between the applicant and the Herald-Genealogist regarding preliminary pedigrees as well as submitted application packets; shall receive all fees and transmit to the President for deposit; shall inform applicants of approval or disapproval; shall assign a number to and add to the roll applicants whose paperwork is approved; shall process

checks for life membership and Herald/Genealogist fees; shall provide insignia permission forms to members who request them; and perform other duties of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Herald-Genealogist: The Herald-Genealogist shall be the sole authority on the acceptability of a presented application; shall review all applications and documentation and provide feedback regarding quality of or missing or needed documentation; and shall either approve or require further documentation, or ultimately, reject applications not adequately documented. It is *preferred*, but not required, that the Herald-Genealogist be a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists (FASG).

Assistant Herald-Genealogist: The duties of an Assistant Herald-Genealogist are to assist the Herald-Genealogist with the duties of reviewing and approving application forms as needed. It is *preferred*, but not required, that an Assistant Herald-Genealogist be a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists (FASG).

Council: The Council may act on behalf of the members on any matter pertinent to the day-to-day operation or other expedient matters of the Society.

Section 3. Removal of Officer(s). Any Officer may be removed from their Office by the Council for cause, including but not limited to: gross negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, criminal conduct related to the Society or consistent failure to fulfil their responsibilities.

Article X. Seal

The Seal of the Society consists of a circular corporate seal. Within the outer circle are the words: Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of. Within the inner circle are the words: The Kings of Britain and Founded 1950. The seal shall be in possession of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Article XI. Notices

All notices from the Society, including notices of the Annual Meeting and special meetings of the Society, shall be sent to the respective member by postal service or email at the address on record with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society. In this regard, it is the responsibility of each member that his or her address on file with the Secretary-Treasurer is accurate, complete, and current.

Article XII. Authority to Legally Bind the Society

Only the President, or an officer of the Society, authorized by the President to perform a specific act shall have the authority to legally bind the Society.

Article XIII. Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised* shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Bylaws or Constitution of the Society.

Article XIV. Amendments

The Constitution and these Bylaws may be amended at any meeting of the Council by a two-thirds affirmative vote of those present, provided, however, that written notice of the meeting that states in full the proposed amendment shall have been sent by email or by U. S. mail to each member of the Council at his or her address of record with the Society at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting. Provided, however, that when the proposed amendment is to be considered at the Council meeting that accompanies the Annual Meeting of the Society, the required notice need only be sent at least ten (10) days prior to that meeting. In this regard, it is the responsibility of each Council member to ensure that his or her address is accurate, complete, and current with the Secretary-Treasurer. Any Amendment to the Society's Constitution and/or Bylaws should be published to the general membership within a reasonable time of the date on which an Amendment is or Amendments are adopted. Provided, however, any failure to publish the adopted Amendment in a timely manner shall not in any way invalidate the Amendment.

Bylaws as revised and approved in meeting of membership on 1 April 2025.

Section 2:

Genealogical

Qualifications and Process for Membership

The Descendants' primary means of fostering high standards in genealogy is by granting membership to individuals who meet such standards. Briefly stated, membership is open to any individual who —

(1) proves descent from an illegitimate child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of a king of England, Scotland, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom; and who

(2) documents that descent in a lineage paper meeting the Descendants' scholarly standard, essentially equivalent to the Genealogical Proof Standard.

No invitation is required.

To initiate an application, the applicant sends a summary of the proposed line from bastard to applicant (bare names and spouses in each generation will usually suffice), especially noting emigrant ancestors who take the line from Britain to elsewhere, usually to the United States or a predecessor colony, by email to the Secretary-Treasurer. Format is not important at the preliminary stage. The applicant may receive an invitation to proceed at this point or may be informed that the line is known to be invalid; an alternate line may or may not be suggested. If invited to proceed, the applicant will receive the lineage paper along with these guidelines and a set of sample lineage paper generations. The lineage paper is to be completed and sent, together with supporting documentation, digitally to the Secretary-Treasurer. Fees consist of a nonrefundable review fee and an initiation and life membership fee, refundable if an application is ultimately unsuccessful.

For every genealogical datum (birth, death, marriage, etc.), the evidence for it must be stated in plain language—often, just a couple of words will suffice, such as “marriage record” or “death certificate.” For early generations, the nature of the evidence will vary widely: An *inquisitio post mortem* for someone's death date, for example. There is no required format for stating the nature of the evidence and no required citation format for citing where the evidence is found. One should simply be clear and consistent.

In every generation (except that of the monarch), the first evidence footnote for that generation corresponds to the line carrier's name. This first evidence field should include a statement of the evidence that the line carrier is the child of the next earlier line carrier. In a modern generation, one might say, for example, that the death certificate names the line carrier's parents. The death

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certificate would again be cited on a lower line as the evidence for the line carrier's date and place of death. To prove filiation in a medieval generation, one might note that the person succeeded a parent to a peerage title, citing the appropriate entries in the *Complete Peerage*; or was named in a parent's will; or some other brief statement of the basis for the deduction.

If it is necessary to summarize *indirect* evidence of filiation, or of any genealogical detail, in a proof statement, this may be done in the evidence line if one or two sentences suffice. If more space is needed, a proof argument on its own page should be briefly cited and included in sequential order in the evidence dossier, along with copies of anything cited in it.

Any secondary source used must *identify the evidence that supports a genealogical statement* (birth, death, or marriage, place or date, or parent-to-child relationship). The evidence so identified in the secondary source should be stated, in words, in the appropriate evidence line on the application, along with a citation to the page of the source. A fact is not sufficiently documented in a secondary source if that source includes a sketch stating many facts followed by a group of undifferentiated citations: for each fact, one must find the appropriate piece of evidence and identify it.

Just as there is no list of pre-approved gateway ancestors or pre-approved generations, there is no list of pre-approved sources of evidence (primary or secondary). Some family histories and compiled genealogies identify and discuss the evidence sufficient to establish facts; if so, they can be cited and the evidence as identified in them can be mentioned in the evidence lines. Many typical compilations of pre-modern genealogical lines do not meet this standard for documentation and cannot be cited alone as the sole support of statements in an application. This includes reference works accepted as standard in other hereditary societies, including Douglas Richardson's *Royal Ancestry* or Frederick Lewis Weis's *Ancestral Roots* or Gary Boyd Roberts's *Royal Descents*. Richardson's *Royal Ancestry* cites primary and secondary sources all together for each generation, but specific evidence is not identified to support individual facts (birth, marriage, death) nor proof of filiation from one generation to the next. We must examine the sources cited in these compendia to identify the basis (direct evidence or deduction from indirect evidence) for each fact and filiation in an ancestral line.

The Descendants' application process is designed to be exacting, but it is educational. It is also entirely within our mission that it also may be a collaborative experience. Since research meeting the necessary standard on royal lines above many gateway ancestors is not conveniently available in accessible

compendia, the genealogical officers are prepared to identify lineage papers approved in or after 2013 (which use newer, more detailed forms) using the same lines. With permission of current members, these papers, including evidence, may be shared with applicants seeking to join on shared generations of the same line. Current members who so desire may be put in contact with applicants for consultation on their shared lines.

Applications by close kin of current or deceased members are welcomed. However, each application requires completion of the current lineage form including all generations from the king to the new applicant. For close kin of members (living or deceased) who seek to join, the Heralds-Genealogists will share copies of the lineage papers and evidence documents (if available) of their kin. (Unfortunately, for some members who joined before 2013, only the lineage papers are now available in the Descendants' archive, but no evidence documents.)

Lineage papers of members who joined before 2013, however, are usually insufficient to meet the Descendants' current genealogical standard. In such cases, additional research will be required. In some such cases, a newer lineage paper on file (not from close kin) may include fuller research on, say, the same gateway ancestor. If relevant recent lineage papers are available (pending permission from current members), they may be shared, and in some cases, members who share the same gateway line may be available for consultation with new applicants.

Some current or deceased former members joined on lines which new scholarship has shown to be insufficient to meet the Genealogical Proof Standard. On a case-by-case basis, Herald-Genealogists are willing to consult with such members or their close kin also seeking to join, to identify possible qualifying lines which may meet the standard.

Kings and Bastards—Which Bastards Qualify?

Which bastards are acceptable as qualifying ancestors for joining the Society? There are different ways to explore this question.

The name of the society—“Descendants of Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain”—seems gendered. The fact is that among scholarly catalogues of known illegitimate children of sovereigns in Britain, there are no known bastard children of female sovereigns, nor any known bastards of queen consorts, at least born to those while holding the position of queen. But membership extends to descendants not only of sovereigns’ bastard children, but of the bastard children of children or grandchildren of a sovereign. Most known royal parents of such bastard children are men, but not all. To make it clear that descent paths through royal women are accepted, the constitutional language of the Society was revised slightly in 2006 to encompass descent from any “illegitimate child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of a king of England, Scotland, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom.” The best-known daughter or granddaughter of a monarch to bear an illegitimate child is Constance, Countess of Gloucester (ca. 1374–1416), a granddaughter of King Edward III. She bore a daughter, Eleanor Holand, from a liaison with Edmund Holand, Earl of Kent. Eleanor has traceable descents to American immigrants; applicants through Constance’s bastard daughter, Eleanor, are most welcome.

WALES, WESSEX, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM: Our society’s earliest articulation of qualifying sovereigns of “Britain” included those reigning in England and Scotland, but conceptually there is no bar to enrolling descendants of more modern sovereigns, after 1707, when “Great Britain” came into use, or even after 1801, when “United Kingdom” came into use. These two formal names, therefore, have been added to our statement of criteria quoted above. Going back in time in the earlier Middle Ages, however, raises a different conceptual difficulty. The coalescence of definitions of legitimacy and illegitimacy, related to the concept of sacramental Christian marriage in Western Europe, is now generally recognized as, in many ways, a twelfth-century innovation. The Descendants, therefore, do not consider lines from children of sovereigns before the twelfth century as suitable for membership. This includes the well-known line of descent from King Harold II Godwinson (defeated at Hastings, 1066), through Gytha, daughter of his union with Eadgifu “Swann nhesce” (“Swan-neck”), disparaged by Norman churchmen as “contracted in the Danish fashion” (*more danico*) and illegitimate or bigamous—but not, by other contemporaries, considered to contravene social norms. Lines of descent from

Gytha were previously accepted for membership in the Descendants but are no longer, for this reason. Similarly, some children of sovereign princes of Wales, even later than the twelfth century, who have been considered by some writers to have been illegitimate, are also not accepted as qualifying bastards for the Descendants. In Wales, the concept of illegitimacy remained alien for generations because (as readers of Ellis Peters's *Brother Cadfael* mysteries should know) this Christian and English social and legal custom contravened centuries of established Welsh social and legal norms.

LEGITIMATIO PER MATRIMONIUM SUBSEQUENS: One famous set of royal bastards are the children of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his longtime mistress, Katherine Roet, who bore him four children surnamed Beaufort, all legitimated by Papal dispensation after his marriage to her, years after the children were born. Lee Sheppard, in his 1974 article on the Descendants, noted that the Beaufort children, and all royal bastards legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents (in Latin, *legitimatio per matrimonium subsequens*), also found among children of the late medieval Scottish kings, are not to be used for membership lines by the Descendants.³²

FREQUENTLY-ENCOUNTERED BASTARDS: Lee Sheppard mentioned some of the most frequently claimed bastards in his article. Fifty years later, these same twelfth- and thirteenth-century royal bastards still account for most approved lines to the Descendants. In order of frequency of use in lineages, the “biggest bastards” are:³³

ROBERT OF CAEN, Earl of Gloucester, son of King Henry I of England
 WILLIAM LONGESPÉE, Earl of Salisbury, son of King Henry II of England
 RICHARD [DE CHILHAM], son of King John of England
 REGINALD DE DUNSTANVILLE, Earl of Cornwall, son of King Henry I
 HENRY FITZ HENRY, a Welsh marcher lord, probable son of King Henry I
 ISABEL OF SCOTLAND, daughter of William I the Lion, King of Scots, and wife of Robert de Ros of Helmsley, a Magna Carta surety

³² The anomalous admission in 1991 of a single member under Joan Beaufort, as indexed later in this volume, did not change this longstanding rule.

³³ This list omits one of the most frequently-encountered bastards: Joan, daughter of King John and wife of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, prince of Gwynedd: scholarly questions about the maternity of one or more of her previously presumed children affect her validity as a qualifying bastard.

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Later lines in use by Descendants include fifteenth century and even seventeenth-century bastards. A list of all bastards through whom members have joined is included later in this volume. Some further reading about the history of the concept of royal bastards, and a selection of compendia of British royal bastards, are noted in below in “A Royal Bastards Bibliography.”

Royal Bastard Lines For Descendants of King Edward I and King Edward III

Christopher C. Child

Many who are interested in the Descendants may already be aware of descents from legitimate children of British monarchs – often King Edward I or King Edward III. Secretary-Treasurer and Assistant Herald-Genealogist Christopher C. Child addresses this question with an exploration of legitimate and illegitimate descents from the Plantagenet kings. This is adapted from a Descendants webinar given by Assistant Herald-Genealogists Darcie Hind Posz and Christopher C. Child on 18 November 2025.

Questions about which bastards qualify for the Descendants naturally lead to a systematic examination of bastards in the ancestry of medieval British kings. All English monarchs through King Edward III do not have known descents from prior royal bastards meeting Descendants criteria. All English monarchs since Richard II and all Scottish monarchs since Robert the Bruce (Robert I, King of Scotland) do have descents from qualified British royal bastards.

The question often asked by those who descend from King Edward I (1239–1307) or King Edward III (1312–1377)—both of whom have many lines of descendants through *legitimate* children, but none through any *illegitimate* children—is, how can their descendants qualify for the Royal Bastards? For the descendants of King Edward III, his wife, Philippa of Hainault, does not provide a solution, since, like her husband, she has no known British royal bastards in her ancestry. Relatively quickly, however, all descendants of King Edward III acquire descents from earlier British royal bastards, as the chart opposite shows.

For King Edward's eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, his wife Joan, Countess of Kent, descends from a bastard of King John. Their son King Richard II thus became the first English king descending from a British royal bastard. Although Richard II had no children, there are numerous descendants of his mother, Joan, Countess of Kent, through children of her earlier marriage.

