



Claiborne Society Newsletter

The National Society of Claiborne Family Descendants



Fall 2024

Message from the Publications Chairman

Patricia Clayborn

**From Linda M. King, Vice President and Reunion Committee Chair:
Reunion Thursday, September 26 to Sunday, September 29, 2024**

Our upcoming National Society of Claiborne Descendants Reunion will take place in Richmond, Virginia at the Omni Downtown Richmond Hotel at 100 South 12th Street, Richmond, Virginia (800-843-6664). Registration will take place on the afternoon of Thursday, September 26th and check out and farewell will take place the morning of Sunday, September 29th. We look forward to seeing you there! The Reunion theme will be "Claiborne Connections" and we hope that the gathering will strengthen old acquaintances and enable many new contacts. Please download the registration form from our website and send it in right away: <https://www.claibornesociety.org/reunion/>

In This Issue:

Learning and sharing the stories, customs, successes and how ancestors may have overcome tragedy can help preserve our current family circle, keeping the history alive for generations to come.

In this issue we record the following:

- We have received questions from Robert Claiborne, Evelyn Gregory, and Al Claiborne.
- We discovered a fascinating new book by Claiborne Clan member Major General Gerald Stack Maloney, Jr.
- We learned of a Colonel William Claiborne reenactor in full costume.
- The family of Alex Waldrop, PhD, sent us the sad news of his passing.
- We explored the relationship between the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall and the important Lancaster Family.

Thank you for your continuing membership
and for contributing to our Society!

Sincerely, Patricia Clayborn

NEW MEMBERS:

We are delighted to welcome the following new members to our Clan:

Robert Sherman Claiborne and Mary Claiborne - Towson, Maryland

Donald DuVal Middleton – Airmont, New York

Sharon Lynch – Okatie, South Carolina

OFFICERS 2023 - 2024

President	Deborah Peabody
Vice President	Linda M. King
Secretary	Nicholas J. Lilly Cline
Treasurer	Charles E. Claiborne
Registrar	Frank Rura

Standing Committees

Reunion	Linda M. King
Research	Johnathan J. Clayborn, MS
Archives	Susan W.H. Rura
Publications	Patricia Clayborn
Webmaster	Dan Boylin

www.claibornesociety.org

IN THIS ISSUE:

PAGE

Message from the Publications Chairman	1
Letters to the Publisher	2
In Memory of Alex Waldrop, PhD	6
"The Lancasters of Howgill Castle, Sockbridge and Barton"	7
Annual Dues Payment Form	14

Letters to the Publisher

Robert Claiborne wrote: "Patricia, Thank you for the link to the newsletter. I guess this means I am a member now! I may be unique in that I am a direct descendant of William Claiborne on my mother's side via Mary Elizabeth Claiborne (married Joseph Richard Taylor) and a direct descendant of John Clyborn of Old Henrico on my father's side. I was interested that you had included the talks on the Irish Confederate General Partrick Cleburne. Do you have any information that connects him to some branch of the family? Sincerely, Robert Claiborne, Towson, MD"

Dear Mr. Claiborne: Thank you so much for your message. I believe that you certainly are unique in your "double descedancy"! I have attached a chart showing General Cleburne's ancestry. He was a proven descendant of the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall, Westmorland. The chart is so large that I hope you are able to receive it and open it. If not, we can try another method. ~ Sincerely, Patricia Clayborn

Robert Claiborne wrote: "Is Clyborn of Henrico connected to that chart at all, or is this a separate Irish group? I have heard that nobody really knows the ancestry of John Clyborn of Henrico. Is that your understanding?"

Dear Mr. Claiborne: Thank you for your response. You asked whether Clyborn of Henrico is connected to the chart I sent, or if it is a separate Irish group – and whether anyone knows the ancestry of John Clyborn of Henrico. Until 2003, we did not have any knowledge of John Clyborn of Henrico's ancestry. However, the Claiborne Clan supported a DNA study, and some of us from that line took part. My brother was our family's representative. We are descended from Jonas Cliborn. You may read the first report of 2003 at the following site:

<https://www.claibornesociety.org/research/dna.shtml>

You may read the second report from 2013 at the following site:

https://www.claibornesociety.org/research/DNA_Study_Results_2013.pdf

We ended up in the "Westmorland" Group, which showed that this group has matches with the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall, Westmorland. We have not yet found the missing link between John Clyborn of Dale Parish Henrico and the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall Westmorland, but some members are doing research into that question.

Our DNA Administrator, Johnathan Clayborn, has posted his research as follows:

Home Page: https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Main_Page

Index of all of his pages:

<https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Special:AllPages>

Clyborns of Henrico County:

https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Clyborns_of_Henrico_County

Re Edward Cleiborne:

https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/The_Case_for_Edward

The Barbados Hypothesis:

https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/The_Barbados_Hypothesis

The Case for William Isome:

https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/The_Case_for_William_Isome

So we are still looking for the missing link, but might be getting closer. ~ Sincerely, Patricia Clayborn

Evelyn Gregory wrote: "Hi Patricia, I was looking over the latest Claiborne Newsletter info and wondering if the descendants of Edward who arrived in Virginia in 1635 are also descendants of the Curwens and Lancasters. I find it hard to always decipher the info. Thanks. I so appreciate your contributions to the newsletter. Thank you. Evelyn Clyburne Gregory"

Dear Mrs. Gregory: Thank you so much for your inquiry and kind words. We currently do not know what the connection is between the Edward Cleiborne who in 1635 sailed on the ship "The Globe" to Virginia and the Cleburne of Cliburn Hall descendants of the Curwens and Lancasters. We also do not know what the connection is between the descendants of "John of Dale Parish" (also known as "John Clyborn of old Henrico Virginia") and the Cleburne of Cliburn Hall descendants of the Curwens and Lancasters. All we know is that the descendants of John

of Dale Parish have a close DNA match with the descendants of the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall. See the National Society of Claiborne Family Descendants web site:

<https://www.claibornesociety.org/research/>

Choose: "John Clyborn of old Henrico County Virginia"

Our wonderful DNA Researcher, Johnathan Clayborn, MS, is exploring the relationship between Edward Cleiborne of the Globe and John of Dale Parish. See his web site at:

https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Main_Page

Choose: "Family Groups"

Choose: "Clyborns of Henrico County"

<https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Special:AllPages>

Choose: "The Case for Edward"

https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/The_Barbados_Hypothesis

I have been careful to never imply that we know any connections. Some of our Society members are proven descendants of the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall, so they, at least, can enjoy reading my articles knowing they are reading about their remarkable ancestors! The rest of us must wait and wonder.



