

INARY PAMPHLET.

Facts, not Fancies.

BY

ONE OF THE RACE.

AULIFFE—O'NEILL—AYLIFFE.

"Magna est Veritas et praevalēbit."

PRICE, 2s. 6d.

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E. m. p., 18-72



IN THE CHURCH OF BRINKWORTH AND GRITTENHAM.

Four miles from the historical but decayed town of Wootton Bassett, in North Wiltshire, crowning the distant summit of a hill, we find a quaint little Church—the central figure, this Church, of an ancient graveyard. Graves in its confined limits lie thick, but discernible tablets are few. Some are defaced by time ; others so overgrown with ivy, lichens and wild weeds that they are almost undiscoverable, and when discovered, often undecipherable. Some of them are so guardedly worded, or so illiterately, that little light is thrown upon the names, or antecedents of those who slumber there ; but from records in our possession we are aware that many of them were illustrious, albeit supremely unfortunate in their day.

This quaint little building, thus briefly introduced, an illustration of which appears upon the opening page, is the Parish Church of Brinkworth and Grittenham, built by the Lords of the Manor or Manors, the Auliffe O'Neill, *alias* Ayliffes of Grittenham.



Entering the building by the eastern door (fortunate in the time of day chosen for our visit), we note distinctly the most prominent object visible. Illuminated brilliantly by the light of the day—God's living smile—

we see this decorative emblem, all light and colour, over which a faded silken banner droops, veiling the Knight's stall. It is the coat armour of the Ayliffes. So warmly have the sunbeams kissed the armour and its banner, that it would seem to be aflame, and all its vivid hues are thrown up in their pristine splendour; and on this banner we see depicted the insignia of a Royal Commander. And who was this Royal Commander? Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, "son to Auliffe O'Neill—O'Doherty O'Neill." This "Royal Commander" was ancestor of Eva, who became his heiress, and through whom descended the vast inheritance Wootton Bassett, Winterbourne Bassett, Grittenham, Brinkworth; Great, or Broad, and Little Somerforde and other possessions, including Malmsbury Abbey, appertaining thereto, and other noble manors, too numerous to particularize. This Eva, married three times, but she always bore the name of De Grey, which was that of her first husband. Of her immediate descendants were the Lords Montacute or Montague and Warwick (commonly called the King-maker), whose name was Neville, and from whom sprung England's greatest men. Dukes of Somerset, of Buckingham—the first Buckingham—and the Lords Stanley, and of them was the Lady Isabel (of Buckle, Warwickshire), first wife of Torlogh Brasselagh (O'Neill Anglicised); Earl of Clanbrassyl, ancestor of the O'Neill-Hamiltons (Duke of), the Lords Marmion also, who were relegated to Leicestershire. Of these, handed down to us as greatest of the great, was Warwick, and the first Earl of Leicester. The jealousy intrigue, engendered among her descendants, led to the plot between the Countess de Exeter, and her hand-maiden (lady-in-waiting), Constance de Beverly (*see* Iliffe's

Beville), upon which Sir Walter Scott based his plot of "Marmion." That the vile Countess' evil work prospered, modern history avows; but older records point to a happier conclusion; and in the Cathedral of Exeter, we find records of one of these great ones whose armorial bearings or crest, is a palm branch. Of de Wilton's heir, while travelling in disguise, Scott says:—

A faded palm branch in his hand,
Showed pilgrim from the Holy Land.

And thus we may conclude that this branch of the Lords de Wilton or Montague were they who adopted it as their badge.

Of Wootton Bassett itself we learn that that particular manor in 139—, "was the marriage portion of 'Sabia, the most distinguished woman, of her time, and descendant of Niall, of the nine hostages, who married with Anthony Bissett, or Bassett (for the name is spelt both ways in the same document), her own mother not excepted'" (see F.M. It was likewise the marriage portion of Catherine Parr, one of Henry VIII.'s wives. Grittenham (the manor of) Henry VIII. is said to have bestowed upon Sir John Ayliffe of Grittenham. Of Sir John Ayliffe of Brinkworth we hear nothing until the time of a second monarchy from Henry VIII., when the arms decorating the shield of Sir John Ayliff, of Brinkworth, were granted in the following manner to him, with augmentation to his wife, subsequently the Lady Isabel, as being of Royal descent, which Royal descent will be shewn in the extracts of pedigrees hereto appended. Ayliffe, of Grittenham (Cohn Baccab), was first Earl of Tyrone.

Reverting to our assertion regarding the noble dead who sleep around us here, where we write, few know their history; and we may add, more particularly those who have taken upon them the office of enlightenment to others; notably, Canon Jackson, afterwards Bishop of London, whose Bishopric was possibly a reward of his mendacity, or ignorance. Masterpieces of both, his efforts, as displayed in a pamphlet, published by the Archæological Society of North Wilts, entitled, "The Ayliffes of Grittenham." Although Henry VIII. passed his early years at the Ayliffe estate in Essex, known as Braxted Magna (Great Braxted), in Essex, now in possession of Sir Charles du Cane, descendant of O'Chane (Anglicised, O'Kane), but he (Henry VIII.) bore the title of Earl of Wiltshire, and he, too, was Ayliffe, until his marriage with Katherine of Arragon, who was of the Spanish branch of the O'Neill (descendant of him who married with Mileta, daughter of Milesius, King of Spain). Upon his marriage with her, Henry assumed the name "Tudor," a Welsh corruption of Judah (*see* F.M. pedigree of Owen Tudor). Henry VII., his father, "married Joan, daughter of . . . Iliffe, the heiress of Beaufort," and he, we know, was called "Beaufort"—Henry Beaufort.

It would thus appear that in those times the husband *voluntarily* took his name from the bride's possessions, as it now *occasionally* happens that he does so compulsorily. For we find that "William Ayliffe, a learned judge, married Howarda, or Howardtha, (the latter name being the ancient name of Canaan), whose son was William John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, and others we might name whose adoption proves the custom.

The arms of a Grand Commander in Freemasonry are the same now, I am told, as they were eight or nine hundred years ago. Therefore, we pass those of King Baldwin by, and come to those of Ayliffe of Brinkworth, otherwise Torlogh, son of Torlogh Brasselagh (Earl of Clanbrassyl, etc.).

Crest: an oak tree fructed (*sic*), at foot a ducal coronet Or, on a field Sable; Quarterly, 3 bucks' faces (or stags' heads) antlered.

Stanley: 4 lines wavy, Or. Centre of the bleeding heart (Douglas). Arms granted to Sir John Ayliff of Brinkworth, in the county of Wilts, Sheriff of London. Quarterly, 3 martlets. Ye Thomas Hawley. (Clarencieux, 386.)

Sir John Ayliff of Brinkworth, in co. Wilts, Knight, Sheriff of London. The second coat granted to the Lady Isobel (*sic*), Wife to Sir John Ayliffe (third and fourth of Phillip and Mary). Sir John Ayliff Brinkworth, Kt., married first Isabel, daughter of Duke Condi (*sic*) Warwick; secondly, Sir John married daughter of . . . London (*sic*),

Son and heir, John Ayliffe (*sic*) of Brinkworth, ano 1623, married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Harries, or Herries (*sic*) of London; second wife, Susan, daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton, Kt.

Issue, four sons, two daughters. Thomas Ailoff (*sic*), fourth sonne, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Spenser of Midhampton, co. Wilts.

George Ailoff (*sic*), of Brinkworth, eldest sonne (*sic*) a^o

1623, married Anne, daughter of Sir John St. John (Lord Bolingbroke), of Lydyard Tregoze, in co. Wilts.