Edward III's sons Lionel of Antwerp and Thomas of Woodstock both married women descended from bastards of Henry I. Edward's daughter Isabella's only surviving child with issue was Marie de Coucy, whose husband also descended from a bastard of Henry I. Edmund of Langley's son Richard of Conisburgh married a great-granddaughter of Lionel of Antwerp, so she

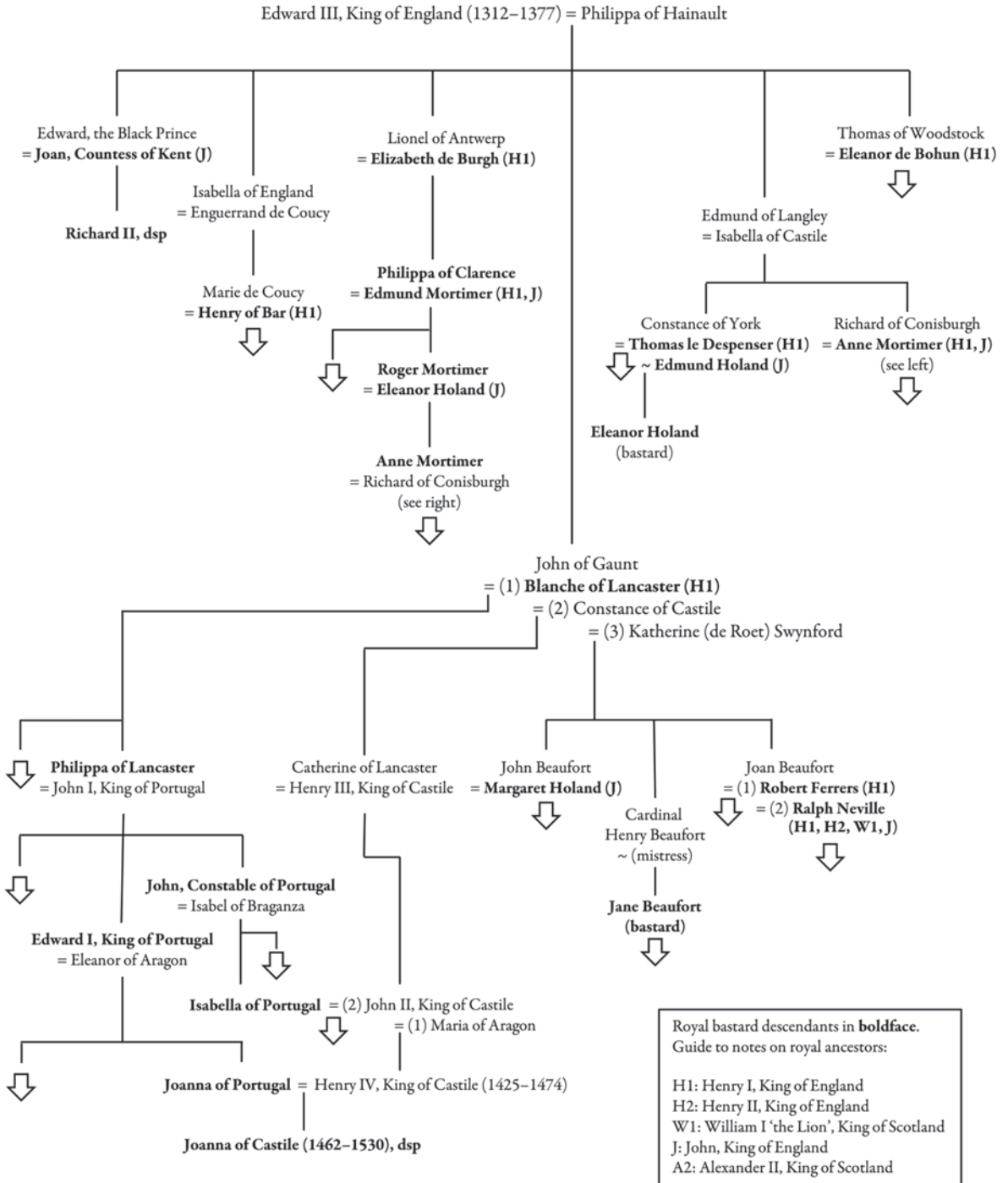
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descended from a bastard of Henry I, as well as bastards of King John through her other ancestry. For Edmund's daughter Constance, her husband Thomas le Despencer descended from a bastard of Henry I, and Constance also had a bastard daughter, Eleanor, by Edmund Holand. Edmund Holand, as a grandson of Joan, Countess of Kent, descends from a bastard of King John, but Eleanor Holand herself qualified for the Descendants as the bastard of a grandchild of a king. Her case is the only known situation where the qualified parent of such a bastard is a royal woman.

John of Gaunt's first wife, Blanche of Lancaster, descends from a bastard of King Henry I, so all descendants from that marriage have qualifying lines. Descendants of John's next two marriages, however, do not have such lines through their mothers. John of Gaunt's four Beaufort children by Katherine de Roet, while born illegitimate during John's second marriage, were later legitimized. Applications to the Descendants have been explicitly disallowed through the Beauforts, or through any royal bastards legitimated in this way. But the three Beaufort children with issue each pick up such lines: John Beaufort's wife Margaret Holand was also a grandchild of Joan, Countess of Kent, and thus a descendant of a bastard of King John. Joan Beaufort married twice; her first husband Robert Ferrers descends from a bastard of Henry I, while her second husband Ralph Neville descends from bastards of four kings—Henry I, Henry II, William the Lion, and John. Henry Beaufort, Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester, had one illegitimate child, Jane Beaufort. While Jane's maternity is uncertain, she, like her cousin Eleanor Holand, qualifies as an illegitimate child of a grandchild of a king—irrespective of Jane's father Cardinal Beaufort's own illegitimate birth and legitimization.

For the descendants of John of Gaunt by his second marriage, royal bastard descents are more remote. His only surviving child from that marriage became Queen of Castile. However, subsequent bastard marriages are via cousin marriages with descendants of John's daughter from his first marriage who became Queen of Portugal. Through these Castilian-Portuguese intermarriages, all descendants of John of Gaunt have qualifying British royal bastard ancestry

Descendants of King Edward III with British Royal Bastard Ancestry



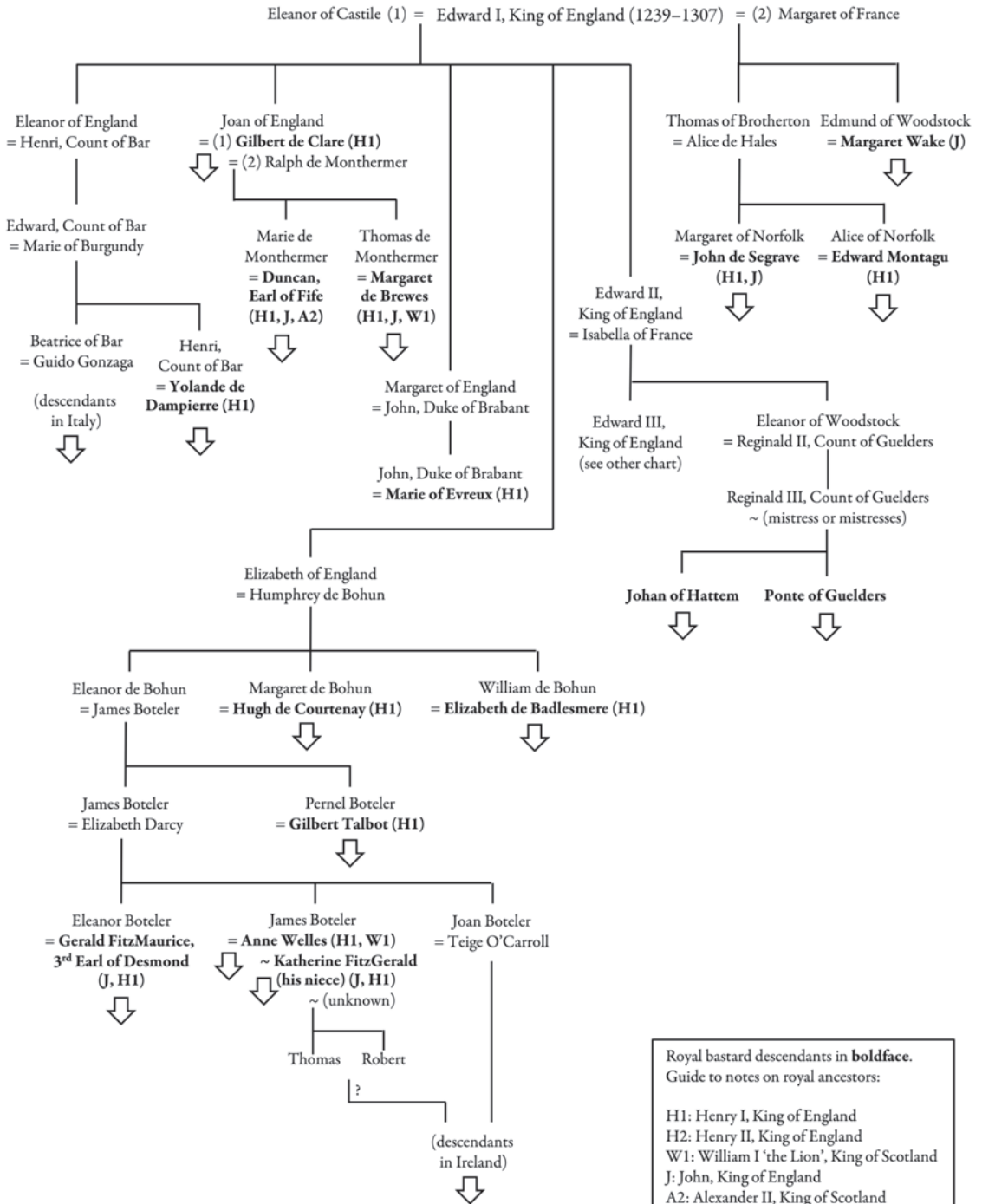
after five generations. Only after five generations, then, do all of Edward III's descendants have descents from prior British royal bastards.

Most descendants of Edward III's grandfather King Edward I also picked up descents from prior British royal bastards—but not all of them. Most gateway American immigrants with Edward I as their most recent royal ancestor, however, go through Edward's daughters Joan and Elizabeth, or his younger sons Thomas and Edmund, *most* of whose descendants readily acquired such lines. For Joan of England, her first husband Gilbert de Clare descends from a bastard of Henry I, while the children of her second marriage likewise marry spouses with bastards in their ancestry (although I think all American gateway descendants of Joan descend from her first marriage). One of Joan's children by her second marriage, Marie de Monthermer, married a man with descents from bastards not only of Henry I and John, but also of King Alexander II of Scotland—the only such descent noted in these charts.

Edward I's son Edmund of Woodstock married Margaret Wake, who descends from a bastard of King John. Their daughter was Joan, Countess of Kent, discussed above with relation to descendants of Edward III. For Edward I's son Thomas of Brotherton, his daughters Margaret and Alice each marry men with royal bastards in their ancestry—back to Henry I for both, as well as John for Margaret's husband, John de Segrave.

For Elizabeth of England, while most of her gateway descendants will qualify, there is a branch of her descendants for whom royal bastard ancestry cannot easily be found. Two of her children, Margaret and William de Bohun, each marry a spouse with a bastard descent from Henry I. Her daughter Eleanor de Bohun's daughter Pernel Boteler's husband also descends from a bastard of Henry I. Eleanor's son James Boteler had three children with issue; of these, Eleanor and James both had spouses with descents from either John, Henry I, or William the Lion. James Boteler also has illegitimate children with his own niece, Katherine FitzGerald, the daughter of his sister Eleanor, plus at least two other bastard sons of unknown maternity. For the elder James Boteler's daughter Joan, her spouse does not have traceable ancestry to a British royal bastard, and the family at this point is firmly in Ireland. There are some intermarriages between Joan's and her brother James's legitimate descendants. Other than those, there are some Irish descendants of Joan (and perhaps some of James's illegitimate sons of unknown maternity) for whom I could not find any qualified British royal bastards in their ancestry.

Descendants of King Edward I with British Royal Bastard Ancestry



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For Edward I's daughter Eleanor, one grandchild married a descendant of a bastard of Henry I, while the other married an Italian. Their descendants go to Italy, again likely marrying into families without British royal bastards in their ancestry. For Edward I's daughter Margaret, her son John's wife descends from a bastard of Henry I.

The last child of Edward I to account for is King Edward II. His descendants, other than King Edward III, already covered above, are through his daughter Eleanor of Woodstock. She moved to the Netherlands; her only surviving child, Reginald, Count of Guelders, had only *illegitimate* children, who were therefore qualifying ancestors for the Descendants in their own right, as bastards of a grandchild of a British monarch.

All descendants of Edward I, therefore, have qualifying lines of descent from earlier British royal bastards in their ancestry—except for the stray Italian and Irish descendant lines shown in this chart.

Gateway Ancestors and the Genealogical Proof Standard

GATEWAY ANCESTORS: A gateway ancestor is a person who transmits traceable ancestry from one ancestral population to descendants in another population, separated by some social or demographic divide or physical distance. A gateway, therefore, adds a new set of ancestors to his or her descendants in the new population. For example, every immigrant from one country to another is a potential gateway, if his or her descendants can then trace ancestry in the first country. Gateways can also occur within a single geographic area, when someone moves from one distinct social group into another, across relatively distinct religious, economic or racial barriers.

In American genealogy, the term “gateway ancestor” is most often used for immigrants, colonial or more recent, who provide their descendants in the United States with significant traceable ancestry in the Old World. While (almost) all of us descend from numerous immigrants, only those whose ancestry is known and traceable can be considered gateways. More narrowly, the term is used in the Americas to distinguish immigrants with traceable lines to royal ancestry in England or Continental Europe. For example, some English colonial immigrants of the seventeenth century have their ancestries traceable for three or four generations in a merchant or yeoman family, back to the beginning of parish registers in the sixteenth century—but no further. Since these are pathways only to limited additional ancestry, the term “gateway” is familiarly only used for those whose ancestry includes gentry, baronial, and ultimately royal lines.

Such gateways have been the keys to qualify for certain hereditary societies as far back as the 19th century. Compendia of such immigrant gateway ancestors, usually with lines sketched from medieval kings to modern descendants, have been published since the 1880s—in books with widely varied degrees of quality. (See “A Royal Descents Bibliography,” below.)

Traditionally in American genealogy, the immigrant founder of an American family has been susceptible to mythologizing. Many a founder of a colonial family has been identified as the son (or daughter) of a socially prominent or gentry family of the same name—sometimes with no evidence, sometimes with insufficient evidence. For this reason, the generational link connecting an immigrant ancestor to a parental family in the Old World is ordinarily the most important generation to examine when considering the soundness of a royal line.