Al Claiborne wrote: "I found your e-mail address in the Spring 2024 newsletter. My name is Al Claiborne, and I am an emeritus professor at Wake Forest University School of Medicine. I grew up in Haywood County, TN, about 60 miles from Memphis. I am a direct descendant of the Rev. Howell Taylor family, who first settled there in 1825. I am attaching the Find A Grave post made by Barbara Tynes Claiborne in 2012. The subject is Alexander H. R. Claiborne. Note in the text that his body was returned to "Tabernacle" for burial in 1857. The Taylor family established the Tabernacle community in 1825, and the cemetery has been in use since 1829. I have seen the graves of Alexander Claiborne's wife Elizabeth and an infant daughter Susan in the cemetery. John Y. Taylor, also cited in the text, was a second-generation "Taylor of Tabernacle." I have been working on the story of Dr. Robert A. Green (1818-1897) and his wife Roena Claiborne Green (1837-1896), who are cited in the text as well. It seems that Barbara Tynes Claiborne did considerable research on the Greens and on Roena's father Alexander Claiborne, and I am interested in corresponding with her. I know that she published a short article in your Fall 2014 newsletter (page 7), on the death of Jefferson Lyle Claiborne (1928-2014), to whom she was married at an earlier time. Jefferson Lyle Claiborne was the grandson of John Alexander Claiborne (1844-1918), who was in turn a sibling of Roena Claiborne Green. Thank you very much for any help you can provide. ~ Al Claiborne."

Dear Mr. Claiborne: Thank you for your inquiry. I see that Barbara is listed as a contributor on "Find a Grave" where one can "Send a Message" to her: <https://www.findagrave.com/user/profile/47704197>. And the same site includes her list of contributions: <https://www.findagrave.com/user/47704197/memorial?firstname=&lastname=&partialLastName=true&page=3#sr-83830156>. I hope this information is helpful. Sincerely, Patricia Clayborn.

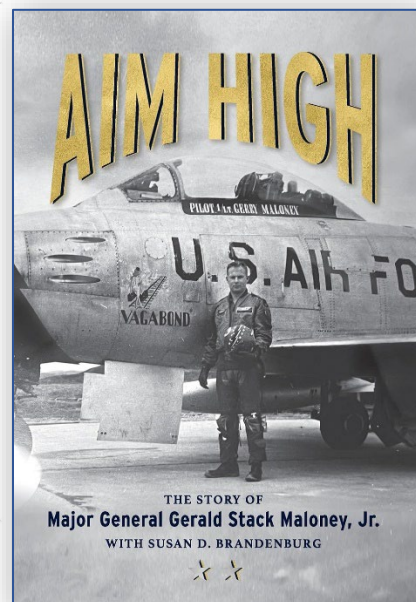


We were happy to receive notice of Claiborne Clan member Major General Gerald Maloney's new autobiography "Aim High" available on Amazon:

<https://www.amazon.com/Aim-High-General-Gerald-Maloney/dp/1958174092>

"The Air Force motto "Aim High" is synonymous with the long and productive life of Major General Gerald Stack Maloney, Jr. A Jet-age Flying Tiger in Taiwan during the 1950's, Gerry Maloney has aimed high in every endeavor from childhood on, and hit the mark. A fighter pilot, champion marksman, sailor, historian, philanthropist, civic leader, world traveler, and churchman - a patriotic pillar of society in every area of his life - Major General Gerald Stack Maloney is an American Hero."

Aim High: The Story of Major General Gerald Stack Maloney, Jr. (Hardcover)

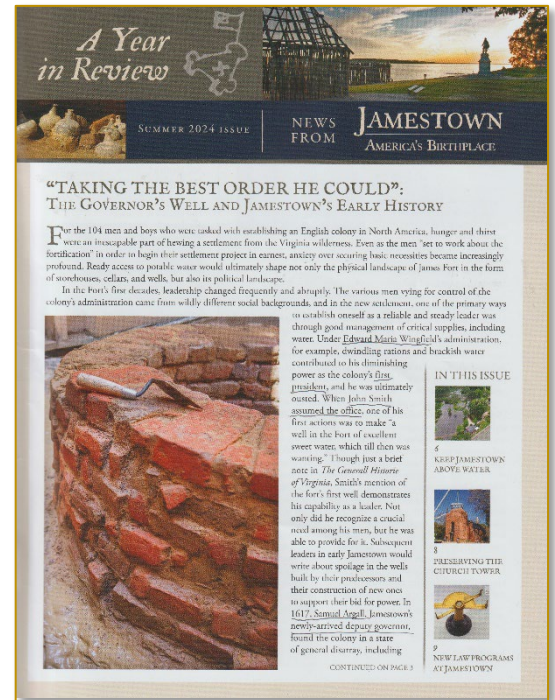


**Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation:
Historical Reenactment Impersonation of Colonel William Claiborne
From: Elizabeth Richardson**

Elizabeth Richardson wrote: "I just received this info from Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation. Impersonation of Wm Claiborne very interesting! The October 3 performance is part of a 2-day event only for those who donate \$1000! (I donate \$100 a year. I guess they hope this will tempt me to up my ante.)

The full-page article is about a planned future program, the details of which haven't been worked out yet, but will presumably be a repeating program. Can't wait to hear more, and to attend!

I just got a copy of Nicolas Cline's email expressing interest in the Romancoke graveyard. Somewhere I have some info on it, but I'm not sure where. I think the only marker was to Thomas 1st, originally showing the Claiborne coat-of-arms (now weathered off). My grandfather had his bones and marker moved to the Claiborne plot in Hollywood cemetery (I think in the 1930s) to protect it. A photo of the original grave (at the Virginia Historical Society?) shows it to have been a raised marker with a flat stone on top. Only the top stone was moved to Hollywood. I don't think any other markers were in the Romancoke plot, but other Claibornes were presumably buried there (including Wm. Claiborne I and other descendants?). Maybe the current owners of the property know where this graveyard was? ~ Elizabeth."