Elizabeth, daughter of Isabel, married Francis White Smith in the co. of Wilts (see *Ayliffe White Pedigree*).

John Ayliffe of Grittenham, second sonne, married Rebecca, daughter of Vincent Smith, of Hungerford, co. Wilts (see Smith O'Brien and other Smiths ; Smith, an *alias* of the O'Brien).

Arthur Ayliff (*sic*), 3rd sonne, æt. 25, 1623, descendants of the first family ; St. John 2nd ; George 3rd.

John Ayliff (*sic*), sonne and heir, æt. 12, 1623. Three daughters—Anne, Elizabeth, Lucie, Deborah.


George, 2nd sonne. Issue, John Ayliffe, æt. 5, 1623.

Thomas 3rd ; daughters, Susan, Ann.

Extract of Pedigree of Geoffrey (O'Donnell) de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, time of Henry V. (Stow, co. Bucks, Bart.), descendant from Peter the First. "Stow, 2nd sonne of (see Peter Ayliffe) Thomas, of Whiteney, temp. Edward VI. until temp. of Leicester, 1619."

The coheirresses, the senior line, married Richard Granville, Esq. (ancestor of the Duke of Buckingham), Quarterly, for them, an eagle disappearing, Sable, being the arms of the Heptarch Kingdomtoun¹ of Mercia, which had been borne by the family since their ancestors were Earls of that country.

¹ See the Ayliffe—Kings.



Second and third, Argent two bars Sable, last quarterings, three martlets Or, for Temple. Crest: A ducal coronet Or, a martlet Gold. Motto: "*Templa Quam dilecta.*" In the quarterings of Lady Isabel's arms, with Ayliff of Brinkworth, there are two martlets. Temp., see Granville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Corsbie was their *alias*, Crosby, *alias* of Cohn Baccali—Lame Foot—descendant of O'Neill (the Lame King temp. of Edward III.)

These records, the transcription of written MS., from the hands of those to whom they refer, are most interesting, and furnish more than conclusive evidence of our correctness as to who they were, what they were, and whence they came; and, as we have said, illustrious in their day, albeit supremely unfortunate; glittering, like fixed stars in a splendid orbit, but doomed to fade out, into cymerian darkness, even whilst all the world wondered as their glory paled.

The following extracts from later pedigrees prove much. "First of the second Visitation *re* Lovett cum Shirley (*Harleian Pedigree*).

By his second wife, George Lovett¹ had one son and five daughters:—

1st.—Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Chester, alderman of London.

2nd.—Amye, wife of James Bury, of Hampton Poyle, in the co. of Oxford.

¹ Called George Ayliffe, see Will of.



3rd.—Thomas Lovett of Astwall, Essex, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Danvers,¹ of Dauntsey in Wiltshire (*Danvers and Ayliffe*, see Marriage Licence).

5th.—Margaret, wife of Thomas Foxley, of Blackealy.

6th.—Constance, wife of John Matthew of Braden (*Matthew of Matthew*, Scabitam O'Neill).

7th.—Anne, wife of John Heneage, in co. Lincoln (see *Heneage Finch*).

Issue of Elizabeth :—

Anne, wife of Robert Leeson, of co. Leicester (*Iliffes of Leicester*).

2.—Thomas Lovett, Astwell, Esq. (obit time of Elizabeth), married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fermour, Esq., of Eston Neston, which Elizabeth was first wife to Arthur Cave, remarried to Sir John Newdigate, co. Middlesex. (This mixed descent explains the burning enmity and bitter jealousy between Jacob Ilive, and Cave, mutual descendants of connections of the lady, and their setting up of opposition journals, in which every opportunity was embraced of annoying each other.

John Lovett, 1st ; 2nd Anne, married to Thomas Butler, remembrancer to Thomas Deincombe, of White Church, in co. Buckingham.

2nd.—Anne, married Wm. Grey, Esq., of Denny's Land,² in Essex.

¹ Danvers in later days adopted on occasions the name Ayliffe.

² There is also a Denny's Land in Exeter.

3rd.—Jane Lovett, sole daughter and heiress, married John Shirley, Esq., of Harold Stanton, in co. Leicestershire, first husband.

Dorothy daughter of Thomas Wroughton (*Mar. Lic.* Dorothy Ayliffe), of Wilcot, second wife.

Issue—Sir George Shirley, Bart., married Frances, daughter and coheiress of Henry Lord Berkely :

First wife.—Issue.—1st Dorothy, 2nd Elizabeth.

Issue of second wife—

1st.—John.

2nd.—George (obit infancy).

3rd.—Sir Henry Shirley, who married Dorothy (*Mar. Lic.* Ayliffe), sister and coheiress of the Earl of Essex.

4th.—Sir Thomas Shirley, who married Mary Ayliffe (Mary O'Neill, *see* O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*).

5th.—Mary. Issue, Sir Charles Shirley (called Ayliffe), Bart., obit s.p. Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., married Catherine, daughter of Humphry Oakover, Esq.

Lettice, wife of the Earl of Chanrickarde (Burk.) who married secondly—Diana, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury.

Sir Seymour Shirley, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lawrence Washington (*Mar. Lic.* Ayliffe Aylesbury), created Earl of Ferrers 11 Queen Anne, married Selina, daughter of George Finch, Esq., second wife.

Issue—Sons, 1st, Robert ; 2nd, George ; 3rd, George

Seawallis; 4th, John. Daughters, Selina, Mary, Anne, Frances, Stewart.

Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Ferrers, Kt., married Robert Shirley.

Issue—Lord Ferrers of Chartley,¹ married Catherine daughter of Peter Vennables. First wife, obit s.p.; second wife

Washington, Earl Ferrers, married Mary, daughter of Robert Lovinge, Kt.”

Issue—Elizabeth, Catherine, Elizabeth, Anne, Eleanore, Catherine, Dorothy (obit infancy) 9th Henry, 10th Lawrence.

After the execution of Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward, Johnson, these various descendants were called Lawrence Ayliffe, Lawrence Washington, Ayliffe Washington, of whom was George, the first President of the United States.

“Extract from the pedigree of Humphry de Bohun, Earl Hereford and Essex, obit 15th Edward VI., the second married the daughter of King Edward I.

Issue—John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, obit 8th Edward III. Edward de Bohun, obit 10th Edward III. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, obit 35th Edward, s.p.

William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, obit 34th Edward III., married one of the sisters and coheiresses

¹ Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Ayliffe of Skeers, *see* Pedigree.

of Guescelin de Bradlesmere, obit 30th Edward III. (*See* Ayliffes of Northampton).

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, married Joan, daughter of Richard of Arundel—Richardus Ilive (Joan Ayliffe, Iliffe), *alias* FitzAllen, obit 7th Henry V. (Ayliffes of Northampton de Bohun, Earl of).

Issue—1st Eleanor, obit 1st Henry IV., married Thomas Duke of Gloucester—Thomas Ayliffe.

Mary 2nd, married Henry IV., King of England. ('She was of the descent of Eleanore.' *See* Jacob Ilive *re* his mother. Understood to mean Eleanore of Castile, but this second Eleanore was nearer his time). Issue—Joan, obit 1st Henry IV.

2nd, Anne, obit 17th Henry VI.

3rd, Isabel, a nun,¹ married Edmund, Earl of Stafford, obit 4th Henry VI. Issue—Edmund, Earl of Stafford, obit 4th Henry VI. Issue—Humphrey, made Duke of Buckingham, 23rd Henry VI., obit 28th Henry VI., married Anne, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, obit time of Edward IV.