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Gateways are listed in many places. One such place is the American royal-descent compendia, from Browning in the 1880s to Richardson and Roberts from the 1990s to the 2020s (see “A Royal Descents Bibliography”). Gateways can be found in genealogical databases online, including Wikitree (where their entry may be accompanied by analytical summary or discussion, but not always), the FamilySearch tree (where there is no built-in provision to foreground any discussion), and other sites. The disadvantage of almost all gateway lists and even most compendia entries, is that the evidence for the gateway’s identification is not discussed, even if sources are cited. If sources are cited, the most important sources—with discussions of the evidence—are not always those cited most prominently.

Gateway lines are discussed individually in articles in genealogical journals or, sometimes, book-length monographs. Some sound analytical discussions of gateways are published only online in blogs or stand-alone websites. The advantage of individual treatments is always that the evidence is placed front-and-center where it can be evaluated—a key component of the Genealogical Proof Standard.

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., in his 1974 article on the Royal Bastards (reprinted at the beginning of this book), included a list of colonial immigrant gateways through whom royal lines had been traced. Sheppard’s 1974 list is reprinted in this book with no alteration, though several names on the list have since either been disproved or are now recognized to be insufficiently proved.

A newer list of gateway ancestors has been online since 2022 on the website of the Hereditary Society Community.¹ This is a list only of gateway ancestors who have been used in connection with applications to certain hereditary societies—including the Royal Bastards—examined and approved since 2015 by Nathaniel Lane Taylor or Nathan W. Murphy. Even this list is of limited value, since perfectly supportable gateways not connected to applications since before 2015 are not listed; and, of course, it is only a list: there is no summary of evidence nor citations to such, with each name. Even with such a list, there is no guarantee that entries on it, even if recently reviewed, might, on fresh examination, be considered insufficiently supported for future use.

CATEGORIES OF GATEWAY ANCESTORS: It is helpful to consider conceptual categories of gateway ancestors, considering the strength of the evidence

¹ “Gateway Ancestors,” Hereditary Society Community website (<https://hereditary.us/gateway-ancestor>), accessed 18 Nov. 2025.

supporting the identification of their ancestry. Gateways, and their lines of descent from royalty, may be:

- proved by direct confirmatory evidence
- proved upon analysis of indirect (or “circumstantial”) evidence
- “underproven”—claimed, with some indirect evidence, but insufficient
- claimed, but examination finds *no* discernible evidence (“name’s-the-same”)
- disproved: once claimed, but shown by evidence to be incorrect

Of these categories, the first two would, in essence, meet the Genealogical Proof Standard, either on the basis of direct confirmatory evidence, or a thorough analysis of indirect evidence. The bottom three categories represent claimed gateways which no hereditary society should entertain. It should be noted that a *disproof* of a claimed gateway (replacement of a claimed ancestry with a proved, distinct ancestry) is relatively rare. Disproof is not necessary to cast a claimed gateway into doubt.

The middle category is perhaps the most pernicious. Called “underproven,” a term coined by past President Henry Hoff, this represents a broad range of cases where some indirect evidence (beyond just “name’s the same”) may have been found, but that evidence is defective when measured against the process requirements of the genealogical proof standard, and/or insufficient, when fully assessed, to persuade a disinterested genealogist that the conclusion meets an objectively determined degree of confidence (such as “clear and convincing”). Such cases (along with those for which there is no evidence at all) are sometimes passionately argued by descendants.²

THE GENEALOGICAL PROOF STANDARD: The Genealogical Proof Standard, introduced in 2000,³ is now generally recognized by most genealogists, accredited or not, who have built their skills in the past twenty-five years. The proof standard defines a process to be followed more than an objectively measurable

² On gateway ancestors and their descendants, it is worth remembering an observation of Victorian heraldist Arthur Fox-Davies: “I cannot believe, and do not believe for one moment, any man’s account of his own family, or take his word concerning them. No matter how truthful a man may be, his probity never seems to have stability on that one point”(Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *Armorial Families: . . . A Directory of Some Gentlemen of Coat-Armour*, 1st ed. [Edinburgh, 1895], xvi).

³ First published in *BCG Genealogical Standards Manual* (2000); revised in successor publications and editions, most significantly in 2014 and 2021.

degree of confidence in conclusions. The standard, as currently articulated by the Board for Certification of Genealogists, is as follows:

“To reach a sound conclusion, we need to meet all five components of the [Genealogical Proof Standard:]

1. Reasonably exhaustive research.
2. Complete and accurate source citations.
3. Thorough analysis and correlation.
4. Resolution of conflicting evidence.
5. Soundly written conclusion based on the strongest evidence.”⁴

These five tenets are explored in *Genealogy Standards*, 2nd edition revised (2021), where they are mapped onto a longer list of individual standards treating research methods, documentation standards, standards for writing conclusions and reports, and, of special relevance to determining degree of confidence in conclusions from indirect evidence, “standards for reasoning from evidence.”⁵

For those looking through the lens of genealogical compendia at premodern generations, especially the generation of the gateway ancestor itself, but more generally in all generations from the gateway back to a medieval qualifying ancestor, the most important elements of the five-point Genealogical Proof Standard are “Thorough analysis and correlation” (3), “Resolution of conflicting evidence” (4), and “Soundly written conclusion based on the strongest evidence” (5). From these phrases, it will be clear that the presentation of gateways and their ancestral lines in most compendiums does not meet this standard. If there is no mention of the nature of the evidence at all, there is no presentation of “analysis and correlation” of evidence and no “soundly written conclusion.”

This disconnect is the basis for the criterion in the Royal Bastards, that lineages compiled for admission—and we contend, more generally among hereditary societies—should include a concise statement of the evidentiary basis for linking each generation to the next, in every qualifying lineage. With experience and practice, this could become commonplace and not particularly

⁴ Board for Certification of Genealogists, “Ethics-Standards” (<https://bcgcertification.org/ethics-standards>), accessed 18 Nov. 2025, citing Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards*, 2d ed. revised (2021).

⁵ A useful tool categorizing numbered genealogy standards is “Genealogy Standards Comparison Chart: New Versus Old Standards” available on the BCG website, linked from “Ethics & Standards” > “Evolving standards from 1997 to 2014” (accessed 18 Nov. 2025).

onerous. It can also help every hereditary society member to recognize the value of the approach embodied in the Genealogical Proof Standard, whether compiling an American lineage spanning two centuries, or a pre-colonial lineage spanning eight centuries.

SAMPLE GATEWAYS. In this space it seems appropriate to mention just a few gateways—and the evidence on which their identification rests. These gateways have, for various reasons, been recently examined; short summaries of evidence are offered as examples to illustrate some of the points of evidence discussed above. (This is *not* an exhaustive list.)

WALTER ASTON (d. 1656) of Charles City Co., Virginia. Presumed for more than a century to be Walter, son of Walter Aston originally of Longdon, Staffordshire, named in a pedigree in the visitation of London of 1633–35, and there shown to derive from a gentry family with traceable royal descents. In 2001, a disproof of this presumption was published, based on a probate record implying that Walter, son of Walter Aston of Longdon, died in 1647—when the Virginia man was still living. Further research in 2017 revealed that, although it had been ruled out as too implausible in 2001, there were in fact two father-son pairs named Walter Aston living in Longnor at different times in this generation; the 1647 probate record referred to the pair who were not the pair in the 1633–35 visitation of London pedigree. With new evidence, including the will and grave inscription of the Virginia immigrant’s father, Aston’s old, presumed identity and royal descent were ultimately proved.⁶

GEORGE ELKINGTON (d. 1713) of Burlington Co., New Jersey. The immigrant’s birthplace (in England) and parentage are proved by an affidavit of a long-time associate after his death. The immigrant’s paternal grandfather was a blacksmith and the immigrant’s paternal grandmother was a member of an old gentry family, whose ancestry was traced by Col. Charles Hansen in a detailed article published in 1987. Baronial connections traced by Hansen led back to a fourteenth-century knightly couple, Sir Warin Trussel and his wife, Maud. Col. Hansen expressed

⁶ Paul C. Reed, “The False English Origin of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter¹ Aston of Charles City County, Virginia,” *The American Genealogist* (TAG) 76 (2001), 234–36; Paul C. Reed and Nathan W. Murphy, “Restoring the Ancestry of Walter¹ Aston of Charles City County, Virginia,” TAG 89 (2017), 1–20.

agnosticism about Maud's identity, given variously in secondary sources,⁷ while her identity and ancestry (with royal descents) have been presented in various compendia without comment.⁸ A recent review of the evidence for Maud's identity and divergent treatment in secondary sources has confirmed the compendium's assertions and therefore the royal descent.⁹

FRANCIS EPES (d. by 1674) of Charles City Co., Virginia. His immediate ancestry within minor gentry families in Kent was published in 1992.¹⁰ Slight discrepancies concerning his maternal ancestors in the Fisher, Sandes, and Town families had not suggested a fruitful avenue for pursuit of earlier ancestors. In 2023, an analytical article by Nathan W. Murphy, based in part on interpretation of an array of armorial stained glass in the church of Nettlestead, Kent, offered the conclusion that the window shows different genealogical connections of the Cheyne family of Sheppey, Kent, including evidence of the Cheyne-Town connection providing Epes with a royal descent through the Cheynes.¹¹

COL. SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD (d. bef. 1654) of Northumberland Co., Virginia. A Cavalier soldier under King Charles I who was well known (indeed notorious) in his own lifetime,¹² record of his exile to Virginia in 1649 (with his second wife and their children) as a disgraced Royalist was published in Virginia in 1909.¹³ Proof of the death in Virginia both of Lunsford and his second wife, by 11 Jan. 1654, was published only in 1987, from another administrative record showing that his surviving children by his second wife returned to England,¹⁴ while his third wife, whom he married in Virginia, survived him, with issue, and remained here. A pedigree compiled about 1658 (near-contemporary to the relevant generations) and published in 1837 confirms Lunsford's immediate ancestry including alliances with baronial families providing an uncontroversial royal

⁷ Charles M. Hansen, "The Barons of Wodhull with Observations on the Ancestry of George Elkinton, Emigrant to New Jersey," *The Genealogist* 7-8 (1986-87), 4-126, at p. 117, note 639; see also addenda, *The Genealogist* 10 (1989), 162, 165 n. 59.

⁸ Douglas Richardson, *Royal Ancestry*, 5 vols. (2013), 4:541-543.

⁹ Nathaniel L. Taylor, "The St. Philibert Sisters: Documenting Long-Presumed Medieval Identities" (unpublished).

¹⁰ John Frederick Dorman, *Ancestors and Descendants of Francis Epes I of Virginia* (1992).

¹¹ Nathan W. Murphy, "The Parentage of Joan, Wife of Thomas Town (d. 1422-1424)" (unpublished).

¹² Mark Stoye, "The Cannibal Cavalier: Sir Thomas Lunsford and the Fashioning of the Royalist Archetype," *Historical Journal* 59 (2016), 293-317.

¹³ "Virginia in 1641-49," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 17(1909): 19, citing *Interregnum Entry Book*, vol. 90, p. 601.

¹⁴ Peter Wilson Coldham, *Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1660* (Baltimore, 1987), 269.

descent.¹⁵ Annotations to this pedigree, as published in the nineteenth century, present an unsolved mystery: a Sir Thomas Lunsford, calling himself a baronet, of Tooting Graveny, Surrey, England, made a will in 1689 which was proved in 1691. At least in nineteenth-century England, this testator was erroneously believed to be the same man as the sometime Virginia exile. Exploration of this 1689 doppelgänger may further illuminate the career and connections of Sir Thomas Lunsford. The episode reveals just how tenuous our genealogical understanding even of people famous in their own lifetimes may be.

JOHN, STEPHEN, AND WILLIAM SANBORN/SAMBORNE of Hampton, New Hampshire. These brothers were long known to be maternal grandsons of a prominent Puritan clergyman, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, but the identity of their father remained elusive. A re-examination of parish registers previously examined by researchers decades ago (where key entries were overlooked), combined with new evidence from other English record sources, resulted in a convincing solution, published by Clifford L. Stott in 2022–2023.¹⁶

REV. WILLIAM SKEPPER (1597–ca. 1646) of Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts. A Cambridge-educated minister from a small gentry family in Lincolnshire, his immediate ancestry was published in 1920 by Winifred L. Holman and is cemented by the indirect evidence of the agreement of his baptismal record with his matriculation record at Cambridge at the appropriate age, and that, as a minister, he was made vicar of Thorpe-in-Marsh, Lincolnshire (serving there before going to New England), on the nomination of his own mother, Mary Skepper, who held the advowson.¹⁷ A royal line was identified in 1994 through a gentry gateway higher up in the line—his paternal grandmother, Joan (Ledgard) (Skepper) Townley, who is positively identified by visitation pedigrees of her Yorkshire gentry family made in her own lifetime.¹⁸

¹⁵ “Pedigree of the Family of Lunsford.” *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* 4 (1837), 139–56.

¹⁶ Clifford L. Stott, “The English Ancestry and Royal Descent of John, Stephen, and William Sanborn/Samborne of Hampton, New Hampshire,” TAG 92 (2022–25), 1–16, 125–36, 206–16.

¹⁷ Mary Lovering Holman, “The Skepper Family,” TAG 20 (1943), 77–85.

¹⁸ James L. Hansen, “The Ancestry of Joan Legard, Grandmother of the Rev. William1 Skepper of Boston, Massachusetts,” TAG 69 (1994), 129–39.

A Royal Bastards Bibliography

Of the various works written about British royal bastards specifically, or about the social phenomenon of royal bastards generally, the following are commonly encountered or of great value:

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., “Royal Bye-Blows,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 119 (1965):94–102; 121(1967):185–191, 232–234; 122(1968):265–274. This set of articles by the Royal Bastards’ founder begins modern literature on English royal bastards, with special notice paid to those who have traceable descendants into the modern era.

Chris Given-Wilson and Alice Curteis, *The Royal Bastards of Medieval England* (Routledge, 1984). This now-aging English book superseded Sheppard’s articles in an American journal. It catalogues the known bastards of the English kings from the Norman Conquest to end of the fifteenth century. Neither this work nor Sheppard’s systematically documents the bastards or their families to a current genealogical standard.

Kathleen Thompson, “Affairs of State: The Illegitimate Children of Henry I,” *Journal of Medieval History* 29 (2003), 129–51. A detailed case study not only advancing the state of genealogical knowledge about several of Henry I’s numerous bastards (on whom see Appendix D to volume XI of *Complete Peerage*, revised edition) but also synthesizing the *use* of Henry I’s bastards in the social and political landscape of the Anglo-Norman empire. A precursor to the larger studies by Sara McDougall and Susan Marshall.

