year,[b] to prepare matters for an accommodation. And on the 2d December following he was employed in a commission, with some of the most eminent men on the borders, to negociate a truce with Scotland.[c] In 1485, Sir Henry Percy, Knt. was along with his kinsman the Earl of Northumberland at the battle of Bosworth field, fought August 22 that year.[d] After which battle Sir Henry came the next day, August 23, to Wressil Castle;[e] and the day after, viz. August 24, he repaired to York, to quiet the citizens, and to reconcile them to this new revolution:[f] for which, and for other good services, he had a grant from King Henry VII. of the custody of Bamburgh Castle in Northumberland,[g] dated May 3, 1486 (1 Hen. VII.) and would probably have received other marks of the royal favour, but he died the same year, 1486.[h] He left issue one son, JOHN PERCY, Esq. mentioned below; one daughter, MARGERY PERCY, who was married first to Sir HENRY WIDDRINGTON, of Widdrington Castle, Knt. being entered in all the genealogies of that ancient family, preserved in the College of Arms and elsewhere, simply thus: "Margery, daughter of Sir Henry Percy, Knt."[i] and she is no where represented as heiress to her father or brother, &c. nor did her posterity (for she left one son[k] and five daughters) ever assume the arms of Percy, either with or without any distinction, or quarter the same in any manner with their own.[l] After the death of her first husband, the said Sir Henry Widdrington (who had been knighted at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, 18 Feb. 1503, 19 Hen. VII.[m]) she was married secondly to Sir WILLIAM ELLERKER, Knight,[n] who was sheriff of Northumberland in 13 Hen. VIII. (1522.) when he was only stiled "*Will. Ellerker Arm.*"[o] And again, in 16 Hen. VIII. (1525.) when he is called "*Will. Ellerker. Mil.*"[p] They appear to have had a son, Sir Robert Ellerker, Knt. who, after King Henry VIII. had

[b] Ridpath's Border Hist. p. 450. Rymer, II. p 244 246.

[c] Border Hist. p. 451. Rymer, XII. p. 252. He is also referred to in a commission issued after his death in 1495. See Rymer, XII. p. 569. Border Hist. p. 466. [d] Drake's Hist. of York, p. 120, 121. [e] Ibid.

[f] Ibid. [g] Rolls Chapel, Patent, anno 1 Hen. VII. 3 Pars.

[h] Sion Evidences, C.VI. No. 4 a fol. 38 sub Chatton. He had rented of the Earl one orchard and five oxgangs of land in Woller.

[i] See the Visitations of Northumb in the College of Arms, &c. Segar's Baronag. penes Edmondson, sub Widdrington.

[k] Viz. Sir John Widdrington, Knt. who died in 1551. Ibid.

[l] Ibid. [m] Ibid. [n] Ibid.

[o] Fuller's Worthies in Northumb. Ibid.

got possession of all the estates of the Percy family, (circ. 1541.) held certain offices and grants under the crown in the barony of Alnwick.[q] But notwithstanding this Sir Robert Ellerker's apparent affinity to the Earl of Northumberland through his mother, he seems to have lived upon very ill terms with the Earl and his family.[r]

As for JOHN PERCY, Esq. son and heir of Sir Henry Percy, Knt. and grandson of Sir Ralph Percy, he apparently succeeded to the estates at Hasand, &c. of his grandmother Eleanor daughter and heiress of Laurence Acton, Esq. before-mentioned; who outlived her eldest son Sir Henry Percy, many years.[s] The said John Percy also enjoyed a part of the lands at Newton by the sea (not far from Bamburgh) which should seem at a former period, (viz. in 1498.) to have belonged to Sir John Myddylton, Knt.[t] Whence it has been conjectured, that his mother was a coheiress, or at least a relation of the said Sir John. Or this John Percy may have had a grant of those lands at Newton aforesaid, which had formerly been held under the crown by his uncle George, although no such grant is now referred to in the Rolls Index. However that be, among the evidences at Sion House, is a curious paper, written in 1607,[u] by one of the Earl of Northumberland's officers, who is stiled "The Feodary of Alnwick," which contains this entry: "John le Viscount held of William Vescy Lord of Alnwicke, as of his castle and barony of Alnwick, the townes of Newtowne by the sea and Yerdle, by ane whole knights fee.