Humphrey, died before his father, married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Edward, Duke of Somerset.² Issue—Henry, Duke of Buckingham (beheaded time of Richard III.), married Catherine, daughter of Earl Rivers, descended of Edward Duke of Buckingham, attainted

¹ We have this lady's portrait in Australia

² Smith Wyndham Egremont.

13th Henry VIII. (*alias* or name of Buckingham afterwards Crosbie, *alias* of McCoshy, son of Foot, lame foot, O'Neill. See F.M.).

James, Duke of Buckingham, married the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe of Rabson, co. Wilts." Time of James I.

The foregoing extract casts a lurid light upon the antecedents and histories of the descendants of those whose banner waves, and whose arms are burnished above the Knight's stall in the little Church of Brinkworth. They were not all good, we admit, but only one of them was mean or base. The boast of Englishmen of the lower orders to-day is that they, the administrators of law, "hanged a certain Earl Ferrers for the murder of his steward, or bailiff, Johnson"; but had they known who the bailiff was and what real relation he bore to Earl Ferrers, they would find less cause to boast of English justice than they now deem.

I, personally, having dared to bruit unpleasant truths, have tasted bitterly of English cruelty and the absence of justice, and therefore indulge no idle dream of ever obtaining justice in a land governed, as a statesman of the present day assured me England is governed, *i.e.* "By a network of spies." Besides, I am of this great but proscribed descent, and it was only natural to expect, which, truth to tell, I never dreamed of until repeated acts of baseness and cruelty taught me that I was dogged by an usurping crowd of meaner—oh! how inconceivably meaner—descendants; I never dreamed, I say, that I walked with something more terrible to a woman—a lady, alone in the land—than the shadow of a violent death constantly impending over me.

It may be that, also, the first Duke of Buckingham (Edward) deserved his fate, but not at the hands of Richard III., the humpbacked ruffian, whom he, more than any other man, assisted to raise to the throne; but he (Buckingham) was gifted with beauty of no common kind, and eloquence (the curse of his descendants to this day) which won him the sobriquet of "Silver-tongued Buckingham;" dearly he answered for his crime. To the lame King (O'Neill, of whom he was immediately descended), the Four Masters thus allude:—"In the time of the Lame King, Edward King of England, came to Ireland and ravaged the Country. After his departure men tore the dead from their graves and ate the festering bodies; and no man would know the brother of his own house; the famine was so sore."

This is the sort of English justice and magnanimity and the kind of English hospitality "where no man will know his own brother," or, to speak by the card, his own brother's child, for the fear indicated by the Four Masters, although there is no famine in the land that has been meted out to the writer.

But to return to the Ayliffes of Brinkworth, and the subsequent "Several families of Ayliffes," of which writers of our day (*i.e.* Canon Jackson and his followers) have spoken.

Ayliff, Ayliffe, Ayloff, Alef, Aliffe, etc., being all variants of the name of Auliffe, which was the name of the O'Neills. Olliffe is a corruption of "Olave"—"Judge," a Judge (*see* "Wm. Ayliffe, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk"). O'Neill being "of the Nile," we find him so styled by the Four Masters, after the marriage of the Royal Schoolmaster with Scoti, the daughter of Pharoah, and his settlement on

the Nile. It was therefore only a territorial title assumed by him. Auliffe, king of Northumbria, marrying with O'Neill's daughter, led to the assumption of Auliffe as a name. It signified "to live," or ever-living; in its variant, Ayliffe.¹ Aye, for ever—permeating all things—indestructible—immortal; but according to Thomas Hamilton, Ilive—Ayliffe. The orthography was adopted upon a scale of Hebraic nemonics, which described the number of their immediate following or train; first, one thousand five hundred, then, three thousand five hundred. 'Ilive'—five hundred; but it was intended to convey the fact of Torlogh's existence, who was, and is, believed to have been slain in battle.

It has been stated that there are many O'Neills, all different families. True, as there have been several branch families—Ayliffe; but the O'Neills, like them, all spring from one great stock, as students of ancient lore discover, from one male, but different female branches.

Scoti—Scott—of Pharoah's daughters immediate descendants by the lady line; of Milesius, daughter of Milesius, (Spanish) Milesians, "The O'Neill," supreme head of all—"Nial O'Neill," as it came to be spelled, "of the Nine Hostages." Nine kings' sons as hostages!! Picture it! think of it, detractors of the mighty dead.

Now glancing back at those pedigrees, we shall discover that, similarly with all Jewish tribes, their royal and noble families married and intermarried with their immediate

¹ Allifæ-arum, a town of the Samnites, on the left bank of the Vultur-nus, now *Alife*, in the Terra di Lovro, hence Alifanus-a-moy, relating to *Alife*. Alifan-arum (se pocula), *earthenware vessels of some size*.—HORACE.

connections according to the old Judahic law, as well as for purposes of power, and that from first to last the race of O'Neill sways the world.

The Grittenham and Essex Ayliffes were of two families, and that explains the Bleeding Heart. Two fathers in their case, but, both of them of the same families. The Douglas was descended of Ahede Adhlm. He married Margaret (Queen Dowager of Scotland), sister of Henry VIII. Their daughter Margaret married first her cousin, Don O'Donnell O'Neill, by whom she had children. Henry VIII, finding easy methods of getting rid of wives by these means, expected to get, and eventually had, a male heir; and he then obtained a decree from the Ecclesiastical Court, to annul Margaret's marriage with the O'Neill (Cohn Baccah, "the lame," first Earl of Tyrone), and she was—they both were—declared "Free to marry whom they would." Margaret married secondly "O'Dyn O'Kerouelle O'Neill" commonly called O'Carroll, whose great ancestor is described as "King of the Galls"¹ by the Four Masters. This second marriage did not, however, take place until all hope of obtaining Mary Stuart for his son Edward, had been destroyed, and is suggestive of a new method on Henry's part, of retaining his hold upon the Throne of France, by a more indirect, but equally natural method—*inheritance*, and, *possibly*, future alliance. The Father of Lies is not more profoundly false than was Henry VIII. Even when lost and besotted by the indulgence of every foul lust, and repulsive to look upon, he yet retained the Judahic wisdom of his ancestors, and the natural craft of his own meaner nature. Henry was the

¹ Inisgall—or Hebrides.

author of a book on Popery ; a reformer of the religion whose propagation he had espoused. There was no depth of evil to which he had not sunk ; there was no altitude of power to which he had not climbed ; and the second marriage of Margaret his niece was another stroke of policy, a policy as profound in its wickedness as the murder of Katherine Howard, who was the immediate descendant of William Ayliffe, the learned judge whose son became Duke of Norfolk ; and Chaterdault, etc., etc. The result of the second marriage of Margaret was, to quote from the MS., "Onne Sonne and she called his name John. He was found, on his father's death, to be by an office, his Majesty's ward ; and by a further office he was declared bastard." This second son was called Earl of Dundonald, father to Darnley, who became the husband of Mary Stuart (Stuart being a variant of Steward, or Stewarda, or Stewarta), hence the saying, owing to the previous marriage, that the Stuarts and Ayliffes were bastards ; and hence the doubt, in the minds of men and of her council, which of them would be chosen successor to the English Crown by Elizabeth. A bastard herself, Elizabeth preferred bastards ; and invariably declared in their favour, as we see in James I., and Shane O'Neill.

Margaret lived as his wife, and died as her cousin Conn's (Conn O'Neill's) widow ; retired to the monastery, built by his father, and was there buried, as his widow. I have seen her tomb in the Franciscan Convent at Florence.

The Castle of Lippe and Flinn was Margaret's own particular patrimony, and of her own particular kindred is the branch, but not descended from her, are those denominated—Aylippe.