William Addams Reitwiesner, “The Children of Joan, Princess of North Wales,” *The Genealogist* 1 (1980), 80–95; corrigenda: 1 (1980), 258; 4 (1983), 265–66. A case study relating both to assessment of evidence for the maternity of specific children (in popularly traced lines), and to the consequences of distinct understandings of bastardy in English and Welsh social traditions.

Robert Bartlett, *Blood Royal: Dynastic Politics in Medieval Europe* (Cambridge, 2020). A thematic overview of social and political aspects of royal dynasties as they evolved in the Middle Ages, sketching the political, religious, and social contexts of ruling families in the centuries in which sacramental Christian marriage, and its correlating concepts of legitimacy and illegitimacy developed.

Peter Beauclerk-Dewar and Roger Powell, *Royal Bastards: Illegitimate Children of the British Royal Family* (The History Press, 2006). This chatty book carries the bastard roster forward from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, with more salacious details than in Given-Wilson and Curteis.

Sarah-Beth Watkins, *Charles II's Illegitimate Children: Royal Bastards* (Pen and Sword, 2023). This newest book on this shelf explores Charles II's fifteen known illegitimate children in nine chapters. (This ground also covered, more briefly, by Beauclerk-Dewar and Powell; both works are designed for popular readership; neither is systematically documented to a modern genealogical standard.)

Sara McDougall, *Royal Bastards: The Birth of Illegitimacy, 800–1230* (Oxford, 2017). A careful book focusing on the key generations in which the ecclesiastical definition of legitimacy evolved, with key examples from Iberia, the Norman world, and the Crusader kingdoms.

Susan Marshall, *Illegitimacy in Medieval Scotland, 1100–1500* (Boydell, 2021). A book which carries the story of the evolution of concepts of legitimacy and bastardy, as explored by McDougall (above), forward in great depth in one important centralized monarchy, the kingdom of Scotland, with special attention to the “Great Cause”—the Scottish royal succession competition of 1291—as a watershed moment.

James Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage: Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom*, 9 volumes (Edinburgh, 1904–1914). This important compendium is relevant to this bibliography for the specific reason that unlike the case of its counterpart *The Complete Peerage* (on which see “Royal Descents Bibliography”), in this work, the compiler sought to identify bastard children of each head-of-sketch—and the compilation begins with a genealogy of all Scottish monarchs since Malcolm Ceanmór (d. 1093).

A Royal Descents Bibliography

Compendia of royal genealogy begin in the early modern period as reference works of a general historical nature (represented here by the first two entries). Only in the nineteenth century did compilations take notice of the phenomenon of multi-generation descents from remote royalty to ordinary modern families.

Jakob Wilhelm Imhoff, *Regum Pariumque Magnae Britanniae Historia Genealogica* (Nürnberg, 1690). A genealogy of British royal and noble families, entirely in Latin. Imhoff, the founder of systematic genealogical reference publication in early modern Europe, compiled similar books of German, French, and Portuguese royal families, many of which were drawn on for the English compilation by James Anderson (see next). Imhoff and his work is explored by Markus Friedrich in *The Maker of Pedigrees: Jakob Wilhelm Imhoff and the Meanings of Genealogy in Early Modern Europe* (Johns Hopkins, 2023).

James Anderson, *Genealogies: or the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes from Adam to these Times* (London, 1732). For generations this was the leading reference work in English on both British and other European royalty and some other elite families.

G. E. Cokayne, Vicary Gibbs, et al. *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, or Dormant*, revised edition, 14 vols. (1910–1998). Despite its limitations—it treats only the holders of peerages, not their children, and it is not perfectly consistent in thoroughness of citations—this is still the paradigmatic reference work for baronial English families of the medieval and early modern periods and therefore very useful for “peerage” generations of royal-to-ordinary lines of descent. Its narrative sketches of each holder of each peerage title are generally footnoted with concise reference to probative evidence. All volumes now available freely on FamilySearch.

David Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage: Founded on Wood’s Edition of Sir Robert Douglas’s Peerage of Scotland, Containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom*, 11 vols. (Edinburgh, 1904–1914). Along with Complete Peerage, cited above, this work can be very useful for fleshing out details of royal-to-ordinary lines of descent in late medieval Scotland. It does not, however, meet as consistent a standard as Complete Peerage in citing primary evidence for individual genealogical data. Also, readily available online.

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Charles Edward Long, *Royal Descents: A Genealogical List of the Several Persons Entitled to Quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England* (London, 1845). Perhaps the first compilation of royal-to-ordinary descents; many British genealogists do not realize the genre began in Britain, not in the United States.

Charles H. Browning, *Americans of Royal Descent* (Philadelphia, 1883; later editions, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1905, 1911, and 1920). Browning was the father of royal-descent literature in the United States. This volume includes descents from monarchs of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, as well as the Bonaparte dynasty and Indigenous monarchs Powhatan (in modern Virginia) and Osamequin (in modern Rhode Island and Massachusetts).

Melville Henry Massue, called the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, *The Blood Royal of Britain: Being a Roll of the Living Descendants of Edward IV and Henry VII, Kings of England, and James III, King of Scotland* (London, 1903). Subsequent volumes, titled *Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal*, traced descendants of King Edward III. This set, five volumes in all, represents the high-water mark of the publication of royal-to-ordinary descents in England.

Marcellus von Redlich, then Aileen Lewers Langston, J. Orton Buck, and Timothy Field Beard, *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants*, 4 vols. (various imprints, 1941, 1974, 1978, and 1979). While intended to be a critically approved selection of lines, there is little in the way of authoritative evidence cited either in the first or later volumes.

Howard Horace d'Angerville [called Count d'Angerville], *Living Descendants of Blood Royal*, 5 vols. (London, 1959–1970). As in the compilations of von Redlich above, lines are brought down to living persons—hereditary society members—and include some photographs. Occasional sources are cited, but not systematically.

Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty* [later: *Certain*] *Colonists Who Came to New England Between 1623 and 1650* (1950 and later editions down to 2004). This work was revised several times under the direction of Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. and successors. Missing from the fifth and later editions is Weis's introductory commentary pointing out saints, popes, knights of the Bath and Garter, and similar figures of interest.

Gary Boyd Roberts, *Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants to the American Colonies or the United States Who Were Themselves Notable or Left Descendants Notable in American History* (1993; subsequent editions: 600 Immigrants, 2004; 900 Immigrants, 2019). Royal descents are presented with names only (no places and dates) to emphasize bibliographic citations crediting secondary works where such lines were first published. Useful as a bibliography as well as to show kinship clusters of related immigrants. Important, too, is the selection criteria—this work is not limited to seventeenth-century immigrants. It generally, however, omits known gateways who left no descendants.

David Faris, *Plantagenet Ancestry of Seventeenth-Century Colonists: The Descent from the Later Plantagenet Kings of England . . . of Emigrants from England and Wales to the North American Colonies before 1701* (Baltimore, 1996; expanded ed., Boston, 2001). In effect, these are first editions of the works revised and expanded by Douglas Richardson, listed below. This work and its successors by Richardson (below) continue the limitation of gateways who were seventeenth-century immigrants (unlike the compendia by Roberts).

Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry* (2004; 2 vols., 2011); *Magna Carta Ancestry* (2005; 2 vols, 2011); *Royal Ancestry*, 5 vols. (2013). This series of compendia grew from the compendia by Weis and then Faris. A phenomenal amount of work has gone into the expansion of all sketches with biographical details, children, and (sometimes redundant) citations. Two limitations of these works are, first, the lack of attachment of individual details to individual sources as done in *Complete Peerage* sketches (instead, sources are grouped in a block for each generation); and second, the inclusion of some lines or links where indirect evidence is variously interpreted and a consensus may not exist about the validity of an intergenerational link. Nevertheless, these volumes form an invaluable bibliographical and prosopographical reference tool.

Section 3:

Social

Royal Bastards Arms & Badge

The arms and crest of the Royal Bastards were defined in Article III of the society's constitution, adopted before 1958:

"The Arms of the Society shall be: on a shield gules a lion passant or, a canton or charged with two pairs of unicorns' horns in saltire, sinister over dexter, coupé vert, over all a baton sinister sable, inside a bordure wavy vert. Crest: on a knight's helmet reversed antlered proper a ducal coronet or, surmounted by a cuckoo rampant proper. Motto: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"



In his 1974 article on the Bastards, founder Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. wrote at length on the symbolism of arms and crest:

The unicorn, a fabulous beast, is considered a "royal animal," and two are used as supporters of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Since the union of the two kingdoms, the Royal Arms of Great Britain have included one unicorn and one lion. According to mythology, a unicorn may only be captured by a virgin.

The prime ingredient in the ancient formulae for love philters, and later for aphrodisiacs, was ground up unicorn's horn. The basic shield bears the lion of England (originally called a leopard) in the style of its earliest appearance, a single beast, a gold animal charged upon a red shield, for English royalty. The canton is an addition, sometimes, but not often, used to identify an illegitimate connection of the bearer, most often simply used for difference. This one has a suggestive charge: a double cross (the two pairs of unicorns' horns in saltire). The meaning of the double cross must be immediately apparent to most Americans. This one is composed of materials used for making love philters, and the left over the right is suggestive of illegitimacy. The internal top corners of the crosses just touch, forming a diamond, the design (called a lozenge) upon which a maiden displays her arms. (A knight uses the shield.) The baton sinister,

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charged overall, is the symbol most frequently used in England to denote bastardy, but in Scotland the wavy border is more common. We have both in this coat.

The crest includes a reversed knight's helmet, the reversal again denoting bastardy. A knight's helmet would indicate the probable quality of one partner, and the ducal coronet the other. "Putting the horns" on the knight's helmet (perhaps the husband of the lady) is perhaps more suggestive to the American mind, but quite intelligible to the heralds of all nations. Any bird lover knows that one attribute of the cuckoo is to lay its eggs in another bird's nest. The royal unicorns used as supporters have, of course, sacrificed their horns to the alchemist for his love philters. The motto has been appropriated from the Most Noble Order of the Garter as entirely suitable to our worthy purposes.

Mr. Sheppard went on to note that the arms were first "drawn by America's great herald, the late Dr. Harold Bowditch. He was not a member of the Society but was in favor of it. He was very pleased with the heraldry of our coat armour and donated his time and effort to make our four-color membership certificate."

Since 2008, the Society has been using an emblazonment of the arms by the late Romilly Squire, further adapted for digital use by Secretary-Treasurer James R. Terzian. This emblazonment adds several features furthering the winking allusions of the original design: the mantling tasseled with unlocked padlocks (evoking the unhistorical but ubiquitous motif of a locked chastity belt); the helm pierced with breathing holes in the pattern of a 4-leaved clover and its neck adorned with a collar of a black fleece (suggesting both luck and villainy or disapprobation); and finally, in an escrol the *cri-de-guerre vrai prouvé* (proved true). This last element might at first be taken as more in earnest than in jest, but scholars know that even the firmest-seeming genealogical conclusion might be overturned or cast into doubt with new evidence or a more skilled or nuanced interpretation.

The Badge of the Royal Bastards is in the shape of a lozenge and may be blazoned as *sable on a goutte or a baton sinister gules*. Mr. Sheppard also narrated the creation of this badge in his 1974 article:

A recognition badge, suggested by the late Lundie Weathers Barlow and designed by the late Dr. Harold Bowditch, was adopted by the Society in 1960. It may be described, heraldically, as follows: On a field sable, a [goutte] d'or, charged with a baton sinister gules. The badge was originally planned to be a lozenge bearing the above devices, but—because of unavailability of the proper diamond-shaped blanks—the Society settled on circular badges with small ceramic inserts on which the above device was painted and then fired. The [goutte] is a droplet, usually of blood or gold. Thus, we interpret the device as: a black background representing mystery, or acts performed in the dark or secretly. The gold [goutte] indicates royal blood and is surmounted by a baton sinister to indicate bastardy. The color of the baton is red, the color of the Royal Arms of Great Britain.



Since 2020, the badge has been correctly shaped—according to its original conception—as a lozenge and is available for members as an enameled lapel pin or pendant. Of the badge on a roundel, as mentioned in the 1974 article, only a few were ever produced, as cufflinks, which are now collectors' items.

The charge on the Descendants' badge is sometimes mistaken for a spermatozoon. Nevertheless, the goutte—a French word indicating “drop,” as of blood, water, or some other liquid—is a well-known charge

in late medieval heraldry both in Britain and on the Continent. The goutte often appeared in form substantially similar to our emblazonment, many generations before the invention of the microscope. One English example is in a fifteenth-century armorial associated with antiquary Randle Holme. It is shown here from a tracing published in *The Ancestor* in 1902.¹

¹ “A Fifteenth-Century Roll of Arms,” *The Ancestor* 7 (1902), 184–215, at 200 (“Azure three bears’ heads silver between two flanches of silver with drops of gules,” for Thomas Grenfeld.)

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A very fine coat of arms with similar gouttes is found in the *Wappenbuch der Arlberg Bruderschaft*, an armorial of a confraternity from the town of Arlberg in the Tyrolean Alps, painted by Vigil Raber and dated to 1548, now at the Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Weimar, Germany, and available digitally online. In the arms of Jacob Egloff, gouttes sable are ranged along a bend in both the shield and on the wing of the crest.² The appearance of gouttes on a bend sinister in these arms and crest accords perfectly—albeit coincidentally in this case—with the symbolism of the Descendants.



² Vigil Raber, *Wappenbuch der Arlberg Bruderschaft*, p. 309, Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Weimar, Germany.

Memories



Descendants in Washington, D.C., April 2025: Barry Howard, Laurie Aldinger, Nathaniel Taylor (Herald-Genealogist), Patricia Kryder, Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr. (President), Cameo Wood, David von Nirschl.

ROYAL BASTARDS



Descendants at a meeting Order of the Crown of Charlemagne in 2007, Washington, D.C.: David von Nirschl, Barry Howard, Gabrielle Bielenstein, Anthony Hoskins (President), and Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr.



Descendants at a meeting National Society Americans of Royal Descent in
2024 in Chevy Chase, Maryland: David von Nirschl,
Nathaniel Taylor (Herald-Genealogist), Laurie Aldinger,
Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr. (Secretary-Treasurer), Barry Howard.

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Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr. and Secretary-Treasurer
Grahame (“Chips”) Smallwood, 1990s.



Descendants at the open-air meeting in Sonoma, California, April 2007:
President Anthony Hoskins, Secretary-Treasurer James Terzian and
other members with television presenter Jennie Bond and camera crew.