[q] He had some office in the barony, and farmed Alnwick mills in 1541. See Sion Evidences, C. VI. No. 5. d. fol. 3, 4. The arms of his father, Sir William Ellerker, differed in colour from those of the family of Ellerker, of Riseby Park, in Yorkshire. See Fuller's Worthies, ubi supra.

[r] Sir Robert Ellerker, after the dissolution of the monasteries, got a grant for his life of Hulne Abbey, near Alnwick: where, from its situation, in the middle of the Earl of Northumberland's park, the Earl's officers make great complaints of the hurt he did to the deer and woods, &c. Also after his death, when the said abbey had been purchased by his Lordship, they complain of the depredations committed by William Ellerker and his brethren (one of which is elsewhere named John Ellerker) who seem to have been the sons or brothers of the said Sir Robert Ellerker; as also of their enmity "or displeasure, because his Lordship did enter into his own" See a Survey of the Barony of Alnwick, &c. in 1567, by Robert Clarkson, surveyor to Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland; of which a curious extract is printed in Captain Grose's Antiquities, 4 vols. 4to. [sub. tit. Hulne Abbey.]

[s] Vid. supra, p. 362, and p. 364.

[t] Sion Evid. A. II. No. 3. a. p. 2. *Johannes Myddylton miles tenet Newton juxta Mare & Yerdyll per servit. unius feod. milit. et sect. cur. & reddit per ann. &c. xiij. s. iiij. d.*

[u] C. IX. No. 2. a. (2.)

And afterward in the tyme of King Henry the Seaventh, theyres of Reynold Carnaby, Knight, [AND] John Percy sonne and heyre of Henry Percy, held the sayd lands in Newton by the Sea and Yerdle by Knights Service of Henry Percy Erle of Northumberland, as of his castle and barony of Alnwick." Here it must be observed, that as this paper relates only to some feudal claims which the Earl had on the foregoing estates, the officer gives here only a general account how those estates descended, and was not obliged to be minutely particular, or to ascertain exactly the times when they came into the hands of the above-mentioned proprietors: so that, although he is accurate enough as to John Percy, who certainly possessed his lands at Newton, &c. about the latter end of Henry VIIth's reign, yet, with respect to Carnaby, he did not acquire his estate there so early; for it appears upon record to have been for some time in the hands of Sir John Mordaunt, Knight, Lord Mordannt (whose father had been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and died in 1504.) [x] who sold for the sum of one thousand marks sterling the manors of Newton by the Sea, and Burton (alias Burnton) in com. Northumb. as also some hereditaments in Emildon and elsewhere in the same county, to Henry Whytreason of London, Gent. by indenture dated 10 April, 27 Hen. VIII. [y] (1535:) and that the said Henry Whytreason sold the premises for the very same sum to Sir Reynold Carnaby, Knt. by indenture dated 12 May, 28 Hen. VIII. [z] (1536.) The aforesaid John Percy is not found to have enjoyed any office or emolument of any kind under his kinsman the Earl of Northumberland, contrary to the usual practice of this great

[x] Vid. Edmondson's Peerage, sub Mordaunt, &c.

[y] In Rolls Chapel, Claus. 27 Hen VIII. p. 1. n. 39.

[z] Ibid. Claus. 28 Hen. VIII. p. 2. n 76.

In the foregoing indentures, in the covenant against incumbrances is excepted "Such title and interest as our Sovereign Lord the King doth pretend and claim of, in and to the same, by reason of a late seizure of the said manors, lands, and premises, with their appurtenances, into his Grace's hands, in the name of a distress unto the time that the terre-tenants or other owners of the same premises have saved and discharged the manors, &c. out of his Grace's hands, by process of law or otherwise," &c. After all, it may not be impossible but the seizure was made from John Percy, into the King's hands, and granted by him to Sir John Mordaunt; and as a particle seems wanting in the text, and has been supplied by conjecture with [AND], it may possibly after all require a different particle, and perhaps should be read thus: "th'eyres of Reynold Carnaby, Knight, [FROM, or AFTER] John Percy, sonne and heyre of Henry Percy, held the sayd lands in Newton by the Sea, &c."