The adherence of the true heirs to the Catholic Faith prevented their succession to the throne and caused them to suffer from persecution in the time of Elizabeth; who thrust them forth from the favour they had enjoyed under Phillip and Mary—hence their sobriquets. Ilive, Iliff, Ayloff. If either were bastard, it was the Earl of Dundonald; but he embraced the reformed religion.

A glance at the armorial bearings of Edward Hyde, first Lord Clarendon, whose first wife was Anne Ayliffe, of Grittenham, and whose second wife was Frances Aylesbury, her cousin (*see* pedigree of Mary Ayliffe's descendants, *re* Aylesbury), who was the mother of Queen's Mary and Anne, by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., will show that in the line of Hyde was perpetuated the descent of Rory O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell, with Rose, daughter of Shane O'Neill, and sister of Hugh of the Red Hand. Why Shane assumed the Red Hand as his particular badge, was because he was declared to be illegitimate, and as an illegitimate scion, wore the badge of Cathall (Anglicised, Cahill), of Cathal Crovderg—the illegitimate descendant of one of the O'Neill's of a bygone day. Crovderg—signifying Red handed. The Red hand is Eastern, and, may be, came from Jerusalem, with King Baldwin O'Doherty. This branch remained faithful to the old religion. They spelled the name with an i.

Hérons were the badge of the Tyrconnells, who were the head of the Scottish branch of the O'Neills. Now until the time of Hugh of the Red Hand the Scottish and Irish branches from the time of Macbeth son of Macbeata or Beatrix, had been at feud, but their common danger, and common ruin induced Hugh and Rory to combine, and their combination was cemented as was the custom, and ratified

by the marriage of Rose O'Donnell with Hugh O'Neill, and *vice versa*. Olffe and Hyde were the aliases under which they were severally known. Of the Tyrrells, Scott writes :—

Sir Hugh, the Heron bold,
Baron of Twisel and of Ford and captain of the Hold.

Sir Hugh was Baron of Twisel and of Ford, in right of his wife, the Lady Ford.

This Scottish and Irish union came too late to save. England had become the camping ground of the divided patrimony of the heads of the race, whose blood had not glutted the maw of those kites—Elizabeth and Mary. Bastards, such as they were, have most frequently sat upon the English throne, and ruled over the lands of their fathers, and the plague spot of persecution spread and grew, until the pall of oblivion was spread above the greatest and noblest of this great race, who, nevertheless, are *Ayeliffe*. *Ayeliffe* they will ever remain, down trodden and insulted though they be, whilst suns shall continue to illuminate their orbits, ay ! and until chaos shall have come again, of our unfortunate forefathers we may say everliving :—

They fell devoted and undying,
The very gale their fame seemed sighing,
The waters murmured of their fame,
The winds were peopled with their name.

The ancient pillar old and gray
Seemed mingling with their sacred clay,
Their Spirits wrapt the dusky mountain,
Their memory sparkled o'er the fountain.

Reverting to the William Alef, or Ayliffe, connection, it may be queried, what special gain was immediately obtained by the ancestor of those now known as the Egremont Wyndhams, by proving themselves of the

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Ayliffe-cum-Howard descent? They were only mere country squires then, and by thus proving themselves of that great race, they were immediately recognised as connected with the royal houses of Europe.

Now, what was the connection (if any)? A younger daughter of William Ayliffe married with Sir William Wyndham, of Orchard, Somerset; another with the daughter of Sir John Ashe. Now, as the second Earl of Egremont knew himself as Ashe, then Smith, then Wyndham, *who* was he?

Immediately upon his establishing the fact that he claimed to be of the Ayliffe line, that high descent was admitted, and he was ennobled at the cost of true heirs. Near that time the heiress Fitz-Alan (*i.e.* Ayloff or Iliffe, daughter or heiress of the Earls of Arundel), who were Ayloff, married the then Duke of Norfolk, and brought to her Lord their hereditary castle, with all its broad demenses of Wardour and Arundel; and by the Dukes of Norfolk, who claim to be Howard although they are of the line de Mowbray more immediately. They have been for centuries, and are at this moment, enjoyed by the Dukes of Norfolk. There has been, up to quite recently, a lawsuit proceeding between some representatives of the Fitz-Allans and the Dukes of Norfolk. How the suit was decided we may learn from the fact that the tombs of the Fitz-Allans (Ayloffes), at Arundel, so long open to the public, are now closed. The mightiest frauds, the blackest crimes against this once great race were committed by Stephen Fox, father of Lord Fox Holland (Stephen was footman to Sir George Ayliffe). The dark details of their crimes—

even when told by those who corruptly seek to clear the guilty and to varnish crime—are fouler than the stygian wave; but of this hereafter.

The master stroke of Ash-cum Smith-cum Wyndham, was to marry the widow of Lord Durham, a daughter of both sides of the descendants of Margaret; upon which he was immediately ennobled, and for betraying his confederates, or masters (*see* Col. Ayloff, in the Jacobite Plot at the Hanoverian rising), he was put into possession of the murdered Duke's (Suffolk's) possessions, and was permitted to assume the title of Earl of Egremont.

By proving Smith, he proved O'Brien, Ash-Ayliffe, or Ash-Wyndham Ayliffe, therefore Auliffe—Ilive—Ayliffe O'Neill. But to return to Thomas Hamilton—Ilive—Ayliffe, whose sister Elizabeth had become Countess of Egremont; *his* final ruin was achieved by his allowing, at the Earl of Egremont's express desire, first, O'Connell, and, subsequently, their near cousin Smith O'Brien, to find a temporary asylum in his house. He (Thomas) was already in a state of almost vassalage to Egremont, who had been appointed by George III., at the instigation of Fox Holland and Queen Charlotte, his guardian, and unknown to whom he had married, a woman his inferior in fortune, and a *Catholic*. Catholics, were at the time of this marriage, under penal laws, and Thomas Hamilton—Ilive—Ayliffe fell under the bann. He was, moreover, an undergraduate at Cambridge. He was at the time of his marriage, degraded, and had to go abroad and study in foreign universities. The fact of his marriage was kept a profound secret, until the advent of George IV., who had married Mrs. Fitz Herbert, a kinswoman of the hunted race. Religious *toleration*

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proved to be
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indeed to Thomas
"To save it" f
of Egremont was
possessed. The
is the residential
descended to the
Aylmer Ayloff,
simply meaning
had not his near
the Government, b
attainted, but beg
of this portion—t
already accomplish
Egremont, married
certificate is apper

The final act in
of Thomas Hami
mitted when affida
of the race extinct
son of Thomas, w
leaving six children
although, upon th
widow of George
Thomas Hamilton,
all heir male of a
that race.

She, falling from

was from that time accorded to her family ; but this proved to be a *very qualified* mitigation of the evil excepting to Royal Consorts, or mistresses ; *very* limited indeed to Thomas Hamilton—Ilive—Ayliff.

"To save it" from sequestration, so it was said, the seal of Egremont was set upon everything that he (Thomas) possessed. The great estate, of which Hurlingham Park is the residential section, Roehampton estate, which had descended to them from their great ancestor, Prior John Aylmer Ayloff, afterwards called Bishop John (Aylmer simply meaning "the great"), was reft from him. And had not his near relation, Lord Apsley, become one of the Government, he would have been driven forth, not only attainted, but beggared. The last, the final *chef-d'œuvre*, of this portion—this degenerate portion—of the race, was already accomplished when George O'Brien, third Earl of Egremont, married Elizabeth, called "Ilive," whose marriage certificate is appended hereto.