ROYAL BASTARDS



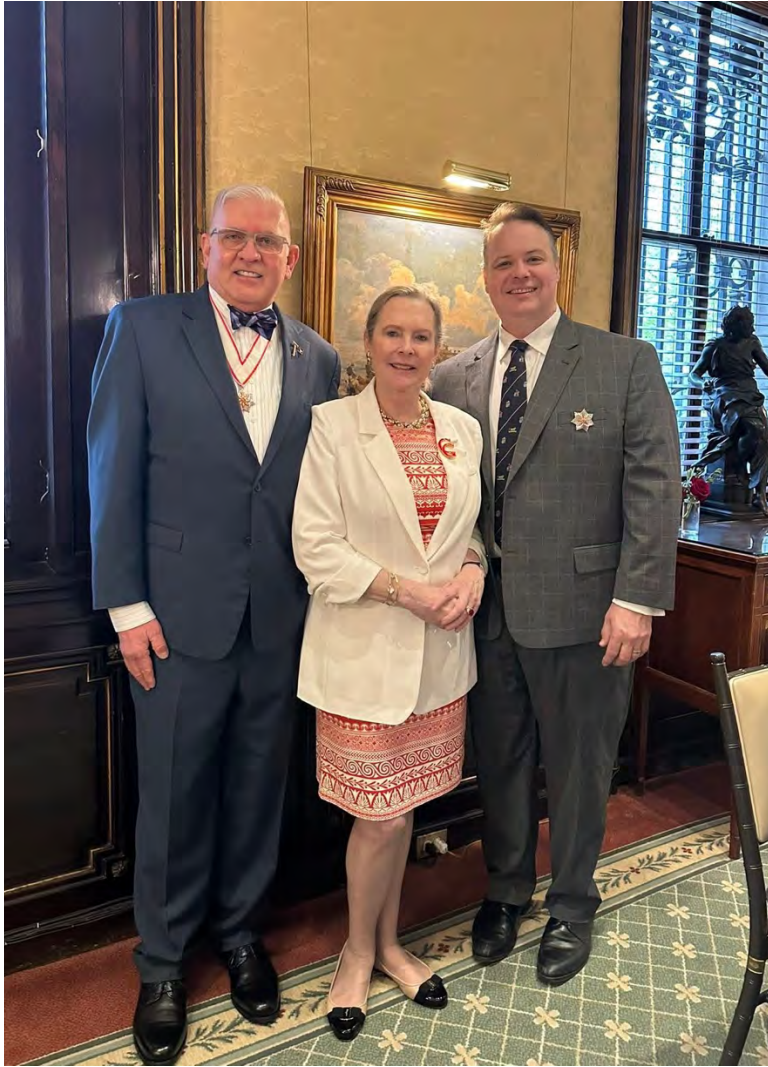
Descendants' open-air meeting in Sonoma, California, April 2007:
Secretary-Treasurer James Terzian discusses a pedigree chart on camera.

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Descendants Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr., Laurie Aldinger,
Lucy Nicol Birch, and Barry Howard.

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President Hardwick Smith Johnson Jr.; Councilors
Brantley Carter Bolling Knowles and Barry Christopher Howard.

Register of Living Members

Living members are listed alphabetically. Members born and residing in the United Kingdom, have no immigrant “gateway” ancestor.

Laurie Ann (Cornwell) Aldinger

#389, Admitted 2021

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

David Alan Alls

#334, Admitted 2004

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Samuel Levis

Priscilla Anne (Scabery) Anderson

#388, Admitted 2020

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: William Clopton

Elizabeth Lloyd (Tilton) Backstrom

#279, Admitted 1991

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Christopher Branch

Jeanette Townsend Barnard

#314, Admitted 1996

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Julia Linden (Robertson) Barnes

#176, Admitted 1981

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Jocelyn Anne Beard

#211, Admitted 1984

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Peter de Vere Beauclerk-Dewar

#345, Admitted 2007

King: Charles II

Bastard: Sir Charles Beauclerk

Gateway: none

Henry Lyman Parsons Beckwith

#209, Admitted 1984

King: Edward I

Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Elizabeth Fraser Bennett

#319, Admitted 1996

King: James II

Bastard: Margaret Stewart

Gateway: George Alexander McKay

Jackson Goodwin Bennett

#316, Admitted 1996

King: James II

Bastard: Margaret Stewart

Gateway: George Alexander McKay

Philip Davies Bennett

#317, Admitted 1996

King: James II

Bastard: Margaret Stewart

Gateway: George Alexander McKay

ROYAL BASTARDS

Brad Lee Bettenhausen

#283, Admitted 1992

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

David Theodore Bettenhausen

#285, Admitted 1992

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

Enid Colleen (Mink) Bettenhausen

#278, Admitted 1991

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

Matthew Robert Bettenhausen

#284, Admitted 1992

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

Lucy Nicol (Peak) Birch, CG

#381, Admitted 2017

King: John

Bastard: Joan of Cornwall

Gateway: Margaret Wyatt

Chuckie Raye Blaney

#390, Admitted 2023

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Arnold Pitman Boecklin

#65, Admitted 1965

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Jean O. Bolenbaker

#261, Admitted 1989

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

William Jamieson Bosanko

#356, Admitted 2007

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

John Anderson Brayton

#194, Admitted 1983

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: William Branch

Donald Joseph Broussard

#358, Admitted 2007

King: Henry I

Bastard: Alice

Gateway: Mathieu d'Amours

Mary Judith Berglund Carmichael

#363, Admitted 2008

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Yale

Rev. Canon Robert Girard Carroon, DD

#184, Admitted 1982

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Randolph Jefferson Cary Jr.

#263, Admitted 1990

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Christopher Branch

William Pinkney Herbert Cary

#264, Admitted 1990

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Christopher Branch

Christopher Challenger Child

#387, Admitted 2020

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Linda Jeanne (Lloyd) Clark

#127, Admitted 1975

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

Robert Edward Holmes Clark

#374, Admitted 2013

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Robert Murel Clark Jr.

#162, Admitted 1979

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Col. Thomas Ligon

J. Blood Coats II

#301, Admitted 1993

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: William Wentworth

George Hudson Ebbett Coggeshall

#232, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: John Alston

John Pennington Coggeshall

#217, Admitted 1985

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Alston

John Thomas Coggeshall

#229, Admitted 1986

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: John Throckmorton

Peter Collin Coggeshall V

#221, Admitted 1985

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: John Throckmorton

Robert Walden Pawley Coggeshall

#228, Admitted 1986

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Alston

Sarah (Perkins) (Geary) Conner

#257, Admitted 1989

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Obadiah Bruen

Frederick Adolphe Faure Cooke Jr.

#325, Admitted 1996

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

William Dickson Crawford II

#145, Admitted 1977

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

Charles Hamilton Curran

#220, Admitted 1985

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

Douglas Yale Curran

#349, Admitted 2007

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

Geoffrey Yale Curran

#342, Admitted 2006

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

Jane Withington Curran-Meuli

#219, Admitted 1985

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

ROYAL BASTARDS

Heather Elizabeth (McFerrin) Dana
#324, Admitted 1997
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Sally Elizabeth Davis
#133, Admitted 1975
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

David Curtis Dearborn, FASG
#214, Admitted 1985
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

Jan Wolfgang Dressel
#302, Admitted 1993
King: Henry I
Bastard: Alice
Gateway: Georg, Graf von Wimpffen

David Barnard Edwards
#308, Admitted 1996
King: Henry I
Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry
Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Richard Brian Fillingham
#346, Admitted 2007
King: John
Bastard: Richard de Chilham
Gateway: Robert Abell

William Calvert Fitts
#370, Admitted 2009
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Dr. Christina Marie Galloway
#298, Admitted 1993
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: James Veitch

Dr. Elizabeth Anne (Veatch) Galloway
#296, Admitted 1993
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: James Veitch

Laura Anne Galloway
#299, Admitted 1993
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: James Veitch

Rhoda Ruth Justice Garcia
#393, Admitted 2023
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: George Elkington

Marilyn (Cole) Greene
#208, Admitted 1984
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Laurence Lanaux (Cooke) Hailey
#311, Admitted 1996
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Col. Charles Morton Hansen, FASG
#251, Admitted 1988
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: George Elkington

Henry Bainbridge Hoff, CG, FASG
#206, Admitted 1984
King: Henry I
Bastard: Constance
Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Kim Sue Hoffman
#394, Admitted 2023
King: William the Lion
Bastard: Isabel of Scotland
Gateway: Theophilus Hone

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Sidney Ellis (Jones) Holdrege

#268, Admitted 1990

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Diana (Skipwith) Dale

Edward Charles Horton

#367, Admitted 2008

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: James Cudworth

Anthony Glenn Hoskins

#252, Admitted 1988

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Elizabeth Alsop

Barry Christopher Howard

#339, Admitted 2006

King: Henry I

Bastard: Constance

Gateway: Frances (Deighton) Williams

Gerald Wayne Irion

#332, Admitted 2001

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Bernice (Van Pelt) Janssen

#259, Admitted 1989

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Griffith Bowen

Dr. Hardwick S. Johnson Jr.

#335, Admitted 2006

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Dorothy (Beresford) Broadnax

Frederick Vernon Jones

#240, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: Elizabeth

Gateway: Martha (Mallory) Batte

Sarah Lyn Janes Kelly

#377, Admitted 2013

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Katherine Duncanson

John Atterbury Kendall

#72, Admitted 1965

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Sarah (Ludlow) Carter

Margaret Sarah Pennington (Coggeshall)

Knapp

#230, Admitted 1986

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: John Alston

Brantley Carter Bolling Knowles

#395, Admitted 2025

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Col. Sir Thomas Lunsford

Rev. Dr. Lynne Alcott Kogel

#330, Admitted 1998

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson

Elizabeth (Trent) Kratz

#260, Admitted 1989

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Sarah (Ludlow) Carter

James Douglas Laird

#213, Admitted 1985

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Drake

Frank Chandler Little

#320, Admitted 1996

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellows

ROYAL BASTARDS

Lucy Barker (Cooke) Little

#322, Admitted 1997

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Dr. Elisabeth Anne Lloyd

#166, Admitted 1980

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

James Bartlett Lloyd

#143, Admitted 1977

King: Henry I

Bastard: Elizabeth

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

Bruce Campbell MacGunnigle

#200, Admitted 1983

King: Edward I

Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt

Gateway: Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson

Alan Gwaltney Westwarren

MacLamrock

#181, Admitted 1982

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Capt. Charles Barham

Jonathan Alan Mankey

#376, Admitted 2013

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Katherine Duncanson

Karen Elizabeth (McCandless)

McClendon

#379, Admitted 2016

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Henry Filmer

Kathleen (Cooke) McFerrin

#323, Admitted 1997

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Dr. Brendan Damien McKay

#99, Admitted 1973

King: Robert III

Bastard: Sir John Stewart

Gateway: Gabriel Mackay

William Bruce Merriell

#273, Admitted 1991

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Frances (Deighton) Williams

Ferris Victor Meuli

#333, Admitted 2003

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Saville Michael Meuli

#341, Admitted 2006

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Susan Ayres (Davis) Mitchell

#359, Admitted 2008

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Rachael Gibbons

Adrian Benjamin Moreira da Silva-Burke

#373, Admitted 2013

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Katherine Duncanson

Nancy Shorey (Coggeshall) Nelson

#231, Admitted 1986

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: John Throckmorton

Dr. Mary Virginia Eaton (Read)

Nicholson

#53, Admitted 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Dennis Anne Nickerson
 #173, Admitted 1981
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Griffith Bowen

Jane (Ely) Pearce
 #100, Admitted 1973
 King: Harold II
 Bastard: Gytha of Wessex
 Gateway: John Drake

Marylyn Kay (Blackman) Pearl
 #280, Admitted 1992
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Frank Lee Perryman
 #338, Admitted 2006
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Dorothy (Beresford) Brodnax

Dale Lee Ferris Phillips
 #351, Admitted 2007
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Thomas Yale

Darcie Hind Posz, CG, FASG
 #375, Admitted 2013
 King: Edward IV
 Bastard: Margaret Plantagenet
 Gateway: Robert Robson Hind

Wyatt A. Price
 #352, Admitted 2007
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Thomas Yale

Earline Maude Rasmussen
 #265, Admitted 1990
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry
 Gateway: Richard Palgrave

James Anthony Rasmussen, FASG
 #157, Admitted 1979
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Mark Alan Rasmussen
 #246, Admitted 1988
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry
 Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Nancy Virginia Robertson
 #185, Admitted 1982
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville
 Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Amanda Victoria Hey-DeWitt
 Rodgers
 #355, Admitted 2007
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Dorothy (Beresford) Brodnax

Jennifer Emily DeWitt Rodgers
 #353, Admitted 2007
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Dorothy (Beresford) Brodnax

Peyton Brodnax DeWitt Rodgers
 #354, Admitted 2007
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Dorothy (Beresford) Brodnax

Mackie Rae Schmitz
 #368, Admitted 2008
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Olive Welby

Carol Johann (Finlay) Schrafel
 #103, Admitted 1973
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Richard More

ROYAL BASTARDS

Carl Franklin Sheppard

#67, Admitted 1965

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Olive (Ingoldsby) James

Jane Elizabeth (Stepanovich) Shumaker

#385, Admitted 2019

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Col. George Reade

Barbara (Parsons) Smith

#369, Admitted 2009

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Yale

Rt. Rev. Kirk Stevan Smith

#288, Admitted 1992

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Paul Andrew Smith

#289, Admitted 1992

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Rev. Richard Knox Smith

#286, Admitted 1992

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Matthew Scott Sumner

#372, Admitted 2013

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Jane (Deighton) Lugg

Frank Sheldon Sutherland-Hall

#199, Admitted 1983

King: Edward I

Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Dr. Nathaniel Lane Taylor, FASG

#386, Admitted 2020

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Anne (Derehaugh) Stratton

Anne (Bird) Tinder

#131, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Bradbury

Christopher James Veatch

#295, Admitted 1993

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

William Curtis Veatch

#294, Admitted 1993

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Robert Pond Vivian

#357, Admitted 2007

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Carleton

David Allen von Nirschl

#340, Admitted 2006

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Col. George Reade

Dame Gillian Mary Millicent (Graham)

Wagner, DBE

#14, Admitted 1953

King: Charles II

Bastard: Charles, Duke of Richmond

Gateway: none

Amelia Raye Walsh

#391, Admitted 2023

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Conor Crosby Walsh

#371, Admitted 2012

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Liam Brooks Walsh

#383, Admitted 2018

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Susan Caroline (Finlay) Watkins

#102, Admitted 1973

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard More

Bruce Robert Weik

#267, Admitted 1990

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Robert James Wilcox

#329, Admitted 1998

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Anne Douglas Williams

#84, Admitted 1967

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Harriet (Colclough) Watson

Scott Cameron Williams

#137, Admitted 1976

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

Cameo Wood

#392, Admitted 2023

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Audrey Barlow

Sharyn Dianne Kelley Worrell

#361, Admitted 2008

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Suzanne Marie (Sheppard) Wright

#68, Admitted 1965

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Gary Edward Young

#378, Admitted 2016

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Cornwall

Gateway: Francis Yarnall

Honorary Member

James Richard Terzian

Admitted 2025

Necrology of Deceased Members

This list includes all members known to be deceased when this book was prepared for press. For a small number of members admitted in early years, the actual year of entry into the organization is not known since the original lineage papers are included no date field.