JAMESTOWN
AMERICA'S BIRTHPLACE

Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation
cordially invites you to

An Evening at Jamestown

Cocktail Reception
Wednesday, October 2, 2024
Five o'clock p.m.

Nathalie P. and Alan M. Voorhees Archaearium
followed by

Jamestown Rediscovery Day

Thursday, October 3, 2024
Nine o'clock a.m.

Jamestown Memorial Church
Foundation Update with President and CO James Horn
Behind-the-Scenes Tours
Luncheon

Oct. 3

9:30 a.m. **A Conversation with the President**
Dr. James Horn, President of the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation, provides a Foundation update, followed by a question-and-answer period.

10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. **Site Tours** (*Guests will rotate among locations*)

Archaeology
Jamestown's archaeologists share their latest discoveries from ongoing excavations on site.

Curatorial and Conservation Facility
Take an exclusive, behind-the-scenes tour of Jamestown's research lab and collections facility. Learn from our expert conservators and curators about the many steps involved in caring for the millions of artifacts recovered at Jamestown.

Character Interpretation
Join William Balderson as he portrays William Claiborne, Virginia's first "Surveyor General." Together you will explore his meteoric rise to power and listen as he personally grapples with his anxieties around the colony's social order, the tobacco economy, and English-Powhatan relations.

Living History
Visit with our Master Blacksmiths in our upgraded blacksmith shop as they give a demonstration.

12:30 p.m. **Scenic Luncheon**
Relax and enjoy the sights and sounds of the James River during a scenic luncheon with friends.
Comfortable walking shoes recommended.

LAW AND DISORDER: WILLIAM CLAIBORNE AND THE RULE OF LAW IN 17TH-CENTURY VIRGINIA

In 1621, William Claiborne arrived at Jamestown as the Virginia colony was rapidly expanding in the midst of a tobacco boom. With his origins in England's middle class, the boundless lands of the Virginia colony would have seemed ripe with opportunity to Claiborne, who had just secured a position as Virginia's first "Surveyor General." His first task was to survey the New Town section of Jamestown under the administration of the colony's new governor, Sir Francis Wyatt. The role came with a substantial salary, 200 acres of prime Virginia land, and a "convenient house"—perks that would all but guarantee the up-and-comer's success.

As the colony's surveyor general, William Claiborne would be tasked with ensuring that the land would be apportioned into "compact and orderly villages." Indeed, for Claiborne, as well as for many well-to-do Virginians, all things—society, religion, and commerce—must be conducted with order, and following the arrival of the first enslaved Africans in 1619 and then the 1622 Powhatan uprising, that order became even more important and even more entrenched as time went on. As the Virginia colony became the site of cultural enmeshment among English, Native Americans, and African peoples, the colony's upper echelons felt more and more unsettled. Claiborne, who had established himself as a member of the colony's planter elite, would have been at the center of these debates. Many indentured servants and enslaved Africans ran away together, intermarried, and cooperated with one another in the early years of Jamestown settlement. Laws were used to codify slavery, define labor on racial terms, and divide enslaved black from poor white.

Join us this fall to hear William Claiborne's first-hand accounts of some of Jamestown's most pivotal moments in our new program, *Law and Disorder*. Come along for his meteoric rise to power and influence as a part of Virginia's colonial government, and listen in as he personally grapples with his anxieties around the colony's social order, the



Director of Living History and Historic Trades, Willie Balderson, will portray Claiborne.

tobacco economy, and English-Powhatan relations. *Law and Disorder* will be hosted by Mark Summers, Director of Youth and Public Programs, and will feature William Balderson, Director of Living History and Historic Trades, in the role of William Claiborne. "This is a man who is right there for the most significant moments in Jamestown history," Balderson said, "and through him, we see shifting and transforming attitudes about land and people." *Law and Disorder* is the third installment

in our "Rule of Law" program series, and is a captivating and devastating glimpse into the colonial roots of modern America. "This program will show the transformation of Jamestown, from a company town into a capital city of a prosperous tobacco colony, and how the law transformed the racial, economic and social order beyond the 17th century," Summers said. In 17th-century Virginia, colonists like Claiborne sought to impose order in their new home while being confronted with the realities of

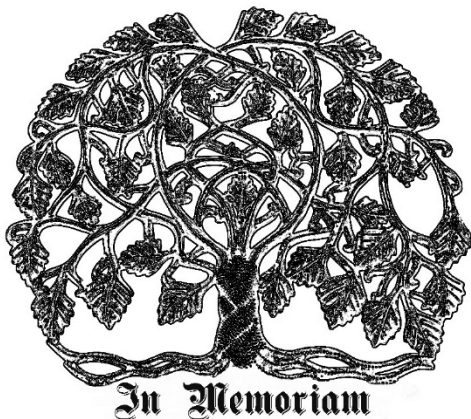
finding themselves an ocean away from England in an ever-changing society. This is his story. ✦



Graphometer, an early 17th-century land surveying instrument



The development of this program has been made possible through the generous support of the Virginia Law Foundation, and the Virginia Museum of History and Culture's Commonwealth History Fund, presented by Dominion Energy, and in partnership with the College of William & Mary's Legal History Society, under the direction of Dr. Thomas J. McSweeney.



In Memory of Alex Waldrop, PhD
December 26th, 1948 - January 13th, 2024

The Claiborne Clan is sad to report that we have lost one of our founding members and our original DNA administrator: Alex Waldrop, PhD.

In past years, Alex gave DNA reports at our reunions, and you may read two of his reports at the following site:

<https://www.claibornesociety.org/research/>
"DNA Study March 2003 Report" and
"2013 DNA Report"

Alex's Obituary:



Alex Waldrop, PhD, gives a DNA Report at the Claiborne Clan 2015 Reunion

Alexander Atkinson Waldrop, III, passed away peacefully on the morning of January 13, 2024. He was preceded in death by his parents Alexander Atkinson Waldrop, Jr. and Margaret Carper Waldrop along with his sister, Margaret Claiborne Waldrop. There are three surviving siblings all currently living in Roanoke, Virginia.