The final act in the drama of spoliation of the family of Thomas Hamilton—Ilive—Ayliffe's family was committed when affidavits were filed, declaring that branch of the race extinct. It was stated that with George, the son of Thomas, who died some years before his father, leaving six children, all heirs *direct*, had become extinct ; although, upon the removal of Bills of Attainder, the widow of George had been cited to produce her son, Thomas Hamilton, before the Court of Chancery, as first tail heir male of all the vast estates and honours of his great race.

She, failing from fear—only too well founded—that

his life would not have been safe in England, to obey the Chancellor's behest—*heirs-general* (so the phrase is, I believe) were allowed to put "in claims," and their claims were recognised; chief among whom is the predecessor of Chichester, now Lord O'Neill—Wyndham's "Quinn," and the first Lord Leconfield; who, upon *that* recognition, was created Baron Leconfield, and by Royal Letters Patent, he was allowed to assume the name of *Wyndham*. The present Henry is not the son of his father's first marriage; but there are issue of that secret connection in existence.

This first marriage was kept unknown that he might marry with Ann Blunt, whose father was trustee of Joseph Ayliffe's (of Epsom) will, and who contrived that *his daughter*, and not the heiresses, should be *chief beneficiare*. The Blunts were of the line of Ayloff, by inter-marriage.

We have only to glance at the christian names of Lord Leconfield's children to note how *carefully* the Hamilton Ayliffe nomenclature has been adhered to Everard Humphrey Digby (Lord), and Duke of Hamilton connection. (See pedigree of James, fifth Duke of Hamilton.)

Sir George Ayliffe married the daughter of Everard Lord Digby. The sister of Sir George Ayliffe married Gerard Lord Digby. The daughter of *Gerard* Lord Digby married James, fifth Duke of Hamilton (Ayliff, of Brinkworth). For the Iliffe Green connection (see pedigree of Archibald Lord Hamilton). Archibald Lord Hamilton married first an Irish Lady (*sic*) Ayliff—Iliffe O'Brien, 1722, who brought to her Lord the Glasnevin and other estates. These great estates were left in trust to one O'Brien (an agent). They *continued* so left in

pro-
franchise
are
being
referred
and to
mention

No. 146

This man

In the p

I certify
Register B
County of

July 1839.

Sta

trust down to the time of Egremont, who obtained them fraudulently, and so Thomas Hamilton—Ilive—Ayliffe, the true heir was defrauded of them. This explains O'Brien being added to his name. I searched for the will in the record office in Ireland, and found a blank, headed O'Brien, and bearing a date, *no* more. All the persons here mentioned as *contracting* marriages were cousins.

THE YEAR 1801.

(Page 37.)

No. 146.—George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont of this parish, and Elizabeth Ilive of the same parish, spinster, were married in this church by licence this 16th day of July in the year one thousand, eight hundred, and one by Thomas Vernon, Curate.

This marriage was solemnized	}	O'Brian Egremont.
between us.		Elizabeth Ilive.

In the presence of	}	William Taylor.
		John Upton.

I certify that the above is a faithful extract from the Register Book of marriage in the parish of Petworth in the County of Sussex.

July, 1889.

Witness my hand this 17th

Charles Holland,
Rector.

Stamp.

This was not the first solemnization of marriage between the Earl and this unhappy lady. A marriage—solemnized between them in France, in the presence of King Louis and Marie Antoinette—was of a date several years anterior to this, the third celebration of the same. The second ceremony was performed in Somersetshire by the Rector of Orchard Wyndham in St. Egbert's Church. Now with regard to the first marriage ceremony that was performed, as stated, and would necessarily be under the auspices of their cousin Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York, son of the "Pretender," and therefore after the Roman Catholic ritual; of this ceremony having been performed I know; written evidence of which was once in my possession. Of that in St. Egbert's Church, I have only *heard*, because when I was in Somerset and Dorset, the powers that be would not permit an inspection of the Register, nor an approach to that Church, or any other that contained records. Dr. Hamilton Ilive—Ayliffe, the Countess' own nephew, was my first informant, a member of the family in Holy Orders, quite recently; the second. This marriage may be the one to which Mrs. Charlotte de j'Ellebert, the grand-daughter of the Earl and Countess referred with gusto, quite proud of the *roué's finesse*, "Oh, I know there was a mock marriage before the one at Petworth," she said.

The Countess bore nine living children; six arrived at maturity, four of whom left no posterity. If the first, *i.e.*, Lord Leconfield, was not one of them, he must have been an illegitimate outsider, like Mary Wyndham Fox (daughter of the cast-off mistress of Fox, the beautiful Mrs. Crowe), between whom and her worthless betrayer a marriage was solemnized which she could have established as legal, but

she refrained from doing so because of the utter foulness of her husband, who, when desiring to rid himself of her, had shut her up in a lonely house in Chelsea, and, by beating and starving her, had hoped to reduce her to a state of imbecility or to starve her to death. She (Mrs. Crowe) escaped, went on the stage, and achieved great celebrity as an actress. While before the public she attracted the attention of George IV., who made her his mistress. Wearying of her in time, George passed her on to Egremont as his mistress. There was nothing unusual in this, because, as the writer of these lines has been informed by a grand-daughter of the latter's, they (George and Egremont) "hunted in couples."

A daughter— "Mary Wyndham Fox," as she is described in the marriage register of St. Mary le Grande (Mary le Bone), was the result of this connection.

Being a Fox, who had married with the Auliffe—Ayliffe—O'Neill family, she was of the race. She would have been entitled to provision at the hands of the reigning house, who, as successors to the Stuarts, however unjust such succession may have been, were compelled to provide for its collateral branches. These claimants also opened a way for George and Egremont to provide for their other illegitimate progeny as "heirs-general," at the expense of heirs direct, who were legitimate descendants of O'Bryan (which signifies of the great or "beautiful house," i.e., house of O'Neill.

There is little doubt that the descendants of the O'Neill and Margaret inherited through heiresses. The last stroke of fraud was to re-attaint the brother of this beautiful, but unhappy, lady—Thomas Hamilton, by

inducing him, as we have stated, to receive their mutual relation, Smith O'Brien into his house, at the time that Ireland was in open rebellion, with Smith O'Brien at their head, against the filthy Government of George and his Ministers. There was a price upon his (O'Brien's) head.

A timid man, the brother of the Countess, having the disadvantage to be married to a Catholic, whose family, since the time of Archbishop Jenks, her ancestor, had been under attainder, what chance of opposing this powerful and politically accredited ruffian brother-in-law, Egremont, had he? None!

But to return to the copy of the Earl and Countess's marriage certificate published here. The original of this document bears the signatures of many other persons than those mentioned in the copy; among which is that of Lucy, daughter of Earl Powis, as cousin of the bride.

By society, generally, this George (called) O'Brien, third Earl of Egremont, is supposed to have died a batchelor; and even those in the past and present generations, who were, or are, cognizant of the marriage, believe that there was no issue; but that the Earl adopted the family of her brother, Thomas Hamilton—Ilive—Ayliffe. Instead of which, the nefarious course described was adopted with reference to his own children, whom he deprived of their birthright to swindle the Ilive—Ayliffe family of their rights, that Fox Hollands—George the IV.'s—his own bastards, might be provided for. The plot succeeded to admiration. The true heirs were all deposed, and driven forth into impecunious banishment; while those of very doubtful claims, and others of no claims at all, revel in all that should be theirs.