Barbara Jeanne Alstrand

#60, Admitted before 1965

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Louis Oswel Abney

#310, Admitted 1996

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Dannett Abney

Rev. Arthur Adams, FASG

#2, Admitted 1950

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: George Elkington

William DeMilt Alcott III

#305, Admitted 1995

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson

William DeMilt Alcott Jr.

#306, Admitted 1996

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson

Elizabeth Farr (O'Hanlon) Andersen

#121, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Roger Ludlow

Edwin Pryor Anthony

#62, Admitted before 1965

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: none

Polly (Cassell) Arthur

#170, Admitted 1980

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

Rev. William Paul Austin

#218, Admitted 1985

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Augustine Hines Ayres

#223, Admitted 1986

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Charles Eugene Bachelder

#344, Admitted 2007

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Elias Maverick

Dallas Dorr Bachelder Jr.

#343, Admitted 2007

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Elias Maverick

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Glen Leroy Bachelder #272, Admitted 1991 King: Henry II Bastard: William Longespée Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick	Jeanette Tenney (Poore) Barnard #304, Admitted 1994 King: Harold II Bastard: Gytha of Wessex Gateway: Edward Carleton
Jeanette Martin (Jones) Balling #204, Admitted 1984 King: Edward I Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt Gateway: Jeremy Clarke	Lois Barbara (Hall) Barrington #254, Admitted 1988 King: Henry II Bastard: William Longespée Gateway: Obadiah Bruen
Florence Isabel (Harlow) Barclay, FASG #25, Admitted before 1961 King: Edward I Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt Gateway: John Washburn	Edgar Walter Batchelder #248, Admitted 1988 King: Henry II Bastard: William Longespée Gateway: Rev. William Skepper
Rachel E. Barclay, FASG #26, Admitted before 1961 King: Edward I Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt Gateway: John Washburn	Marjorie Helen (Gahan) Beardsley #238, Admitted 1987 King: Henry I Bastard: Robert de Caen Gateway: Griffith Bowen
Elizabeth VanDerVeer (Jones) Barker #114, Admitted 1975 King: William the Lion Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland) Gateway: John Throckmorton	Hugh Franklin Bennett #318, Admitted 1996 King: James II Bastard: Margaret Stewart Gateway: George Alexander McKay
Capt. Joseph Henry Barker Jr. #178, Admitted 1981 King: Henry II Bastard: William Longespée Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes	Jack Franklin Bennett #328, Admitted 1998 King: James IV Bastard: Joan Stewart Gateway: Robert Baillie
Lundie Weathers Barlow, FASG #21, Admitted before 1961 King: Henry I Bastard: Robert de Caen Gateway: Thomas Warren	Shirley Goodwin Bennett #315, Admitted 1996 King: James II Bastard: Margaret Stewart Gateway: George Alexander McKay
Edward Townsend Barnard #274, Admitted 1991 King: Henry I Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley	David Craver Berglund #360, Admitted 2001 King: John Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet) Gateway: Capt. Thomas Yale

ROYAL BASTARDS

David Craver Berglund Jr.

#364, Admitted 2008

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Yale

Richard Speer Berglund

#366, Admitted 2008

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Yale

Susan Dale Berglund

#365, Admitted 2008

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Yale

Gabrielle C. (Maupin) Bielenstein

#190, Admitted 1982

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Col. William Randolph

Audrey Louise (Campbell) Bird

#118, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Bradbury

Jackson Bird

#122, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Herbert Pelham

Dr. Larry Lee Blackman

#277, Admitted 1991

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck

#291, Admitted 1992

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Essex Beville

Calvin Chase Bolles

#56, Admitted before 1965

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Richard LeBaron Bowen, FASG

#9, Admitted 1950

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Hattie Connell Bowers

#258, Admitted 1989

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Ann (Lloyd) Yale Eaton

Clovis Hunter Brakebill

#198, Admitted 1983

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Charles Rodes, esq.

Arden Howell Brame Jr.

#196, Admitted 1983

King: Henry I

Bastard: Maud

Gateway: Peter Montague

Jerome Duryea Barstow

#20, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Dr. Clifton Rowland Brooks

#146, Admitted 1977

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

Capt. John Brewer Brown

#78, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry IV

Bastard: Antigone, dau of Humphrey

Gateway: Nathaniel Littleton

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

William Morris Brown

#58, Admitted before 1965

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Mary Leonora (Ross) Brown

#79, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry IV

Bastard: Antigone, dau of Humphrey

Gateway: Nathaniel Littleton

Dr. Leslie Aulls Bryan

#112, Admitted 1974

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: John Drake

James Orton Buck

#93, Admitted 1970

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin

Ila June Buller

#307, Admitted 1996

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

George Miller Burditt Jr.

#313, Admitted 1996

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Robert Abell

Howard Benjamin Burgess

#123, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Constant Southworth

Olive Laverne (Grigsby) Bush

#180, Admitted 1981

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Frances (Deighton) Williams

Albert William Canedy

#19, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Dana B. Carleton

#326, Admitted 1997

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha

Gateway: Edward Carleton

Randolph Jefferson Cary

#262, Admitted 1990

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Christopher Branch

Mildred Frances (Mosher) Chamberlain

#183, Admitted 1982

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Bertha Amy (Freeman) Chapin

#225, Admitted 1986

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Drake

Urith Virginia Chase

#253, Admitted 1988

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Charles Brooker Cheney, MD

#171, Admitted 1980

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Obadiah Bruen

Milan Stone Christman Jr.

#216, Admitted 1985

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

ROYAL BASTARDS

Col. Carroll Herbert Clark
#24, Admitted before 1961
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Carroll Herbert Clark Jr.
#49, Admitted before 1961
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Sarah Anne (Stepanovich) Clark
#384, Admitted 2019
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Col. George Reade

Thomas Blake Clark
#244, Admitted 1988
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Capt. Charles Barham

Wanda Loveta Clark
#242, Admitted 1987
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: John Harris

Ruth (Hilton) Cleland
#174, Admitted 1981
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Roger Burnham Cobb
#139, Admitted 1976
King: John
Bastard: Richard de Chilham
Gateway: Joseph Bolles

John Insley Coddington, FASG
#31, Admitted before 1961
King: Harold II
Bastard: Gytha of Wessex
Gateway: Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes

Howard Emerson Coe
#38, Admitted before 1961
King: John
Bastard: Richard de Chilham
Gateway: Gov. Roger Ludlow
Barbara Elaine (Gunter) Coffman
#186, Admitted 1982
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Capt. Charles Barham

Robert Walden Coggeshall
#212, Admitted 1985
King: Henry I
Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry
Gateway: John Alston
Frederick Adolphe Faure Cooke
#309, Admitted 1996
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Magnus Harland Corrin
#22, Admitted before 1961
King: Harold II
Bastard: Gytha of Wessex
Gateway: none

Randolph William Cornes
#275, Admitted 1991
King: John
Bastard: Richard de Chilham
Gateway: Robert Abell

Eleanor (Pedersen) Craig
#287, Admitted 1992
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Grace (Chetwode) Bulkeley

Francis Northrop Craig
#168, Admitted 1980
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Dorothy Louise (Pierce) Crawford

#144, Admitted 1977

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

Frederic Swing Crispin

#43, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Dorothea (Gotherson) Davis

Joan Ferris Curran, CG

#205, Admitted 1984

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Catherine Rebekah (Pelot) Curtius

#175, Admitted 1981

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Col. George Reade

Virginia Evelyn Dalen

#245, Admitted 1988

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Loring Dam

#55, Admitted before 1965

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: William Wentworth

Jane (Eaglesfield) Darlington

#150, Admitted 1978

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Ellsworth Marcus Davis

#116, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Dr. Richard Lee Davis

#158, Admitted 1979

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Col. George Reade

Hon. Shelby Cullom Davis

#27, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Warren

Walter Goodwin Davis, FASG

#7, Admitted 1950

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Thomas Lewis

Mary Frances (Smith) Day

#51, Admitted before 1961

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Col. George Reade

James Wilson Dayton Jr.

#29, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Lora (Moling) Dickson

#23, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Olive (Ingoldsby) James

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Harry Doane, FASG

#6, Admitted 1950

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Mary Launce

Thord Dockray

#239, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: Maud (m. Conon of Brittany)

Gateway: Thomas Harris

ROYAL BASTARDS

Suzanne (Hammond) Dreyer

#73, Admitted before 1967

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Edward Carleton

Harriet (Jackson) Ely

#95, Admitted 1971

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Drake

Emily (Williams) Evans

#83, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Harriet (Colclough) Watson

Gordon Heyd Evans

#243, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: William de Tracy

Gateway: Margaret (Wyatt) Allyn

Lydia Ropes (Dow) Finlay

#97, Admitted 1972

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard More

Ivy Elizabeth (Burke) Fish

#266, Admitted 1990

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Ronald Clyde Fortner

#269, Admitted 1990

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Thomas James, Jr.

Harriet Catherine (Ross) Frische

#163, Admitted 1979

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

#169, Approved 1980

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

John Addison Frye

#41, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Mary Lee (Barrows) Fultz

#161, Admitted 1979

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Catherine (Marbury) Scott

James Crooks Galloway III

#297, Admitted 1993

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Lanier Babington Galloway

#271, Admitted 1991

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Diana (Skipwith) Dale

Percy Hamilton Goodsell Jr.

#64, Admitted before 1965

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Sallie (Eaglesfield) Gould

#149, Admitted 1978

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Dr. Philip Howard Gray

#140, Admitted 1976

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: Mary Launce

Robert Stuart Greenway

#61, Admitted before 1965

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Edith (Stuart) Greenway

Jean (Burt) Grube

#124, Admitted 1975

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

Catherine Jeanette Hall

#247, Admitted 1988

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: John Harris

Mary Charlotte (Powell) Hammersmith

#331, Admitted 1998

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Robert Abell

Col. Murray Duncan Harris

#82, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Harriet (Colclough) Watson

Nelson George Harris

#241, Admitted 1987

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Thomas James, Jr.

Marjorie Anne (Stubbs) Heaney

#98, Admitted 1972

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

Gale Holbrook Hedrick II

#104, Admitted 1974

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Bette Jeanne (Kilpatrick) Helwig

#290, Admitted 1992

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Catherine (Marbury) Scott

Kirke Higgins

#91, Admitted 1970

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: Edward Michael Watson

Vaughn Edwin Hill

#347, Admitted 2007

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Robert Abell

Prof. William John Hoffman, FASG

#8, Admitted 1950

King: Henry I

Bastard: Alix

Gateway: William John Hoffman

Roland Mather Hooker

#30, Admitted before 1961

King: John

Bastard: Joan de Cornwall

Gateway: Margaret (Wyatt) Allyn

Mariam (Parr) Hopiak

#130, Admitted 1975

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

Dr. Clifton Merton Howard

#148, Admitted 1977

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Elder William Wentworth

ROYAL BASTARDS

Katharine Herrick Reese

#106, Admitted 1974

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Drake

Ethel (Russell) Hultander

#63, Admitted before 1965

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

Ralph Peck Jackson

#234, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Prof. Charles Juan Stephen Richard
Jacobs

#37, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Donald Lines Jacobus, FASG

#5, Admitted 1950

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Obadiah Bruen

Charles Martin Jones

#33, Admitted before 1961

King: Edward I

Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Marie Isabel (Martin) Jones

#54, Admitted before 1965

King: Edward I

Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Col. Robert Randolph Jones

#235, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Henry Batte

Dr. Roderick Bissell Jones

#28, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Mabel (Harlakenden) Haynes

Mary Alice (Barney) Kean

#75, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Prof. David Humiston Kelley, FASG

#16, Admitted 1953

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Charles Hansford Kendall

#71, Admitted 1965

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Sarah (Ludlow) Carter

David Leroy Kent

#154, Admitted 1978

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

William Tylee Kiepora

#34, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Drake

Fr. Conrad Lewis Kimbrough

#165, Admitted 1980

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Henry Batte

Lucile Noble (Stailey) Kraft

#120, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: John Drake

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Albert Gallatin Lanier

#50, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Witter

Bennie Scurry (Stone) Larj

#210, Admitted 1984

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Melba Mary (Campbell) Learnard

#134, Admitted 1976

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Capt. Thomas Bradbury

Stuart Phinney Lloyd

#125, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Mary (Gye) Maverick

Charles Melville Lord

#44, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Robert Evans Lyon

#276, Admitted 1991

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Robert Abell

Jeanne (Fraser) MacDonald

#96, Admitted 1972

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

Charles Richard MacGrath

#132, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: John Drake

Hazel Judith (Arnold) MacIvor

#159, Admitted 1979

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Warren

James Gwaltney Westwarren

MacLamroch

#32, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Charles Barham

Brian Gwaltney Westwarren

MacLamrock

#182, Admitted 1982

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Capt. Charles Barham

William Lawrence Dickson Maness

#192, Admitted 1982

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

Joseph Woehler Marshall

#142, Admitted 1977

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Frances (Deighton) Williams

Florence Mary (Bunny) Maupin

#189, Admitted 1982

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Col. William Randolph

Robert Martin McBride

#76, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: William Strother

Jean Abigail (Smith) McDonald

#46, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

ROYAL BASTARDS

Owen Nichols Meredith
 #69, Admitted 1965
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: William Clopton

Enid Norene Mink
 #282, Admitted 1992
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

Patricia (Hoover) Molloy
 #201, Admitted 1983
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Col. George Reade

David Channing Moore
 #48, Admitted before 1961
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Samuel Appleton

George Andrews Moriarty Jr., FASG
 #3, Admitted 1950
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Edward Carleton

Harold Franklin Nash
 #115, Admitted 1975
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

Barbara Hobitzelle Newell
 #332.1, Admitted 2002
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

John Osgood Newell
 #332.2, Admitted 2002
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Mabel (Walker) Nicholas
 #249, Admitted 1988
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: Christopher Branch

Lt. Gen. Herman Nickerson Jr.
 #136, Admitted 1976
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson
 #156, Approved 1978
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Margaret (Bowen) Weld

John Herman Nickerson
 #172, Admitted 1981
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Griffith Bowen

William Prosser Nottingham
 #147, Admitted 1977
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Bertram Lippincott O'Neill
 #119, Admitted 1975
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Verna Skiff (Ross) Orndorff
 #129, Admitted 1975
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Elizabeth
 Gateway: Hon. Simon Lynde

Ralph Malcolm Pabst
 #111, Admitted 1974
 King: John
 Bastard: Richard de Chilham
 Gateway: Joseph Bolles

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Harding Palmer

#224, Admitted 1986

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson

Jane Wood (Worley) Peak

#380, Admitted 2016

King: John

Bastard: Joan of Cornwall

Gateway: Margaret Wyatt

Brainerd Tracy Peck

#66, Admitted 1965

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Roger Miller Pegram

#256, Admitted 1988

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Harold Minot Pitman, FASG

#1, Admitted 1950

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Joseph Bowles

Harold Minot Pitman Jr.