family; whose offices of dignity or profit appear to have been given, with a preference, to the inferior branches of their noble house, as we have seen above particularly exemplified in this John Percy's Father, Grandfather, and Uncles. He was, however, Foreman of a jury of Northumberland gentlemen on an inquisition post mortem, held at Alnwick 23 November, anno 2 Hen. VIII. (1511.) on the death of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby (mother of King Henry VII) and of Richard [Lord] Lumley.[a] John Percy also occurs among the gentlemen who owed suit and service to the Duchy of Lancaster at the manor court of Emildon[b] in Northumberland, A. D. 1520, (12 Hen. VIII.) and Newton by the Sea is mentioned in the list of the townships subject to that court, but whether he was still possessed of his lands there, is not ascertained; as about that time, part of Newton at least, if not the whole of it, as likewise Hasand, &c. appear to have passed into other hands: for in a roll of the Knights Court of the barony of Alnwick, anno 11 Hen. VIII.[c] (1519.) Hasand was then possessed by Christopher Thirlkeld, Esq. in whose family it continued for two generations, till it was forfeited for a murder:[d] in the same roll of 11 Hen. VIII. Newton by the Sea appears to be then held by John Mordaunt, beforementioned; and Yerdle (now called Earle, near Woller, then connected with Newton) by Lady Woddrington[e] (i. e. Widdrington) evidently the sister of this John Percy. In a rental of the said barony of Alnwick, &c. 33 Hen. VIII. (1541) is this entry:[f] *Heredes Reignaldi Carnabye, et Heredes Johannis Percye filij. et heredis Henrici Percye Militis, tenent certas terras in Newton super Mare, et Yerdle per servitium unius feodi militis, et*

[a] Of this inquisition two ancient copies are preserved among the Percy Evidences. Scil. one at Sion House, at the end of what is called The Red Book of Alnwick, A. II. No. 2. The other at Alnwick Castle in Clarkson's Survey of the barony, &c. A. I. No. 1 part 18. By some accident, the original is not referred to in the Index at the Rolls Chapel.

[b] From an extract from the Court Roll, among the MS. Collections of the late Counsellor John Crastre, now in possession of Dan. Crastre, of Crastre, in com. Northumb. Esq.

[c] Alnwick Evidences, D II. No 5. d.

[d] Sion Evidences, D III. No. 26. a. (2)

[e] Although she may in 1519 have been wife of her second husband, William Ellerker, yet, as he was not then a Knight, she would retain her superior title derived from her first husband. See above, p. 364.

[f] In what is called "The Red Book of Alnwick," (Sion Evidences, A. II. No. 2. p. 48.) The same article occurs also in a rental for 1552, Sion Evidences, A. II. No. 4. fol. 22. a.--The officers have not thought it necessary

facient homagium et a. s. [*alia servitia*] *et reddent Domino annuatim ultra ward. & a. s.* [*alia servitia*]—*xiij. s. iiij. d. ultra xvj. d. pro coronagio, &c.* where, in the margin, it is particularly specified who the then proprietors were, that are called here Heirs of Carnaby and Percy, and the proportions in which they were to make the above annual payment, viz. *Heredes Weitwang, iiij. s. vj. d. Heredes Carnaby, vij. s. iiij. d. Johannes Carre,*[g] *xij. d. Edmund Crauster, xxij. d.* Now, as it fully appears from the Heralds Visitations for Northumberland, that none of these four families had any consanguinity or intermarriage with the Percy family, nor with the said John Percy, it is plain they are only here called his "Heirs;" not as any way related to him in blood, or inheriting from him by lineal or collateral descent, but merely as being his successors in the property; it being still customary in the Court Rolls and Call Books of the barony of Alnwick, for the officers, (who think it not necessary to specify minutely how private estates descend, in which their Lord is not interested) to enter under the general description of Heirs to the former proprietors, any persons that have succeeded to their estates, and thereby to the suit and service owing to the Lord, whether the aforesaid proprietors had parted with the same by sale, forfeiture, or otherwise.