Of the children of this union, William Wyndham Ayliff,

as he is named in his
accounted for, he hav
Ayliffe lived and died
of a great banking fir
of the Ilive-cum-Eg
Countess of Mayo and
With regard to the Il
John Brian married Richa
Ilive, married John
Duke of Rutland's p
Elizabeth, married with Ec
Modern Hamilton pedigree
an Ayliff—Ilive (Irish
place before, but it is
become Duke of Ro
daughter of Richardus II
In addition to the Cou
Ilive had two ot
Colonel Meade, Eque
James, who married the
married Colonel McCleod
going to the O'Neill c
and his servant procl
procedure has been
time. As in the case
of their trusty servants,
Westminster, of the
Major, Bransford M
by Pitt J
of the

as he is named in his father's (Egremont's) will, cannot be accounted for, he having, under the title of Sir William Ayliffe, lived and died abroad. In 1848-59, he was chief of a great banking firm.

Of the Ilive-cum-Egremont descent is the Dowager Countess of Mayo and others.

With regard to the Ilive pedigree. In 1733, we find that Ann Brian married Richardus Ilive, and that their daughter, Ann Ilive, married John Manners, seventh Earl of Rutland (see Duke of Rutland's pedigree), whilst another daughter, Elizabeth, married with Edward (Sir) Goddard.

Modern Hamilton pedigrees show that a Scottish Hamilton and an Ayliff—Ilive (Irish) Duke of Rutland marriage had taken place before, but it is certain that John Manners would not have become Duke of Rutland had he not married with the daughter of Richardus Ilive.

In addition to the Countess of Egremont, Thomas Hamilton Ilive had two other sisters. Charlotte, who married Colonel Meade, Equerry in Waiting to George IV., and Frances, who married the Hon. — Anderson; Frances, a cousin, married Colonel McCleod, ancestor of General McCleod.

Reverting to the O'Neill of Elizabeth's time, he was displaced and his servant proclaimed O'Neill in his stead. This unjust procedure has been carried out from then to the present time. As in the case of Stephen Fox, and later of one of their trusty servants, Thomas Eaton, ancestor of the Duke of Westminster, of the Essex branch of Ayloffee of Braxstead Manor, Braxstead Magna and Braxstead Parva, was given Ayloffee by Prior John Aylmer Ayloffee. This Prior John was of true descent of the Lords of Arundel,

and Ayloffé was also of that time; but Alleyn was one of the aliases used.

But this is not the estate, that the Etons were endowed with. We refer in our opening lines to the lands lying between Westminster and Charing Cross, a special grant of which Sir Joseph received while Clerk of the Works for building Westminster Bridge. The true reason of Sir Joseph's having been hidden away, was that all these frauds might be successfully accomplished. From Prior, afterwards called Bishop John, was also derived the Roehampton estate, the portion called in the early part of this century, Fulham Park estate, the property then of Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliff, who built the house for his sister's, the Countess of Egremont, occupancy, during her life time; and which is now known as Hurlingham, as has already been stated. Why the name "Ayliffe," was retained is plain to be seen, because the Ayliffe pedigree shews that the Seymour-cum-Somerset honours belonged to them, of which the title of Egremont and the Cumberland and Yorkshire estates were a part. Cockermouth Castle, Aylett Hall, and others *re* John Ayliff, the second of Brinkworth, glancing backward at his pedigree, we find that the eldest son was named George Ayliff (who married the daughter of Sir John St. John Lord Bolingbroke, in 1623, of Lydiard Tregoze, co. Wilts. Of the St. John Ayliffes more hereafter). Second son was named John Ayliffe (*sic*) of Grittenham. The third son, Arthur, æt. 25, ano. 1625. (*sic*), and the fourth son was named Thomas Ailof, and that they were not of several families of Ayliffe, but only one family, and that it was really only one name.

Auliffe O'Neill was the original, the first variant in spelling occurring when the title O'Neill became proscribed.

...ance at the ...
... shown, proves the ...
... Earl of Arundel ...
... Arundel, alias Fitz ...
... Mary Ayliff ...
... Castle of Arundel ...
... Duke of Norfolk, ...
... and castle is the ...
... of to-day ...
... Oge (which ...
... the great or ...
... hostage to England ...
... Richard ...
... O'Neill, founded a ...
... (see pedigree. Ric ...
... learn that Arund ...
... family, until the ti ...
... year the reversio ...
... (who gave it to ...
... Baldwin, ...
... one of the a ...
... the dissolution ...
... family of Lee. ...
... of Sakers, descend ...
... Salley, of War ...
... Simon (Mar ...
... Earl of Arund ...
... became a ...
... ...

A glance at the pedigree of Humphrey de Bohun, as we have shewn, proves that he "Married Joan, daughter of the Earl of Arundel." (Joan Iliffe in the marriage license.) Arundel, *alias* Fitz-Allan, obit time of Henry V., and that Mary Ayliff, her descendant, taking with her the Castle of Arundel and Wardour, married John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, several reigns later, and that the estate and castle is the stronghold of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, of to-day.

"1380, Bryan Oge (which signifies the *young man*—not the heir—of the great or beautiful house) O'Neill was brought as a hostage to England," *see* Four Masters.

In 1387 we find that Richard, Earl of Arundel, otherwise Bryan Oge O'Neill, founded a charity of St. Martin in Arundel Castle (*see* pedigree, Ricardus Ilive). Previous to this period we learn that Arundel had been possessed by the de Braose family, until the time of Baldwin de Couvert, in 1379, in which year the reversion was granted to Richard, Earl of Arundel (who gave it to his hospital of the Holy Trinity at Arundel. Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, was O'Doherty O'Neill, and one of the ancestors of this Richard, *see* F.M.) After the dissolution of the house, it passed through the family of Lee. (*See* pedigree of Olliffe, Leigh. Ayliffe, of Skeers, decendant of Alice, of Gervase Lee and Ayliff); Shelley, of Warminghurst, Apsley and Shelley of Lewes. Sutton (Manners), at the Conquest (Saxons), when the Earl of Arundel came into possession, by Queen Adelize, it became also a part of a gift to her brother, Josceline of Louvaine, an appendage of Petworth, and still so remains. By a roll of 26th Edward I. it appears that Peter de Sutton held ten virgates of land

here, by the furnishing of a sparrow-hawk to the King, hence he was called the King's Falconer; and Fulco de Bassett (Geoffry O'Donnell O'Neill), and obtained a pair of furred gloves (*quasdem veiothecas furatas*). The Church is the Church of St. John.

Westbourne—The Manor of Bourne is described in Domesday Book as lying in the hundred of "Ghidenetroi," a designation now obsolete. It belonged to Earl Godwin, but was now a part of the territory of Earl Roger de Montgomerie. It was rated at 30 hides, but only assessed at 10½. There were several *ministrie*, four miles, a fishery, and a wood. Henry Fitz-Allan, the last Earl of the name, died seised of it; then one of his coheireses, Jane, married John, Lord Lumley. (For Jane, *see* the family of Jane; *also* Jane Duchess of Hamilton, mother of Jacob IIive).

All these Manors were enjoyed by the first Lord Leconfield, to the exclusion of heirs direct of the Fitz-Allan, Aylofffe or Ailof line.—"Alas! Poor people!" as John Wyndham used to exclaim, in reference to those so defrauded.

"Henry Howard (Ayliffe in the Baptismal Register), Earl of Surrey, born 1516, died 1546, accomplished in all learning of the times, and in all kinds of courtly and chivalrous exercises. He was also the best English poet of his age, and his poetry is remarkable for a flowing melody and gentle and melancholy pathos and purity of expression. He was the first to write the sonnet and blank verses into English poetry. Having fallen under the displeasure of Henry VIII. he was beheaded on Tower Hill."