#39, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Maud (m. Conon of Brittany)

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Lawrence Minot Pitman

#80, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry I

Bastard: Constance

Gateway: Joseph Bolles

Thomas P. Pool III

#90, Admitted 1969

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Obadiah Bruen

Charles Gordon Pritchard

#42, Admitted before 1961

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: John Drake

Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Pyne

#336, Admitted 2005

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Pyne

Jno Deshon Randall

#128, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Eaton Van Wert Read

#52, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

David Winborne Rees

#236, Admitted 1987

King: Stephen

Bastard: Eustachie 'de Champagne'

Gateway: Thomas Harris

Francine White (Perry) Rees

#227, Admitted 1986

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Harris

Barbara Seymour (Reese) Vandolah

#107, Admitted 1974

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Drake

Katharine (Jackson) Reese

#105, Admitted 1974

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Drake

ROYAL BASTARDS

William Sherman Reese

#109, Admitted 1974

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Drake

William Addams Reitwiesner

#101, Admitted 1973

King: Henry VIII

Bastard: Sir John Perrot

Gateway: Michael Woods

#117, Approved 1975

King: Stephen

Bastard: Eustachie 'de Champagne'

Gateway: Thomas Farmar

Benjamin Parker Richardson

#89, Admitted 1969

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Olive (Welby) Farwell

George McKenzie Roberts, FASG

#13, Admitted 1953

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Herbert Chidsey Roberts

#59, Admitted before 1965

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Drake

Lt. Col. Joel Eno Lyon Roberts

#153, Admitted 1978

King: Henry I

Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville

Gateway: John Drake

Lawrence H. Roberts

#77, Admitted before 1967

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Drake

Katherine Louise (Parkins) Robison

#135, Admitted 1976

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: John Throckmorton

Thomas Malin Rodgers

#337, Admitted 2006

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Dorothy (Beresford) Broadnax

Mabel Loy (Mather) Roesner

#17, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Sewell Vincent Sample

#281, Admitted 1992

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Robert Livingston

Hixie (Boykin) Sanford

#160, Admitted 1979

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Warren

Geneva (Mattis) (Earl) Schafer

#35, Admitted before 1961

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Olive (Ingoldsby) James

Ruth Winifred (Richardson)

Schnakenberg

#167, Admitted 1980

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Elizabeth Saint John

Lois Mae (Potterton) Schneider

#300, Admitted 1993

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Francis Richmond Sears
 #12, Admitted 1953
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Frances (Deighton) Williams

Luella (Russell) Seely
 #113, Admitted 1974
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

Herbert Furman Seversmith, FASG
 #45, Admitted before 1961
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville
 Gateway: Sarah (Ludlow) Brewster

Boudinot Atterbury (Oberge)
 (Kendall) Sheppard
 #179, Admitted 1981
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry
 Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Carl Franklin Sheppard
 #74, Admitted before 1967
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Constance
 Gateway: Edward Carleton

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., FASG
 #4, Admitted 1950
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Christopher Wetherill

Dorothy Aileen Stewart
 #226, Admitted 1986
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: John Drake

Robert Moody Sherman, FASG
 #151, Admitted 1978
 King: Henry II
 Bastard: William Longespée
 Gateway: John Drake

Barbara Olive (Bauman) Silveira
 #195, Admitted 1983
 King: William the Lion
 Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)
 Gateway: Mary Launce

Dorothy (Peck) Skilton
 #250, Admitted 1988
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Grahame Thomas Smallwood Jr.
 #177, Admitted 1981
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: William de Tracy
 Gateway: Margaret (Wyatt) Allyn

Barbara Jean (Carver) Smith
 #152, Admitted 1978
 King: William the Lion
 Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)
 Gateway: John Throckmorton

David Carlos Smith Jr.
 #197, Admitted 1983
 King: John
 Bastard: Richard de Chilham
 Gateway: James Tooke

Elsie Virginia Jennings (Christman)
 Smith
 #215, Admitted 1985
 King: Henry I
 Bastard: Robert de Caen
 Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Walter Burgess Smith II
 #86, Admitted 1968
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Alice (Freeman) Thompson

Eleanor Adele (Sauer) Sniffen
 #108, Admitted 1974
 King: John
 Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)
 Gateway: Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin

ROYAL BASTARDS

Martha Nye (Jackson) Spinner

#88, Admitted 1969

King: Harold II

Bastard: Gytha of Wessex

Gateway: John Drake

Rev. Seymour St. John

#203, Admitted 1984

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Klista Naomi (Schrunk) Stender

#237, Admitted 1987

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Rev. Edward Bulkeley

Elizabeth Strother (Yeats) Stepanovich

#382, Admitted 2018

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Col. George Reade

Eugene Aubrey Stratton, FASG

#193, Admitted 1983

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Gov. William Leete

Cornelia Livingston Van Rensselaer

Strong

#94, Admitted 1971

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Frederick Treat Strong

#312, Admitted 1996

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Obadiah Bruen

Alan Howard Stubbs

#126, Admitted 1975

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Edgar David Stubbs Jr.

#164, Admitted 1979

King: Henry I

Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Helen Mozelle (Smothers) Swenson

#188, Admitted 1982

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Col. George Reade

Howland Guild Taft

#222, Admitted 1985

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Rev. Peter Bulkeley

Dr. Neil D. Thompson, FASG

#233, Admitted 1987

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Robert Abell

Frances (Woods) Thorson

#47, Admitted before 1961

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Benjamin Robbins Tilden

#202, Admitted 1983

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: John Oxenbridge

Milton Popple Tilley

#18, Admitted before 1961

King: Edward I

Bastard: John, Lord Botetourt

Gateway: Jeremy Clarke

Gilbert Merrill Titcomb

#57, Admitted before 1965

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Thomas Bradbury

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Wayne Otis Veatch

#292, Admitted 1993

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Wayne Otis Veatch Jr.

#293, Admitted 1993

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: James Veitch

Judith Marie (Williams) Wadleigh

#362, Admitted 2004

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Robert Abell

Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, KCB,

KCVO, FASG

#10, Admitted 1950

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: none

Eldridge Walker

#255, Admitted 1988

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Christopher Branch

Sarah Frances Ware

#36, Admitted before 1961

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Olive (Ingoldsby) James

Elizabeth Williams (Stone) Weis

#15, Admitted 1953

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Rev. Frederick Lewis Weis, FASG

#11, Admitted 1951

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: John Prescott

Carleton Benjamin White, MD

#303, Admitted 1994

King: John

Bastard: Richard de Chilham

Gateway: Rev. John Oxenbridge

Hon. Charles Seymour Whitman Jr.

#85, Admitted 1968

King: John

Bastard: Joan (Plantagenet)

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Janet (Russell) Whitman

#87, Admitted 1969

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Doris (Merchant) Wiener

#138, Admitted 1976

King: Henry II

Bastard: William Longespée

Gateway: Elizabeth Saint John

Judith Lee Wiese

#321, Admitted 1997

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Richard Palgrave

Ona Marlene Rathbun Wilkinson

#348, Admitted 2007

King: Henry I

Bastard: Robert de Caen

Gateway: Thomas Yale

James McLean Williams

#110, Admitted 1974

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: Harriet (Colclough) Watson

Jessie Elise (Palmer) Williams

#70, Admitted 1965

King: William the Lion

Bastard: Isabel (of Scotland)

Gateway: Harriet (Colclough) Watson

ROYAL BASTARDS

Leonard Dayton Williams
#81, Admitted before 1967
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Obadiah Bruen

Walter Jackson Willoughby III
#270, Admitted 1991
King: Edward III
Bastard: Joan Beaufort
Gateway: St. Leger Codd

Norris Phili Wood
#92, Admitted 1970
King: Harold II
Bastard: Gytha of Wessex
Gateway: John Drake

Dr. Dennis Buchanan Woodfield
#207, Admitted 1984
King: Henry I
Bastard: Reginald de Dunstanville
Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Dorothy Louise (Wentworth) Woods
#187, Admitted 1982
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: William Wentworth

Joseph Wheeler Woods
#40, Admitted before 1961
King: Henry I
Bastard: Robert de Caen
Gateway: Samuel Appleton

Martha Lee (Hazard) Woodward
#191, Admitted 1982
King: Henry I
Bastard: Henry Fitz Henry
Gateway: Gov. Thomas Dudley

Douglas Chandler Wright
#141, Admitted 1977
King: Henry I
Bastard: Elizabeth
Gateway: Rev. Charles Chauncey

Gen. John McNair Wright Jr.
#350, Admitted 2003
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: William Goddard

Jean (Fletcher) Yates
#155, Admitted 1978
King: Henry II
Bastard: William Longespée
Gateway: Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes

Honorary Member

Harold Bowditch, MD, FASG
Admitted 2025

Index of Kings and Bastards

Kings are arranged by realm and chronology; the dates are regnal years. Their own bastards are listed first, followed by bastards of children or grandchildren of the king (whose relation is explained in parentheses). Bastards are included here based on prior use for membership in the Descendants. As discussed elsewhere in this book, some of these bastards are determined not to meet criteria as qualifying ancestors; many of the gateways referenced here, previously used in the Descendants, are also invalid.

Kings of England:

Harold II (r. 1066)

Gytha, wife of Vladimir II Monomakh, grand prince of Kiev

Gateways: Alston, Carleton, Drake, Kenrick

Members: Barnard, Carleton, Coddington, Coggeshall, Corin, Ely, Huber, Pearce, Reese, Spinner, Wood

Henry I (r. 1100–1135)

Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester

Gateways: Abell, Abney, Alsop, Alston, Appleton, Barham, Barlow, Batte, Beville, Bolles, Bowen, Bradbury, Branch, Bulkeley, Chetwode, Clarke, Deighton, Dudley, Duncanson, Elkington, Filmer, Gotherson, Gye, Harlakenden, Harris, Leete, Livingston, Lloyd, Lunsford, Lynde, Marbury, More, Palgrave, Pelham, Randolph, Reade, Skipwith, Southworth, Strother, Throckmorton, Warren, Welby, Wentworth, Witter, Yale

Members: Abney, Adams, Alcott, Aldinger, Arthur, Austin, Backstrom, Barlow, Beardsley, Bettenhausen, Bielenstein, Bird, Bockstruck, Boecklin, Bosanko, Bowen, Bowers, Brayton, Brooks, Buller, Burditt, Burgess, Bush, Carroon, Cary, Chamberlain, Christman, Clark, Cleland, Coffman, Coggeshall, Craig, Crispin, Curran, Curtius, Davis, Finlay, Frische, Frye, Fultz, Galloway, Hall, Hammersmith, Hansen, Heaney, Helwig, Holdrege, Hoskins, Jackson, Jacobs, Janssen, Jones, Kean, Kelly, Kent, Kimbrough, Knapp, Knowles, Kogel, Lanier, Larj, Learnard, Lloyd, Lyon, MacIvor, MacLamrock, Mankey, Marshall, Maupin, McBride, McClendon, Merriell, Mink, Molloy, Moore, Moreira da Silva-Burke, Nash, Nelson, Nickerson, Nottingham, O'Neill, Palmer, Peck, Phillips, Price, Rasmussen, Roessner, Sample, Sanford, Schneider, Schrafel, Sears, Skilton, Smith, St. John, Stender, Stratton, Thorson, Tinder, Wadleigh, Wagner, Walker, Watkins, Wiese Wilcox Wilkinson Wqod Wqods

Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall

Gateways: Bolles, Drake, Dudley, Ludlow, Stuart

Members: Andersen, Barnes, Bolenbaker, Brastow, Bryan, Canedy, Chase, Greenway, Irion, Kendall, Kraft, MacGrath, Randall, Roberts, Roberts, Robertson, Seversmith, Woodfield, Wright

ROYAL BASTARDS

William de Tracy

Gateways: Wyatt

Members: Evans, Smallwood

Henry fitz Henry (also called Henry fitz Roy)

Gateways: Alston, Bulkeley, Dudley, Gye, Ingoldsby, Palgrave

Members: Barnard, Coggeshall, Curren-Meuli, Edwards, Fish, Lloyd, Rasmussen, Sheppard, Stubbs, Weik, Woodward

Aline, wife of Mathieu de Montmorency, Constable of France

Gateways: d'Amours, Hoffman, von Wimpffen

Members: Broussard, Dressel, Hoffman

Constance, wife of Roscelin, viscount of Beaumont-sur-Sarthe

Gateways: Bolles, Bulkeley, Carleton, Deighton

Members: Hoff, Howard, Pitman, Sheppard

Elizabeth [or Joan], wife of Fergus, lord of Galloway

Gateways: Chauncey, Gye, Lynde, Mallory

Members: Jones, Lloyd, Orndorff, Wright

Maud, wife of Rotrou, count of Perche

Gateways: Montague

Members: Brame

Maud, wife of Conon, duke of Brittany

Gateways: Bolles

Members: Dockray, Pitman

Stephen (r. 1135–1154)

Eustachie (formerly considered a bastard of Eustache IV, count of Boulogne and

Mortain, son of King Stephen), wife of Anselme, count of Saint-Pol

Gateways: Farmar, Harris

Members: Rees, Reitwiesner

Henry II (r. 1154–1189)

William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury

Gateways: Alston, Beresford, Bolles, Branch, Bruen, Bulkeley, Carleton, Clopton, Colclough, Derehaugh, Drake, Dudley, Elkington, Goddard, Gye, Harris, Ingoldsby, James, Launce, Levis, Maverick, Oxenbridge, Pyne, Reade, Rodes, Skepper, St. John, Veitch, Welby, Wentworth