Alex was blessed with very special gifts in the realm of science. After attending Episcopal High School at the top of his class he went on to study biochemistry at UVA as an Echols scholar, then onto Johns Hopkins and lastly Yale University where with two other colleagues, developed a luminescent dye for DNA that made it visible under a microscope in a way that allowed doctors to detect various diseases. He and his colleagues patented their invention which was then used as a diagnostic tool to help the medical world at large. He was very much at the forefront of genetic research and then later in life went on to become a genealogy enthusiast which seemed to fit perfectly with his prior interests in genetics. After receiving his PhD he took a job on the west coast with a biogenetics company called Genprobe. He later returned east and had a job with Idexx, another genetics based company in Maine.

On a personal level, Alex was kind, gentle and uniquely pure in spirit. He never flaunted his accomplishments and he was always willing to help others. It was very hard seeing his struggle with dementia which slowly took his brilliance from him. Even in his struggle he remained upbeat and positive. The family shared many laughs at home in his last years until the dementia ran its course. He was in many ways, a giant teddy bear. All of the hospice nurses from Good Sam loved him and did a remarkable job especially as things became difficult. His sister whom he lived with was honored to have cared for him. He will be missed by all who knew him.

The Lancasters of Howgill Castle, Sockbridge and Barton and the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall Westmorland

From Patricia Clayborn

Katherine Lancaster of Howgill Castle was a direct ancestor of the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall Westmorland. She married Roland Cleburne, and she was the daughter of Sir John de Lancaster (c1369-1434) and John's second wife, Katrine. Howgill Castle is eight miles north east of Cliburn Hall.

The History of Parliament has an extensive biography of Sir John Lancaster, including the following:

The Lancasters were landowners of some note in Westmorland and Lancashire, having over the years acquired substantial estates in both counties. John's father, Sir William Lancaster, was himself born at Caton, which, with the manor of Priest Hutton and other holdings in Lancashire. Just across the border in Westmorland he owned the manors of Rydal, Wynborrow, Loughrigg, Milburn and **Howgill**, as well as property in Deepdale, Glencoyne and Kirkby Thore... Sir John had a son and four daughters by his first marriage. Elizabeth, who may have been the eldest, married her new stepmother's kinsman, Robert Crackenthorpe, a neighbouring landowner strongly connected with the Cliffords. For many years the two men remained on cordial terms: Sir John helped to ensure Robert's election to Henry V's first Parliament as a shire knight for Westmorland, in May 1413; and three years later Robert stood bail of £100 for one of his father-in-law's kinsmen during the course of a somewhat heated disagreement with William Blenkinsop. Sir John then also enjoyed friendly relations with Roland Thornburgh, who may, just possibly, have married his wife's stepmother, and who employed his services as a mainpernor; and with Sir Christopher Curwen one of his partners in a joust held at Carlisle in 1417 against a team of Scottish knights [see the Spring 2024 issue of this newsletter under the title "The Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall and the Curwens of Workington Hall"]. Curwen actually prevailed upon Sir John to arbitrate for him in a quarrel over the ownership of property in Westmorland, so there can be little doubt of his standing in the local community at this time. His circle included such other prominent northern landowners as Sir John Bertram, Sir Peter Tilliol, Sir Robert Lowther and Robert Warcop, all of whom were caught up in one another's financial affairs as either creditors or sureties for debt.

Before long, however, Lancaster was drawn into a particularly brutal feud with the Thornburghs, who had, significantly, gained control of the Threlkeld estates by marriage. When visiting Roland Thornburgh's widow, Katherine, in July 1421, he was set upon by her four brothers-in-law, who were reputedly acting on the orders of their elderly father, William Thornburgh. The failure of their first attempt upon his life merely made the Thornburghs more determined, and in September they mounted an armed raid on Sir John's home in Westmorland, driving off his cattle and threatening his servants. His plans to have them indicted at the next sessions of the peace at Appleby were thwarted by brute force, since the jurors and justices alike were so afraid of reprisals that they refused to proceed with the hearing. Sir John's inability to obtain redress locally led him to seek election to the Parliament of December 1421, where he was able to argue his case in person. Not surprisingly, in view of the concern then felt by the government over declining standards of law enforcement, his petition met with a sympathetic hearing. The Thornburghs (who had gone into hiding in Lancashire) were promptly summoned to appear before the royal council under heavy securities of £100 each, and were, furthermore, bound over in similar sums to keep the peace in future. It is interesting to note that a few years later, in November 1427, Roland Thornburgh's son, William the younger, recovered a sizeable estate in Westmorland from Sir John. There is, as we have seen, a distinct possibility that the two men were brothers-in-law, a fact which may well have compounded their quarrel at first, but probably induced them to reach a settlement in the end.

The death of his only son, William, and the childlessness of his second marriage [this fact is contradicted by Forbes and Bissell. However there was no son.], no less than growing anxiety about his rapacious kinsfolk, led Sir John to make careful provision for the descent of his estates. In 1425 most of his property in Cumberland and Westmorland was settled as a jointure upon his wife, Katherine, with a complex series of entails upon the issue of his two brothers, who were now his next male heirs. His principal trustee, Thomas Warcop III of Lammerside, was subsequently obliged to pay a substantial fine because the settlement had been made hastily, without a royal licence.



Howgill Castle, eight miles north east of Cliburn Hall

The manors of Caton and Priest Hutton in Lancashire were probably devised by Sir John upon his daughters, since in 1427 he fought a collusive suit to free the property from any pre-existing entails. His son-in-law, Robert Crackenthorpe, was evidently dissatisfied with these arrangements, and by 1431 he had persuaded Sir John to grant him immediate custody of Skirwith, to which he may, indeed, have possessed a claim in his own right. Whether or not his acquisitiveness was the cause of yet another family quarrel we shall never know, but before long Crackenthorpe filed a complaint in the court of Chancery alleging that Sir John and his wife had not only tried to have him murdered, but had also perverted the course of justice by intimidating anyone prepared to testify against them. By a remarkable volte face, William Thornburgh the younger had now completely reconciled himself with the Lancasters, and actually master-minded the campaign on Sir John's behalf, even going so far as to threaten those members of the Westmorland bench favourable to Crackenthorpe. But the latter did not lack influential friends: none other than the earl of Westmorland came forward to substantiate his allegations in a formal deposition, thus, incidentally, driving the local gentry yet further into two hostile camps, whose composition was largely dictated by considerations of immediate self-interest.