"Thomas Howard (parish Register, Ayliffe), Earl of Arundel, born 1586, died 1616. He was employed in

several diplomatic missions by James I. and Charles I., but is chiefly remembered for his patronage of the fine arts and his museum of antiquities. The celebrated 'Parian Chronicle,' now at Oxford, formed the finest portion of his collection, and together with the inscribed stones accompanying it is hence called the Arundel marbles. "Thomas Alef, the first that did ever coome (sic) out of Norfolk," was ancestor of the Dukes of Kent.

The arms on the banner of King Baldwin are those borne by the Earls of Arundel and Ayliffes—3 crosses pateé Or, and a crescent moon Argent on a field Sable; but they were not used after the annihilation of O'Neill's as monarchs of Ireland until the time of Sir Joseph, who discovered his right to them while engaged in antiquarian researches. His assumption of the Ulster badge led to trouble. He was forcibly removed to Derbyshire, and placed "in the care," custody would be a better word, of the Rev. Hamilton Gough, for many years.

The arms of Ulster appear upon his altar tomb in Hendon Church, on the north or Middlesex side. The Ayliffes, or Ayloffes, of Braxstead had up to that time used the arms of the Saxon princess, Howarda, with the motto—*Libbe et β a β a libbe*: Live and let live. "Sir Joseph died in Kennington Lane where he was buried with great secrecy; but after three years he was brought home and buried in the tomb of his ancestors."—These were Arundel.

"In hoc tumulo conditae, suit reliquae—Joseph Ayloffes baronetti, arm. honoratissimi hospiti grayensis nuper socii; Qui Jurisconsulto fidelis, et honestus, vir in omni re oratorio

perittus, et hand minus infiguis pro amore suo ergo principem quam pieta ergo Deum vixit.

Obit undesimo die Juii Anno Dom. MDCCXXVI.
Aetatis suae sexagesimo tertio.

Infra etiam situs est.

Josephus Ayloff, armiger, Dom. MDCCIV. Aetatis suae XXI."

A lion rampant between three crosses pateé, Ayloff impaling an Ayloff crest, a demi lion rampant.

The second stood thus,

"Quod mortale est.
Optimae spei juvenis,
Josephi Ayloff, baronetti,
Felicii unici,
Animan Deo expiravit,
Anno Aetatis 22
Lumade salutis,
1756."

After the death of his father the first inscription was cut on the blue slab under his.

Over the vault in Capitals on a slab, "Josephi Ayloff."

The former of these epitaphs commemorates the father, the latter the son of Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart., F.R. and A.S., who was buried with his ancestors, 1 May, 1781, after which the slab was raised on a handsome altar of freestone, adorned with Gothic arches at the sides, and in the middle of the south side this inscription on a tablet of white marble.

MS.

"Dom. Josephus Ayloff, baronetti, ex antique stennuate in com.

Essexi oriundi. Antiquaria, in rebus Historicis in Literis

promovendis, nec Naturae investiganda celebris erat, sed
procipue. In Morum suavitate, mentis, largitione et ammae
branditis, nulli fuit secundus obiit xix anno Dom MDCCXXXI.
Hanc tabulam.

Margaretta Dom Ayloffé Dotaria Amicus deslentibus
circumdata Maerens posuit."

At the head of the tomb, in a Gothic double quatrefoil,
Ayloffé, with the Ulster hand impaling Rialton.

Quarterly—1, On a bend three acorns.

2, A spread eagle.

3, Bugle horns stringed.

4, In orle of eight lions' paws in saltire, a
pair of wings."

Crest, a lion rampant, with the Saxon motto, *Libbe et
βa βa lybbe*.

The 3rd and 4th figures here are Egyptian. I have seen
them often among ruins at Memphis.

Now, with regard to these Crests it was not until after
the stolen papers of John Ayliffe, Esquire, of Brandford
House, of whom more hereafter, had been made public that
the Arms of Ulster were used publicly by this family ;
because the Arms with the name of O'Neill were proscribed.

The Arms as they appear on the vault at Hendon are
precisely the same as those set up in the house of John
Ayliffe of Blandford House, which can be seen there to-day.

Why "with great secrecy" ? Because any of this
family, after the Stuarts, were nearer in right of descent
to the throne than the Georges.

The secrets of the Auliffe-Ayliffe-O'Neill descent became
an open letter when Thomas Hamilton-Illive-Ayliffe, at
great cost, collected his pedigree with a view to taking
legal proceedings against his brother-in-law, the Earl of
Egremont. Mrs. Jordan, the king's mistress, was employed

to steal this document. Obtaining a footing in the household by various false pretences, she succeeded in doing so, and like other papers of which they have been despoiled, the pedigree was lost to the family.

The Castle of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, is possessed by Lord Leconfield; Aylett Hall and other estates in Yorkshire, all Ayliffe estates, by his brother the Hon. Percy Wyndham, of Knoyle, who began life as Percy Wyndham Ayliffe.

What has been fraudulently *obtained* will be fraudulently *retained*, and all that men should blush to do to each other, even helpless women, if they broach the forbidden subject, or publish ever so little of the truth, must expect at the hands of their enemies.

The nearest marriage connection with the Royal family of to-day has been formed thus-wise—George Wyndham, son of Percy of Knoyle, alluded to above, married the Countess Grosvenor, widow of the eldest son of the present Duke of Westminster. Her daughter by Grosvenor, whose father is of the Ayliffe line, has married the brother of the Duchess of York (Prince George of Teck).

The published account and description of Blandford House states that it was built for or by the celebrated Dr. Sagittary. The following letter connects the name of Sagittary with Ayliffes and Dorsetshire, and Evesham with the descendants of Hannah Lightfoot, and George III., then unborn. The Ayliffes were all named after Biblical or Celtic significance—John, “the chief or esteemed man”; Thomas “the doubtful”; William, “servant or youthful warrior”; Jonathan, “the youngest born.”

“Horeat Courtrimer,

“I am sorry it was my misfortune not to be in Dorsetshire when my being there would have been of service to you. Which had I been wanting to have made a timely

dedication to Mr. St.
All Soul's day is I know
and anywise be services
and if I could so descri
service. If it be over I
most satisfaction to me
worthy society for whi
could no more but m
used to accept the san

Evesham,
“October ye 26th
“Yor. letter came to
at St. Francis Brussel
“At Evesham, Worces
From the original M
inner. Willing to assis
at All Soul's, October
The Hannah Lightfoot
Evesham. So eve
belongings out of Ayliffe

Quarterly, Gu. and Sa
pote, Or, all within a bo

John Ayliffe of

William Ayliffe of
Wareham, Archbish

Thomas Ayliff. William

and Ayliffe of Skeers.

and Ayliffe, eldest son,
and Dorothy, dau. of
Loveday.

Mary. Dorothy.

application to Mr. Sagittary on ye (*sic*) behalf when Yst.
 All Soul's day is I know not, but if it be not over and I can
 (*sic*) anywise be serviceable to you I shall be ready and
 glad if I could so deserving there person are yorself any
 service. If it be over pray let me for it will be a
 great satisfaction to me to heare yr. admitted one of the
 worthy society for which you have my hearty wishes.
 I add no more but my service to all my ffrriends be
 pleased to accept the same yr. self ffrom,

"Yr. ffaithful ffriend,

"JONATHAN ALIFFE."

"Eyencham,

"October ye 26th, Oct. 1696.

"Yor. letter came to me but this morning. Direct to
 me at St. Francis Brussells.

"At Eyencham, Worcestershire Evesham Bog."

