



Claiborne Society Newsletter

The National Society of Claiborne Family Descendants



Spring 2026

Message from the Publications Chairman

Patricia Clayborn

Our National Society Secretary, Nicholas J. Lilly Cline, who lives in Philadelphia, reminded us that in July 2026 the United States will mark its 250th anniversary – and he is preparing to celebrate. As a result, we recalled the remarkable life of Colonel William Claiborne in contributing to the early parliamentary beginnings of our democracy. Throughout the 1600s, violent conflicts and challenges to the monarchy, such as during the English Civil War, pressured the crown to share authority, establishing parliamentary sovereignty over time – and for us, evolving toward our modern democratic system.

Colonel William Claiborne was appointed the surveyor for the Virginia colony in 1621 with a starting salary of £30 per year, plus a 200-acre land grant and fees from settlers. His financial and political acumen quickly made him one of the most successful Virginia colonists, and within several years after his arrival, he had secured grants for 1,100 acres of land and a retroactive salary of £60 a year from the Virginia Colony's Council. He later accumulated large tracts of land, including 250 acres at Archer's Hope (James City); 500 acres at Blount Point (Warwick), 150 acres at Elizabeth City; 5000 acres in Northumberland County; 5000 acres on the Pamunkey; and 1,500 acres on the north side of the York River. His plantation in Virginia was called "Romancoke." By 1626 he had accumulated a total of 17,500 acres in seven different locales. He established the first permanent European settlement in Maryland on Kent Island in 1631, diplomatically negotiating with the local Susquehannocks Native Americans for an agreed upon purchase price for the island. He developed a lucrative trading post there and built a private residence and fort at Crane Creek which was called Fort Crayford.

His financial success was joined by political success. In August 1624, King James I confirmed William Claiborne's position on the Governor's Council when appointing Sir Francis Wyatt the first royal governor of Virginia. William Claiborne was Secretary of State of Virginia from 1625 to 1638. This was an office that ranked second only to the governor in political weight. In 1642, the new governor Sir William Berkeley reappointed Claiborne to the Council and named him Treasurer of the colony for life. In the spring of 1652 the House of Burgesses elected Claiborne senior member of the Council and Secretary of the colony. Claiborne held the post of Secretary of State throughout the duration of the Cromwellian Commonwealth from 1652 to 1658, and, after the restoration, was honored with the same position. He sided with Parliament during the English Civil War and was appointed to a commission that played a role in the submission of Virginia and Maryland to parliamentary rule. By March 1660 Claiborne was too deeply implicated in the parliamentary cause to continue as a Council member and Secretary after King Charles II returned to England as king. Claiborne retired from public life in March 1661 and lived quietly and in relative obscurity at Romancoke. The date and place of his death are not known, nor is the place of his burial. He died on an unrecorded date before August 25, 1679, when his son Thomas Claiborne was identified in a York County record as executor of the estate of "Coll William Clayborne Decd."

In this issue we are excited to present an announcement for a new book published by Society member David Cliborne, as well as wonderful articles by members Nicholas J. Lilly Cline and Elizabeth Guy Richardson. Society member Heath Claiborne Boyer has brought up the fascinating topic of Colonel William Claiborne's use of the Westmorland Cleburne's coat of arms as his personal seal stamp, and we get to hear the opinion of the Royal College of Arms on this subject. Finally, I have researched a connection to the Salkelds of Salkeld Hall, Rosgill Hall, and Corby Castle.

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

Sincerely, Patricia Clayborn

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Secretary	Nicholas J. Lilly Cline
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Archives	Susan W.H. Rura
Publications	Patricia Clayborn
Webmaster	Dan Boylin