This affair may have hastened Sir John's death, which occurred shortly before June 1434. He was evidently ill for some time, as unfounded rumours of his demise had already reached Westminster in the previous November. His executors, Christopher Green and John Mackerell, were still busy three years later, when they made a general release of all actions to Sir Richard Haryngton, the husband of Sir John's daughter, Christine. The incessant feuding which clouded Sir John's last years continued long after his death, largely because of his widow's determination to retain her handsome jointure. The murder of Robert Crackenthorpe, in 1436, was but one event in a protracted vendetta, marked by great brutality on both sides. Some 14 years later, for example, **John Cliburn** complained that the ubiquitous William Thornburgh had assaulted him 'by excitation, mening and supportation' of Katherine Lancaster, who had also conspired to burn down his home, ambush him and abduct his children. It is interesting to note that he had been rescued from her clutches by Robert Crackenthorpe the younger, still anxious to revenge his murdered father.



Map of Westmorland by Johan Blaeu drawn in 1662. Note that Cliburn is spelled "Clebron."

The John Cliburn mentioned above was described by Sue Cliborn Forbes as follows:

25. John de Clybourne/Cliburn (Robert, John, Robert, John, Robert John, Robert, Hugh, Adam), died before Lent 1440; In 1392 he married Margaret de Salkeld, daughter of Hugh de Salkeld. Hugh Salkeld married the heiress of Rosgill in Westmoreland and was Knight of the Shire in Westmoreland several times before his death in 1397. At Hugh's death, Rosgill passed on to his son and heir, Hugh Salkeld, who was living in 1440 when his brother-in-law, John Cliburn had died.

In the autumn of 1433, John Clybborne, his wife and his children, were attacked at his house "att Clybborne" by evil doers [Lancastrians]. "...as Clybborne and his son-in-law, John Burrell, mercer of Appleby were riding to seek the earl of Salisbury's help" they were attacked again by the same assailants. "Clybborne was wounded and imprisoned by them in Appleby and Burrell's shop was rifled." John Clybborne held the Manors of Bampton Patryk, Bampton Cundale, Cliburn and two tenements in Newby and two in Slegill. After John's death, Margaret signs over to her son, Roland Clibburn, seisin to all the messuages, lands and tenements in Bampton Cundale and Bampton Patryk, etc., except for Cliburn, which is held by her until her death when it reverts to Roland. *Did he have other sons?*

Issue:

26. Roland Clybborne married Katherine Lancaster

27. Daughter married to John Burrell, mercer of Appleby, living 1433

Sue Cliborn Forbes has written about Roland and Katherine as follows:

26. Roland Clibburn (John, Robert, John, Robert, John, Robert John, Robert, Hugh, Adam) by 1453 he holds Cliburn; married Katherine Lancaster of Howgill Castle, daughter of Sir John de Lancaster and John's, 2nd wife, Katrine. In 25 September 1455 he is on a jury at the Inquest Post-Mortem of Thomas Clifford held at Brougham. Lolita Hannah Bissell says- "Mr. Ragg thinks that John was in that campaign, [the York/Lancastrian battles at Hedgley Moor and Hexham of 1464] but not on the side of Henry VI, and that for a time he was missing and thought to be dead. A puzzling entail deed exists that grants to Katherine, wife of Roland Clibburn, the manors, who is to have life possession with no possibility of charge against her of waste. After her death the entail is on Roger Clibburn and his heirs male; failing these, on William Clibburn, Chaplain, his brother, for life. After his death, on Richard his brother and on his heirs male, and in case of failure of these heirs to revert to the right heirs of Roger."

Issue:

+ 28. John Clebburne of Bampton married Elizabeth Curwen

29. Roger Clibburn -Roger Clibborn witnessed a property transaction & exchange between John Clibborn & Cristofer Curwen 1489. *(Is he the ancestor of the Cliburns of Cumberland that are seen as early as 1560 baptizing children in Penrith parish? Did he inherit Lancaster properties from his mother?)*

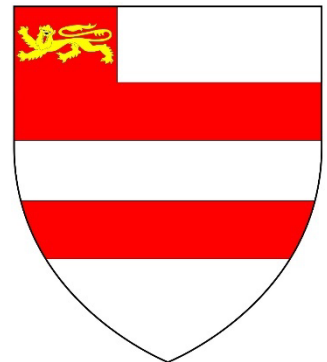
30. William Clibburn, the Chaplain

31. Richard Clibburn *(Is he the ancestor of many of the Cliburn men in Cliburn parish and Morland that we know so little about?)*

John O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees or, The Origin and Stem of The Irish Nation" describes Roland Cleborne as follows:

Rowland, son and heir of John de Cleburn, was "Lord of the manors of Cliburn-Hervey and Tailbois, and held Bampton Cundale and Knipe, by homage, fealty, and cornage." (Inq. P.M. 31, Henry VI., 1453.) He is scarcely mentioned in the local records, though he was probably with Clifford at Towton on that fatal Palm Sunday, 24th March, 1461. He was just and considerate of his tenants, remitted their "gressums;" and by him the last of his "Villeins in gross" was sold free. In 1456 he was appointed "one of the jurors upon the Inquisition, after the death of Thomas Lord Clifford" (34 Henry VI.; Hist. West. I., 459), and also "held the same which heretofore, as the Inquisition set forth, were held by Ralph de Cundale." (Hist. West., I., 466-7.) He was succeeded by his son and heir: John, son of Rowland Cleburne, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington Hall.