From the original MS., Jonathan Ayliffe's letter to
 Tanner. Willing to assist him in the matter of a Fellow-
 ship at All Soul's, October 26th, 1696.

The Hannah Lightfoot descendants are represented by
 Col. Evesham. So even George III provided for his
 fledgelings out of Ayliffe Manors.

FIRST FAMILY.

Arms—Quarterly, Gu. and Sa., a lion rampant between three crosses
 patée, Or, all within a bordure Or, charged with eight torteaux.

John Ayliffe of Skeers, co. Southampton.

William Ayliffe of Skeers, executor to William
 Wareham, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Ayliff. William Ayliff, ob. s.p. Robert Ayliffe (*sic*).

Richard Ayliffe of Skeers. Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Vennables,
 co. Southampton.

Richard Aylefe, eldest son, married Dorothy, dau. of John Loveday.	Bryan Aylefe, 2nd son.	William Aylefe, 3rd son.	James Aylefe, 4th son.	John Aylefe, 5th son.
Mary. Dorothy.	Anne.	Magdalen.	Margaret.	

the house.
 d in doing
 have been
 y.
 is possessed
 r estates in
 er the Hon.
 ife as Percy

a fraudulently
 to each other,
 bidden subject,
 expect at the

Royal family of
 Wyndham, son
 ed the Countess
 present Duke of
 ; whose father is
 of the Duchess

on of Blandford
 by the celebrated
 ects the name of
 und Evesham with
 l George III., then
 after Biblical or
 r esteemed man";
 ervant or youthful

not to be in Dorset
 e been of service to
 have made a timely

SECOND FAMILY.

Thomas Ayliff of Skeers, eldest son.	Richard Ayliff, second son.	Joane, married John Freeman of Up Walton in co. of Southampton.	Andrea, married Robert Worsham of Lasham.
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Richard Ayliffe, married Dorothy Fawknor of King's Clere, co. Southampton.

THIRD FAMILY.

ARMS—Azure, two bars Argent.

CREST—A dragon Gu., issuing from a shell.

. . . Vennables.

Richard Vennables, obit. s.p.	Nicholas Vennables of Andover, co. Southampton.	== Jane, dau. of . . . Prescordia.
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John Vennables of Ropley in co. Southampton, eldest son.	== Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Pigeon.	Elizabeth, == Richard Ayliffe of Skeers.
--	-------------------------------------	--

Mary Vennables.	== John Tutt of Southampton.	== Joane, dau. of . . . Smythe of Abisington.
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Alice, married John Salmon of Barton Stacey, co. South'mpton.	Joane, married . . . Moody of Abbotsford, in the co. of Southampton (now held by the	Elizabeth, married . . . Alyffe of Dene in the co. of South'mpton.
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Bbyege, married Thomas Gawym of co. Hants.	Dorothy, dau. of Leonard Ely in the co. of Southampton, 1st wife.	Edward Tutt of Chillbolton.	Olive, dau. of Peter Stone, widow of Thomas South.
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1. James Tutt of Chillbolton, married Barbara, dau. of .. Dering.	2. Richard Tutt of London, mercer.	3. Alexander Tutt.	Thomas Tutt of Roydin, co. Southampton.	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas South of Morley.	Robert Tutt.
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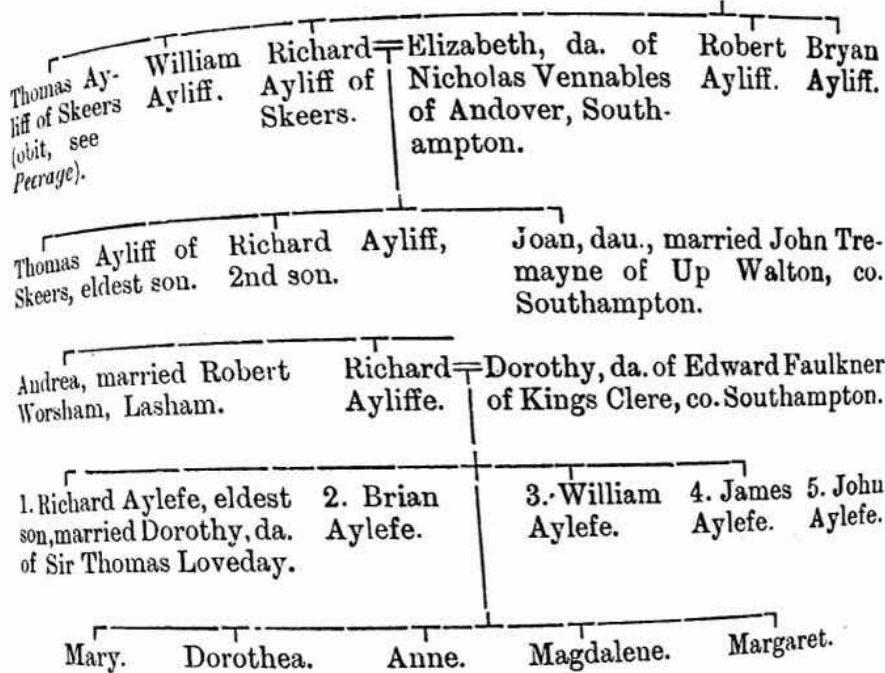
Margaret, mar. Stephens Hurst (see ped. Fitzhurst Lord), co. Wilts.	Thomas Tutt.	Richard Tutt.	Edward Tutt.	Rebecca.
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Re Vennables. We find this family furnished an Archbishop of Canterbury for three generations in succession. The Archbishopric of Canterbury was a position only second to the throne.

AYLIFFE OR AYLIFF OF SKEERS.

Arms—Quarterly, Gu. and Sa., a lion rampant, between three crosses
patée, charged with eight torteaux.

John Ayloff of Skeere, co. of Southampton,
 Executor to William Wareham, Archbishop
 of Canterbury.



The foregoing pedigrees are from the Harleian Visitation, 1 and 2, and they differ only in *one* particular from the MS. copies. *There* it is stated that Bartlett was first nominated executor to William Wareham, but he dying *before* Wareham, Sir Wm. Aylyffe was nominated in his stead.

After the incursion of the Stephen Fox brood into their master's family, estates and honours, we find it stated that one Robert, said to be Robert Aylyffe of Skeers, assumed the name of Long. Long was the name of the mother of Lord William Russel's mother. Thomasine Russell was one of the great heiresses of a branch of the family.

Strange-man was the initiative of Strangeways. This name was taken by an O'Neill who was sent as a hostage into England. He was educated there and married the heiress of Lord Strange, who was the Bryan Oge O'Neill in the end of the thirteenth century.

A glance at the Fox-Ilchester pedigree will show that they appropriated the Ayliffe pedigree also. (See Four Masters.)

Sir William Foliot—Mebury Samford. This estate devolves upon him by a marriage with an heiress of the family of Matravers, who had previously married with Sir William Ayloffe of Brittaines and of Braxted. (See the Book of Heirs, 4 Edward IV.) The immediate descendant of this connection was Joan, daughter and heir of Alda de Stamford, and wife of John Matravers, next married Lazarus Vennables, a son or grandson of a dau. of Sir . . . Ayliffe of Skeers, and wife of Lazarus Vennables. (For Vennables see pedigree of Ayliffe of Skeers.)

The plot by which the Lords of the Manor of Brinkworth and Grittenham were robbed of their rights included murder—homicidal and judicial—false imprisonment, sequestration of heirs, and other crimes too horrible to name; of which the murder of John Ayliffe, of Blandford House, is, for *treachery*, the foulest.

Night's shadows are darkening over the little church; and—a part of the shadows—we vanish into obscurity *pro tem*.