<https://claibornesociety.family/>

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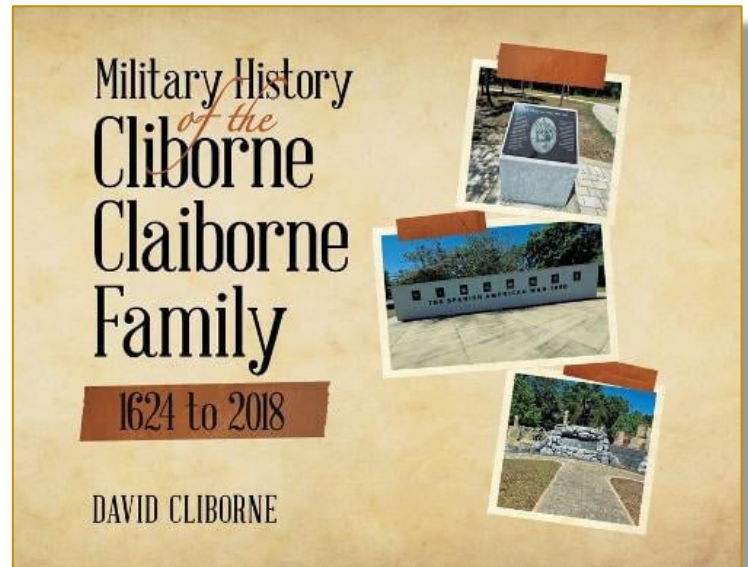
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New Book by David Cliborne

Claiborne Society member David Cliborne has published a new book entitled "**Military History of the Cliborne/Claiborne Family, 1624-2018.**" The book documents the extensive military contributions of the Cliborne/Claiborne family across nearly four centuries, beginning with their arrival in the American colonies in 1624. It is an 184-page, twenty-chapter account recording 394 years of military service, and details approximately 475 service members across various spellings of the surname, covering key conflicts from the colonial period through 2018.

We asked David for some background, and he stated:



"With my 4th great-grandfather serving in the American Revolutionary War and my father serving in the Korean War, I have always had an intense interest in the military history of our country."

"I started this military book in 2016. After working on it for two years, I discovered the son of a distant relative, named PVT Jonas Clyburn, was one of three permanent settlers, who founded the city of Chicago. PVT Jonas Clyburn served in the War of 1812 and is listed in Chapter 9 of the military book. His son's name was Archibald Clybourn. It was then I started research on Archibald Clybourn and completed the book titled "**Archibald Clybourn Chicago Pioneer, 1823-1872**" in 2021. In 2021, I started back researching material for the military book and published it in 2025."

"In the military book I have the following five (5) direct descendants listed: (1) My son, SGT Lawyer Lee Cliborne, Chapter 11, The Iraq War 2003-2011; (2) Myself, SSG David Keith Cliborne, Chapter 10, The Cold War 1947-1991; (3) my father, SSG Garland Lawyer Cliborne, Chapter 7, The Korean War 1950-1953; (4) my 3rd great-grandfather, SGT James Lafayette Cliborne, Chapter 2, The American Civil War 1861-1865 (South); and (5), my 4th great-grandfather, PVT William Cliborne, Chapter 1, The American Revolutionary War 1775-1783. My 4th great-grandfather, PVT William Cliborne was a courier for the French General, Marquis de Lafayette."

Respectfully Yours,
David Cliborne USA (Ret.)

David's first book: **Archibald Clybourn Chicago Pioneer, 1823-1872** is available at

- Lulu Books: <https://www.lulu.com/shop/david-keith-cliborne/archibald-clybourn/paperback/product-qwr786.html?q=Archibald+Clybourn+Chicago+Pioneer%2C+1823-1872&page=1&pageSize=4>

David's new book **Military History of the Cliborne/Claiborne Family, 1624-2018** is published by Tellwell Talent (ISBN 9781834186474) and available at major retailers such as Amazon, Barnes & Noble, Foyles, and Thriftbooks:

- Amazon: <https://www.amazon.com/Military-History-Cliborne-Claiborne-Family/dp/1834186471>
- Barnes & Noble: <https://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/military-history-of-the-cliborne-claiborne-family-1624-to-2018-david-cliborne/1149560978?ean=9781834186474>
- Foyles: <https://www.foyles.co.uk/book/military-history-of-the-cliborne-claiborne-family-1624-to-2018/david-cliborne/9781834186474>
- Thriftbooks: https://www.thriftbooks.com/w/military-history-of-the-cliborne-claiborne-family-1624-to-2018_david-cliborne/58372614/#edition=75274380&idq=88427115