Members: Alls, Anderson, Anthony, Ayres, Bachelder, Barker, Barnard, Barrington, Batchelder, Beard, Blackman, Blaney, Brakebill, Brown, Chapin, Cheney, Child, Clark, Coats, Coggeshall, Connor, Cooke, Craig, Crawford, Curran, Dalen, Dana, Darlington, Dayton, Dearborn, Dickson, Doane, Evans, Fitts, Fortner, Galloway, Garcia, Gould, Greene, Hailey, Harris, Hedrick, Jacobus, Johnson, Kelley, Kieपुरa, Laird, Little, Lord, MacDonald, Maness, McDonald, McFerrin, Moriarty, Nicholas, Nicholson, Pearl, Perryman, Pitman, Pool, Pyne, Read, Rees,

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Richardson, Roberts, Rodgers, Schmitz, Schnakenberg, Sherman, Shumaker, Smith, Stepanovich, Strong, Swenson, Taft, Taylor, Tilden, Veatch, Vivian, von Nirschl, Walsh, Weis, Whitman, Wiener, Williams, Worrell, Wright, Yates

John (r. 1199–1216)

Joan, wife of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, prince of Gwynedd

Gateways: Alsop, Bradbury, Bulkeley, Clopton, Cudworth, Drake, Freeman, Ingoldsby, Palgrave, Reade, Wentworth, Wetherill, Yale

Members: Berglund, Buck, Carmichael, Dam, Day, Frische, Goodsell, Grube, Hopiak, Horton, Howard, Hultander, Meredith, Newell, Nickerson, Pritchard, Schafer, Seely, Sheppard, Smith, Sniffen, Titcomb, Ware, Whitman, Williams

Richard de Chilham (also called Richard fitz Roy)

Gateways: Abell, Bolles, Carleton, Deighton, Dudley, Gibbons, Lewis, Ligon, Ludlow, Oxenbridge, Tooke

Members: Alstrand, Bolles, Clark, Clark, Cobb, Coe, Cornes, Davis, Dreyer, Fillingham, Hill, Kendall, Kratz, Mitchell, Pabst, Pegram, Smith, Sumner, Thompson, White

Joan de Cornwall (daughter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, son of King John), wife of Richard Champernowne

Gateways: Wyatt

Members: Birch, Hooker, Peak

Richard de Cornwall (son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, son of King John)

Gateways: Yarnall

Members: Young

Edward I (r. 1272–1307)

John, Lord Botetourt (formerly believed to be a bastard of King Edward I)

Gateways: Clarke, Marbury, Washburn

Members: Balling, Barclay, Beckwith, Jones, MacGunnigle, Sutherland-Hall, Tilley

Edward III (r. 1327–1377)

Joan Beaufort (legitimated daughter of John of Gaunt, son of King Edward III)

Gateways: Codd

Members: Willoughby

Henry IV (r. 1399–1413)

Antigone (daughter of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of King Henry IV), wife of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville

Gateways: Littleton

Members: Brown

ROYAL BASTARDS

Edward IV (r. 1461–1470, 1471–1483)

Margaret, wife of Thomas Lumley, Esq.

Gateways: Hind

Members: Posz

Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547)

Sir John Perrot (formerly speculated to be a bastard of Henry VIII)

Gateways: Woods

Members: Reitwiesner

Kings of Scotland:

William I the Lion (r. 1165–1214)

Isabel, wife of Robert de Ros of Helmsley

Gateways: Bulkeley, Colclough, Launce, Prescott, Throckmorton, Watson, Hone

Members: Barker, Coggeshall, Gray, Higgins, Hoffman, Meuli, Robison, Silveira, Smith, Weis, Williams, Williams

Robert III (r. 1380–1406)

Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan

Gateways: McKay

Members: McKay

James II (r. 1437–1460)

Margaret Stewart (daughter of Alexander Stewart, Bishop of Moray, son of Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany, son of King James II), m. (1) Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven; m. (2) Colin Campbell of Glenorchy

Gateways: McKay

Members: Bennett

James IV (r. 1488–1513)

Janet Stewart, wife of Malcolm Fleming, 3rd Lord Fleming

Gateways: Baillie

Members: Bennett

Kings of Scotland and England:

Charles II (r. 1649–1685 [Scotland] and 1660–1685[England])

Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond

Members: Wagner

Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans

Members: Beauclerk-Dewar

Index of Gateways

This includes all gateway immigrants used for membership in the Descendants since its founding. It is intended for use as a cross-index to the king and bastard index and to the membership lists (living and deceased).

**Gateways marked here with an asterisk are associated with lines not currently considered valid for use for new membership in the Bastards.*

*Abell, Robert

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Burditt, Cornes, Fillingham, Hammersmith, Hill, Lyon, Thompson, Wadleigh

Abney, Dannett

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Abney

Alsop, Elizabeth (m. Baldwin)

Bastards: John: Joan

Members: Buck, Hoskins, Sniffen

Alston, John

Bastards: Harold II: Gytha; Henry I: Henry fitz Henry, Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Coggeshall, Knapp

Appleton, Samuel

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Austin, Carroon, Clark, Clark, Jackson, Jacobs, Moore, Peck, Skilton, Thorson, Woods

Baillie, Robert

Bastards: James IV: Joan

Members: Bennett

Barham, Charles

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Clark, Coffman, MacLamrock

Barlow, Audrey

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Wood

Batte, Henry

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Kimbrough, Jones

Beresford, Dorothy (m. Broadnax)

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Johnson, Perryman, Rodgers

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Beville, Essex

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Bockstruck

Bolles, Joseph

Bastards: Henry I: Constance, Maud (m. Conon, duke of Brittany), Reginald de Dunstanville,

Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Alstrand, Ayres, Boecklin, Bolles, Cobb, Pabst, Pegram, Pitman, Wright

Bowen, Griffith

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Beardsley, Janssen

Bowen, Margaret (m. Weld)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Nickerson

*Bradbury, Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; John: Joan

Members: Bird, Learnard, Tinder, Titcomb

Branch, Christopher

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Backstrom, Brayton, Cary, Nicholas, Walker

Bruen, Obadiah

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Barrington, Cheney, Connor, Jacobus, Pool, Strong, Williams

Bulkeley, Martha (m. Mellowes)

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée; John: Joan

Members: Barker, Barnard, Cooke, Dana, Hailey, Little, McFerrin, Newell, Yates

Bulkeley, Rev. Peter

Bastards: Henry I: Constance, Henry fitz Henry, Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée; John: Joan; William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Blackman, Blaney, Brown, Craig, Curran, Dalen, Davis, Dayton, Fitts, Frye, Hoff, Kelley, McDonald, Meuli, Newell, Pearl, Taft, Walsh

Carleton, Edward

Bastards: Harold II: Gytha; Henry I: Elizabeth (m. Fergus of Galloway), Constance; Henry II: William Longespée; John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Barnard, Carleton, Dreyer, Moriarty, Sheppard, Vivian

Chauncey, Rev. Charles

Bastards: Henry I: Elizabeth (m. Fergus of Galloway)

Members: Wright

Chetwood, Grace (m. Bulkeley)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Craig, Hoskins

ROYAL BASTARDS

Clarke, Jeremy

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Edward I: John, Lord Botetourt

Members: Aldinger, Balling, Beckwith, Bowen, Chamberlain, Jones, Nottingham, O'Neill, Schneider, Sutherland-Hall, Tilley

Clopton, William

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée; William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Anderson, Meredith

Codd, St. Leger

Bastards: Edward III: Joan Beaufort

Members: Willoughby

Colclough, Harriet (m. Watson)

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée; William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Evans, Harris, Williams

Cudworth, James

Bastards: John: Joan

Members: Horton

d'Amours, Mathieu

Bastards: Henry I: Aline

Members: Broussard

Deighton, Frances (m. Williams)

Bastards: Henry I: Constance, Robert de Caen

Members: Bush, Howard, Marshall, Merriell, Sears

Deighton, Jane (m. Lugg)

Bastards: John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Sumner

Derehaugh, Anne (m. Stratton)

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Taylor

*Drake, John

Bastards: Harold II: Gytha; Henry I: Reginald de Dunstanville; Henry II: William Longespée;
John: Joan

Members: Bryan, Chapin, Ely, Huber, Kiepora, Kraft, Laird, MacGrath, Pearce, Pritchard, Reese, Roberts, Sherman, Spinner, Wood

Dudley, Gov. Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Henry fitz Henry, Reginald de Dunstanville, Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée; John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Barnard, Barnes, Beard, Bolenbaker, Brastow, Buller, Canedy, Chase, Clark, Darlington, Edwards, Gould, Greene, Hedrick, Irion, Nicholson, Randall, Read, Roberts, Robertson, Sheppard, Strong, Stubbs, Weis, Whitman, Wilcox, Woodfield, Woodward, Worrell

Duncanson, Katherine

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Kelly, Mankey, Moreira da Silva-Burke

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Elkington, George

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Adams, Hansen, Garcia

*Farmar, Thomas

Bastards: Stephen: Eustachie

Members: Reitwiesner

Filmer, Henry

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: McClendon

Freeman, Alice (m. Thompson)

Bastards: John: Joan

Members: Frische, Grube, Hopiak, Hultander, Nickerson, Seely, Smith, Williams

Gibbons, Rachael

Bastards: John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Mitchell

Goddard, William

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Wright

*Gotherson, Dorothea (m. Davis)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Crispin

Gye, Mary (m. Maverick)

Bastards: Henry I: Elizabeth (m. Fergus of Galloway), Henry fitz Henry, Robert de Caen;

Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Bachelder, Child, Clark, Heaney, Kent, Lloyd

Harlakenden, Mabel (m. Haynes)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Jones

Harris, John

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Clark, Hall, Rees

Harris, Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Maud (m. Conon of Brittany); Stephen: Eustachie

Members: Dockray, Rees

Hind, Robert Robson

Bastards: Edward IV: Margaret

Members: Posz

Hoffman, William John

Bastards: Henry I: Aline

Members: Hoffman

ROYAL BASTARDS

Hone, Theophilus

Bastards: William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Hoffman

Ingoldsby, Olive (m. James)

Bastards: Henry I: Henry fitz Henry; Henry II: William Longespée; John: Joan

Members: Dickson, Schafer, Sheppard, Ware

James, Rev. Thomas

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Fortner, Harris

Kenrick, Sarah (m. Eddowes)

Bastards: Harold II: Gytha

Members: Coddington

Launce, Mary (m. Sherman)

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée; William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Doane, Gray, Silveira

Leete, Gov. William

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Stratton

Levis, Samuel

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Alls

Lewis, Thomas

Bastards: John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Davis

Ligon, Thomas

Bastards: John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Clark

Littleton, Nathaniel

Bastards: Henry IV: Antigone

Members: Brown

Livingston, Robert

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Sample

Lloyd, Anne (m. Yale, Eaton)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Bowers

Ludlow, Sarah (m. Brewster)

Bastards: Henry I: Reginald de Dunstanville

Members: Seversmith

Ludlow, Sarah (m. Carter)

Bastards: Henry I: Reginald de Dunstanville; John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Kendall, Kratz

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

Lunsford, Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Knowles

Lynde, Simon

Bastards: Henry I: Elizabeth (m. Fergus of Galloway), Robert de Caen

Members: Bettenhausen, Mink, Nash, Orndorff

McKay, Gabriel

Bastards: Robert III: John

Members: McKay

Mallory, Martha (m. Batte)

Bastards: Henry I: Elizabeth (m. Fergus of Galloway)

Members: Jones

Marbury, Anne (m. Hutchinson)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Edward I: John, Lord Botetourt

Members: Alcott, Kogel, MacGunnigle, Palmer

Marbury, Catherine (m. Scott)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Fultz, Helwig

Maverick, Elias

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Bachelder

McKay, George Alexander

Bastards: James II: Margaret (daughter of Alexander, Bishop of Moray)

Members: Bennett

*Montague, Peter

Bastards: Henry I: Maud (m. Rotrou, count of Perche)

Members: Brame

More, Richard

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Finlay, Schrafel, Watkins

Oxenbridge, Rev. John

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée; John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Tilden, White

Palgrave, Richard

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen, Henry fitz Henry; John: Joan

Members: Christman, Cleland, Fish, Goodsell, Kean, Larj, Rasmussen, Roessner, Smith,
St. John, Weik, Whitman, Wiese

*Prescott, John

Bastards: William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Weis

ROYAL BASTARDS

Pyne, John

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Pyne

Randolph, William

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Bielenstein, Maupin

Reade, George

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée; John: Joan

Members: Clark, Curtius, Davis, Day, Molloy, Shumaker, Stepanovich, Swenson, von Nirschl

Rodes, Charles

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Brakebill

Saint John, Elizabeth (m. Whiting)

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Schnakenberg, Wiener

Skepper, Rev. William

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Batchelder

*Skipwith, Diana (m. Dale)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Galloway, Holdrege

*Southworth, Constant

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Burgess

Strother, William

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: McBride

Stuart, Edith (m. Greenway)

Bastards: Henry I: Reginald de Dunstanville

Members: Greenway

Throckmorton, John

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Barker, Coggeshall, Nelson, Robison, Smith

Tooke, James

Bastards: John: Richard de Chilham

Members: Smith

*Veitch, James

Bastards: Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Galloway, Lord, Smith, Veatch

von Wimpffen, Georg (Graf)

Bastards: Henry I: Aline

Members: Dressel

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CHRONICLE

*Warren, Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Barlow, Davis, MacIvor, Sanford

*Washburn, John

Bastards: Edward I: John, Lord Botetourt

Members: Barclay

Watson, James William

Bastards: William I the Lion: Isabel

Members: Higgins

Welby, Olive (m. Farwell)

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; Henry II: William Longespée

Members: Crawford, Dearborn, Frische, MacDonald, Maness, Richardson, Schmitz, Stender

Wentworth, William

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; John: Joan

Members: Coats, Dam, Howard, Woods

Wetherill, Christopher

Bastards: John: Joan

Members: Sheppard

Witter, Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen

Members: Lanier

*Woods, Michael

Bastards: Henry VIII: Sir John Perrot

Members: Reitwiesner

Wyatt, Margaret (m. Allyn)

Bastards: Henry I: William de Tracy; John: Joan of Cornwall (daughter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall)

Members: Birch, Evans, Hooker, Peak, Smallwood

Yale, Thomas

Bastards: Henry I: Robert de Caen; John: Joan

Members: Arthur, Berglund, Bosanko, Brooks, Carmichael, Curran, Phillips, Price, Smith, Wilkinson

Yarnall, Francis

Bastards: John: Richard de Cornwall (son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall)

Members: Young