Many of the Westmorland de Lancasters of various branches bore arms. There are inconsistencies in records about what differences they had, and at the same time they are all similar. The basic pattern is: Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant guardant or. Sockbridge and Barton later had in the red canton a mullet (star) of either white or gold instead of the lion passant guardant. Both of these symbols were apparently associated with de Lancaster family members descended from Helewise de Lancaster and her husband Gilbert son of Roger fitz Reinfrid. And they were also associated with the later family of John de Lancaster of Howgill Castle, who took over Rydal and Loughrigg from them. The pattern has also been described as "A barry of five [five alternating argent and gules bars] a canton charged with a mullet."



Lancaster arms: Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant guardant or.



Eleanor Lancaster of Sockbridge and Barton was also a direct ancestor of the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall Westmorland. She married Richard Cleburne (1532-1588), and she was the daughter of Lancelot Lancaster (died 1570) of Sockbridge and Barton in Westmorland, and his first wife Anne Harrington, daughter of Nicholas Harrington of Sleddale and Eubarhall. Sockbridge and Barton are eight miles north west of Cliburn Hall.

The History of Parliament has written about Lancelot Lancaster as follows:

1st son of William Lancaster of Sockbridge by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Lowther of Lowther. Married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Harrington of Sleddale and Eubarhall, 1 son. 2 daughters. Offices Held: Steward to Lord Dacre 1534, 1535; dep. (to Sir Thomas Wharton) Warden of the west March 1537-40; Commander, Carlisle Garrison Nov. 1542; Escheator, Cumberland and Westmorland 1546-7; Commr. i.p.m. 1552, 1560, 1564. Biography: Descended from the medieval barons of Kendal, Lancaster belonged to one of the oldest families in Westmorland, where he had extensive estates. His one appearance in Parliament left no mark upon the vestigial journal of the House. He died 1 Aug. 1570 and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, then aged 33.

Sue Cliborn Forbes has written about Richard and Eleanor as follows:

40. Richard Cliburne (Edmund, Robert, Thomas, John, Roland, John, Robert, John, Robert John, Robert, Hugh, Adam) was born on All Saint's Day 1532; he rebuilt Cliburn Hall in 1567; bought Killerby, North Riding Yorkshire, Catterick Parish in 1569 from Sir George Bowes. Richard became caught up in a scheme to rescue Scots Queen Mary Stewart from Bolton Castle in York. He and Richard Lowther were arrested. In 1569 Richard Lowther was put in the Tower and Richard Clyburn was imprisoned in the Clink, St. Saviors, Southwark. For the next nineteen years he was in and out of prison. Richard deeded the property of Cliburn to his eldest son and heir, Edmund sometime previous to 1573. By 1577 Richard is again imprisoned in the Clink when he petitioned to be allowed to spend 6 months at Bath for his health.

1584- Letter from Henry Lord Scrope at Carlisle: "In answer to the Council's letter to us, for the apprehension of Richard Cliburne and Mouneford, a seminary Scots' priest, supposed of late to have returned from the South into these parts, we have caused a diligent search for them...without effect." In the same letter Scrope writes of apprehension and questioning of Richard's brother-in-law, Richard Kirkbride, who testifies that he has not written, nor seen Richard for three years.

Richard Cliburne died 12 June 1588, his inquest held at Bedall, North Riding Yorkshire. At the time of his death Richard held: the manor of Killerby, the manor of Cliburn, with 20 messuages or cottages, 200 acres of arable land, 40 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of woodland, 1000 acres of common lands and 200 acres of scrub and heather, a watermill for corn and their appurtenances in the hamlet of Clibburn or in its territory or precincts in Westmorland; the manor of Bampton and Knype. The only property he no longer held were the ones in Cumberland that had come with his grandmother Emma Kirkbride. Those had evidently gone to his brother, Thomas of Hay Close. Richard married Eleanor, daughter of Launcelot Lancaster of Sockbridge and Barton, County Westmorland. At his death Eleanor Clibburne, widow, late wife of Richard held one-third part of the above possessions in the name of her dowry for life and "still survives." *It is a posit at this point but there is a burial record for a Mrs. Ellinor Clibborn, widow on 8 Sept. 1601, in Whixley Parish, West Yorkshire, roughly about 43 miles south of Killerby, East Yorkshire.* [Note: It was straight down the old Dere Street from Killerby where she had her property at Whixley.] Eleanor Lancaster Cliburne's grandson was the Vicar of Nidd. The village of Nidd is about 9 miles west of the village of Whixley and there was a family of Clibburns there from at least 1638-1684.

Issue:

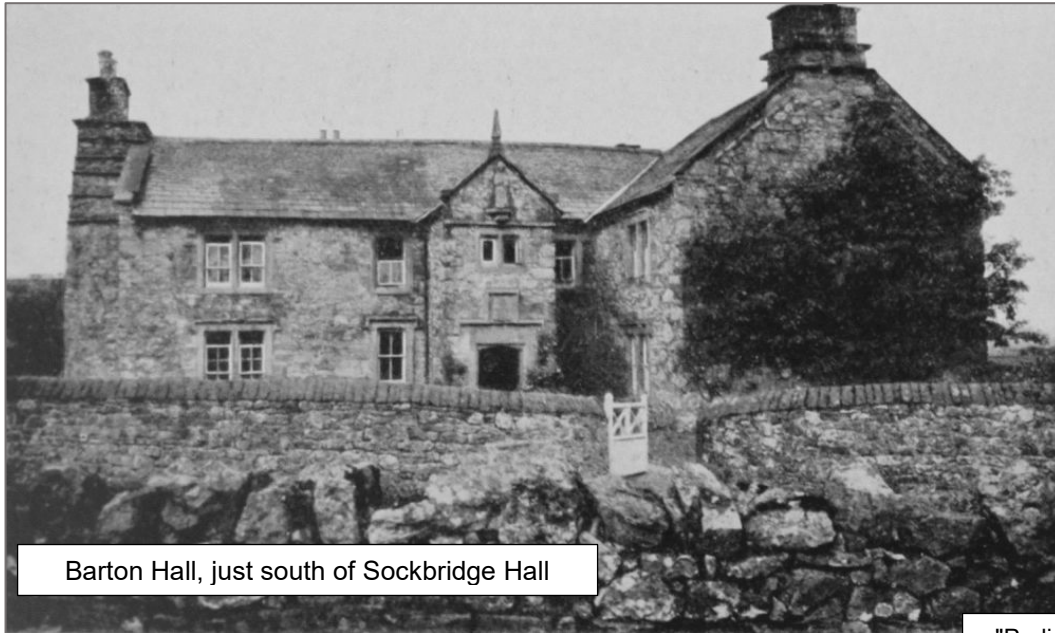
- + 46. Edmund Clibburne born about 1555, died 1590; married Grace Bellingham
- + 47. Gerald Clibburne baptized 5 Feb 1566 Cliburn parish, Westmorland.
- 48. Jane Clibburne baptized 14 Oct 1568 Cliborn parish, Westmorland
- 49. Agnes Clibburne baptized 4 Jul 1570 Cliborn parish, Westmorland
- 50. Agnes Clibburne [born 6 May 1571] married Humphry Wharton of Gilling, Yorkshire
- 51. Eleanor Clibburne married 20 Oct. 1606 William Warkman at Cliburn, Westmorland
- 52. Barbara Clibburn married Thomas Banks of Whixley, Yorkshire. Whixley parish has been searched for any record for Barbara and Thomas Banks. There were Thomas Banks living there for several generations.