The reader will pardon this long digression relating to a branch of this noble family, which has hitherto been omitted in all former Pedigrees and Genealogical Histories: and yet, the several individuals of it occurring in public Records and General History, and being there mistaken for their relations of the elder line, have occasioned a confusion, which it was thought deserving this

here (any more than the Feodary, in his account quoted above, p. 365.) to specify exactly when Carnaby, and when Percy, possessed their estates at Newton, &c. But it is certain that Percy was prior to Carnaby. Yet Carnaby was perhaps placed first in the rental, because he had the manor, and the greatest share of the lands at Newton: of which Percy may have had a much smaller proportion; unless the conjecture hazarded above (in p. 288. note [s]) may be admitted; and then the Heirs of Carnaby may here and below be supposed to have had only a part of what Percy formerly possessed; but it being a much greater part than any other proprietor had; the others are called in general "Heirs of Percy," who enjoyed so much of the lands at Newton, formerly possessed by him, as had not then descended to the heirs of Carnaby.

[g] It appears from the purchase deeds of Newton, &c. mentioned above in p. 288, that in 1535, Ralph Carre had a lease of certain lands and tenements, parcel of the premises in Burnton and Newton, belonging to Sir John Mordaunt, &c. and a fee of 5l. per annum, with arrears then due to him.

very minute inquiry to remove. We now return to the other issue of the second Earl of Northumberland.

10. Sir Richard Percy, Knight, (eighth son of Henry second Earl of Northumberland) was evidently born about 1426, or 1427, although the date of his birth is omitted in Cavell's Roll. He was involved in the quarrels and disputes which his brother Lord Egremont had with the Earl of Salisbury's family;[h] and was slain along with his eldest brother the third Earl of Northumberland at the battle of Towton-field, fought on Palm-Sunday, 29th March, 1461.[i] He has commonly been thought to have died a bachelor; but he is now known to have married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, Knt. of Thornton-Bridge in Yorkshire, and widow of William Fairfax, Esq. of Walton in the same county, who died in 31 of Hen. VI.[k] (1453.] Whether Sir Richard Percy had any issue by her is not mentioned.

11. William Percy (ninth son of Henry, third Earl of Northumberland) was born at Leckenfield, April 7, anno MCCCCXXVIII.[l] He went into holy orders, and was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1451,[m] 30 Hen. VI. The following year he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, and had the temporalities of his Bishopric,[n] October 24, 1452. He died in 1462, 2 Edw. IV.[o]

12. Anne Percy (probably youngest daughter of Henry second Earl of Northumberland) was born at Dugnanis [so it seems written in Cavell's Roll, but is thought to mean Dunganess in Scotland] on February 3, anno MCCCC.[p] She was married first, to Sir Thomas Hungerford, son of Robert Lord Hungerford and Molyns,[q] and had issue by him one daughter, wife of Sir Edward Hastings, Knt. and mother of the first Earl of Huntingdon; secondly, to Sir Laurence Raynsford, Knt. and thirdly, to Sir Hugh Vaughan, Knt. She lived to an extreme old age, according to Dugdale,[r] who says she died 5 July, 1522, and was buried in St. Michael's Chapel, within the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

[h] Vid supra, p 359. [i] Drake's Hist. of York, p. 111.
[k] Thoresby's Antiq. of Leeds, p 67. [l] Cavell's Roll.
[m] Le Neve's Fasti Eccles Angl. p 390.
[n] Ibid. p. 334. Rymer, vol. xi. p 317. Fuller's Worthies, Yorksh. p 196. Godwin de Presulib. [o] Le Neve, p. 334. Godwin, &c.
[p] The year of her birth is evidently wanting in the above date, copied from Cavell's Roll, which only gives the century wherein she was born; but as she lived to the year 1522, it is most credible that she was one of the youngest of the second Earl's children, and most probably born after 1428.
[q] Vincent upon Brooke, p. 379. Dugd. Bar. II p. 211. [r] Ibid.