Sockbridge Hall, eight miles north west of Cliburn Hall

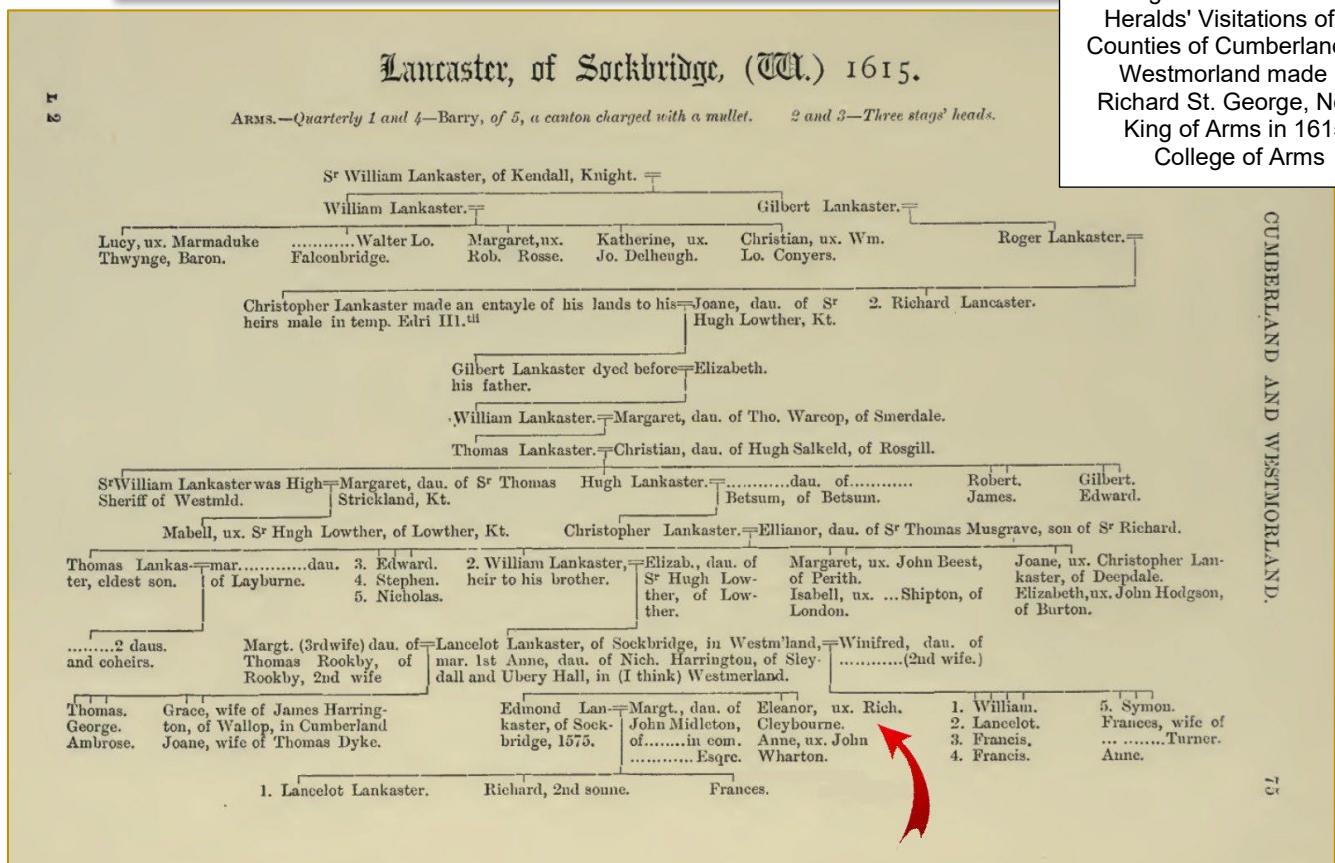
The Barton History and Directory describes Barton as follows:

The manor of Barton, with a great part of the parish, anciently belonged to the Barony of Kendal, being long possessed by the Lancaster Family, a branch of which resided at Stockbridge for many generations. It passed from the Lancasters to the Multons, of Gilsland, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Dacres, whose co-heiresses sold it in the reign of Charles II to the Musgraves, of Edenhall. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a low but large edifice in the picturesque vale of Eamont. Part of it was in ruins in 1802, but has since been repaired. In the chancel, over the Communion table, are "five rows of escutcheons, seven in each row, many of which are now defaced; but amongst them were to be seen in Macel's time, the arms of Arundel, Percy, Lucy, Dacre, Lowther, Lancaster, Strickland, Threlkeld, and Crackenthorp."



Barton Hall, just south of Sockbridge Hall

"Pedigrees Recorded at the Heralds' Visitations of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland made by Richard St. George, Norry, King of Arms in 1615"
College of Arms



The arms of the Sockbridge Lancaster family are carved in stone to the left of the East window in the south chapel of St. Michael's Church in Barton. St. Michael's was built in 1150 by the de Lancasters, who were Normans descended from Ivo de Taillebois. Among their many other properties, they resided at Lancaster Castle.



St. Michael's Church in Barton

The arms of the Lancaster family of Sockbridge and Barton are carved in stone to the left of the East window in the south chapel of St. Michael's Church in Barton



The Lancaster family members mentioned above had nothing to do with the "House of Lancaster" that was begun when King Henry III created the previously non-existent title of "Earl of Lancaster" for his second son Edmund "Crouchback" Plantagenet in 1267. Edmund became the founder and original ancestor of the royal "Duchy of Lancaster." The Wars of the Roses were primarily a conflict between two rival branches of the Plantagenet royal house: the Lancastrians, whose symbol was a red rose, and the Yorkists, whose symbol was a white rose. However, surprisingly, the Fraunceys family of Foremark, Derbyshire - relatives of the Cleburne of Cliburn Hall family - were involved with this royal Duchy. The book "The King, the Crown, and the Duchy of Lancaster" describes Simon and Robert Fraunceys as follows:

Some money was expended on the payment of new annuities to men who had not previously been formally retained by the Duchy. The Fraunceys of Foremark and the Gresleys of Drakelow, for example, lived in the Lancastrian heartlands of south-west Derbyshire and both families actively supported Henry in 1399. Both were to be financially rewarded: the Esquire Simon Fraunceys was granted £12 a year in 1401, and Sir Robert Fraunceys and Sir Thomas Gresley £40 and £26 respectively in 1406, all in the Tutbury receipt. These substantial grants to knightly families which had not previously had any formal connection with the Duchy were the exception rather than the rule, however. Most of the new Lancastrian retainers were relatively unimportant local gentlemen who were paid only small sums... Robert Fraunceys also served as sheriff during the reign. The strength of Lancastrian representation in the county had been reduced by the death in 1394 of Sir John Ipstones, and although Sir Robert Fraunceys emerged to replace him as a leading Duchy retainer active in shire administration, the Lancastrian presence was, after upheavals of the 1390s, once more rivalled by that of the Stafford affinity.



Descendants of Adam le Franceys

1. Adam le Franceys
- ...2 Hugh Franceys Married Johanna de Veteripont / Vipont
-3 Adam le Franceys
-4 Gilbert le Franceys, of Foremark, Derbyshire Married Hawys de Vernon
-5 Richard le Franceys Took his mother's de Vernon surname and married Isabel de Harcla
-3 Robert le Franceys de Cliburn Married in 1235 Elizabeth De Tailbois
-4 John le Franceys de Cliburn
-5 Robert le Frances de Cliburn Married Alice de Quitlaw (aka Whitley)
-6 John le Franceys de Cliburn Married in 1317 Beatrice le Boteler
-7 Robert Le Franceys de Cliburn
-8 John le Franceys de Cliburn Married Margaret de Bolton
-9 Robert de Cliburn Married in 1362 Margaret de Cundale
-10 John de Cleburne Married in 1392 Margaret de Salkeld
-11 **Roland Cleburne Married Katherine Lancaster of Howgill Castle** ←
-12 John Cleburne Married in 1468 Elizabeth Curwen of Workington Hall
-13 Thomas Cliburne Married Joan Johanna Sandford of Askham
-14 Robert Cleburne Married in 1505 Emma Kirkbride
-15 Edmund Cleburne Married circa 1525 Elinor Layton of Dalmain
-16 **Richard Cleburne Married Eleanor Lancaster of Sockbridge and Barton** ←
-17 Edmund Cleburne Married Grace Bellingham of Helsington and Levens
-17 Gerald Cleburne
-17 Jane Cleburne
-17 Agnes Cleburne Married Humphry Wharton of Gilling, Yorkshire
-17 Eleanor Cleburne Married William Warkman
-17 Barbara Cleburne Married Thomas Banks of Whixley, Yorkshire.
-17 Ann Cleburne
-17 Emma Cleburne

References:

The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1386-1421, ed. J.S. Roskell, L. Clark, C. "Lancaster, John I (c.1369-1434), of Rydal, Westmld. and Caton, Lancs." Rawcliffe., 1993. <https://historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/lancaster-john-i-1369-1434>

Forbes, Sue Cliborn. "Ancestral Lines of Cliburn Westmorland". 2007.

Bissell, Lolita Hannah. "Cliborn-Claiborne Records." 1986. Nashville.

Ragg, F. W. "De Lancaster." Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society VI. Vol. 10 (series 2). 1910. pp. 395-493.

O'Hart, J. "Irish Pedigrees or, The Origin and Stem of The Irish Nation: Cleborne." Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1892. Dublin.

Lancaster A. "The De Lancasters of Westmorland: Lesser-Known Branches, and the Origin of the De Lancasters of Howgill". Foundations. 2007. 2(4):241-252.

Castor, H. The King, the Crown, and the Duchy of Lancaster: Public Authority and Private Power, 1399-1461. Oxford University Press. 2000. Great Clarendon Street, Oxford.



MEMBERSHIP CONTACT INFORMATION

Please send updated contact information to our Registrar Frank Rura, or include it with your dues payment:

Frank Rura
3052 Rogers Ave. Ellicott City, MD 21043
E-Mail: frank9111@verizon.net Ph: 410-465-4778

ANNUAL DUES

Our membership year runs from October 1st to September 30th. The Annual Dues for the Claiborne Society are \$10. As an alternative, a lifetime membership is available for \$200 for current members. To continue to receive newsletters, please send your check payable to "The Claiborne Society" to our Treasurer:

**NATIONAL SOCIETY CLAIBORNE FAMILY DESCENDANTS
ANNUAL DUES PAYMENT FORM**

Name

(Optional) Claiborne Line/Ancestor.....

Street Address.....

City State Zipcode

Telephone

E-Mail:

Check one:	Cost	AMOUNT ENCLOSED
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Dues:	\$10	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime Membership:	\$200	\$

Send this form and your check payable to **The Claiborne Society** to our Treasurer:

**Charles Claiborne
508 Penny Lane
Woodstock, GA 30188**

Registrar
3052 Rogers Ave.
Ellicott City, MD 21043



Claiborne Society Newsletter

The National Society of Claiborne Family Descendants