Ode to the West Wind: Our Shelley Kinship

By Nicholas J. Lilly Cline

IV

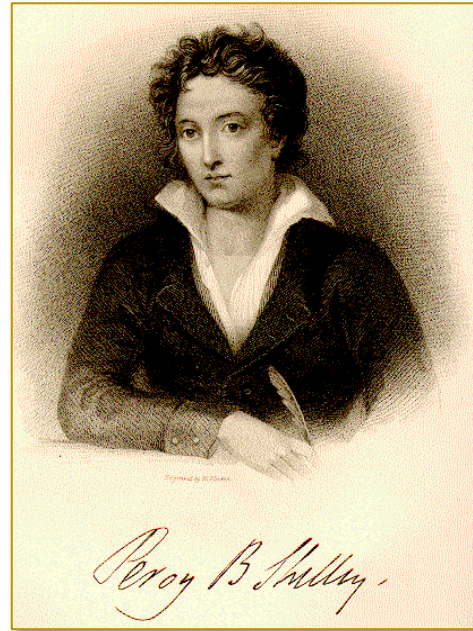
*If I were a dead leaf thou mightest bear;
If I were a swift cloud to fly with thee;
A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share*

*The impulse of thy strength, only less free
Than thou, O uncontrollable! If even
I were as in my boyhood, and could be*

*The comrade of thy wanderings over Heaven,
As then, when to outstrip thy skiey speed
Scarce seem'd a vision; I would ne'er have striven*

*As thus with thee in prayer in my sore need.
Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud!
I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!*

*A heavy weight of hours has chain'd and bow'd
One too like thee: tameless, and swift, and proud.*



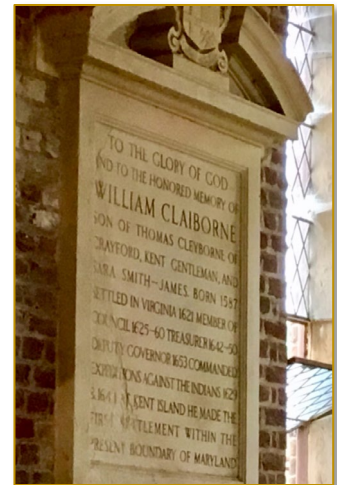
Sara Smythe, our matriarch, married twice as we well know. Her second marriage to Thomas Cliburn III is that which she goes down in our memory and broader history for. Her first marriage, however, was consequential. This was to Roger James II, and to this union four children were born: a knight, Sir Roger III; John; Sara, married Wilkins; and Margaret, who married William Bysshe.

The name of Bysshe, a memorable one for its unusualness, is associated best with the tragic Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. As it happens, the young nobleman was a direct descendent of the union of Margaret James and William Bysshe. This establishes him as a nephew of our illustrious William Claiborne, Secretary of State of the Colony of Virginia. Let us take time to explore this lineage from Sara Smythe to Percy Bysshe Shelley, as it is an illustrious one and a credit to our bloodline.

Sara Smythe (c. 1569-1626), commonly referred to as "Lady," was the daughter of John Smythe, an armigerous brewer (Smythe arms: sable, a rose or). She married Roger James II, a mercer and son of another brewer of London. He inherited the manor of Upminster in Essex. Sara's name and life are memorialized on the plaque in her son William Claiborne's honor within the Jamestown Chapel, which many of us have visited.

Her daughter Margaret, the last James child before Roger's death in 1596, married William Bysshe, Gentleman of Worth, Sussex. They lived at the Bysshe family estate of Fen Place and had a total of five daughters and two sons, one of which being Roger Bysshe, named after Margaret's father. Mr. & Mrs. William Bysshe were buried at St. Nicholas, Worth.

Roger Bysshe, Esq., son of Margaret James, was born 1622 in Worth, Sussex. He continued to live at his family seat of Fen Place and married Helen Parr. They had one son who died in childhood, Roger II, and two daughters; Elizabeth (1664-1726), who coincidentally married one Francis Wyatt, and Helen (1667-1743) who married John Shelley. Helen then inherited Fen Place and lived there as Mrs. John Shelley. To this union were born at least 12 children. The Shelley family were also buried in a vault at St. Nicholas in Worth. The funeral cartouche in St. Nicholas church for Mr. & Mrs. Roger Bysshe is pictured here.



Ode to the West Wind: Our Shelley Kinship *(continued)*

Helen Bysse married John Shelley in Worth on September 29, 1692. They made their home at Fen Place and had 12 children, one of which being Timothy, of whom next. Helen Bysse Shelley died in 1743 at the age of 75. Mr. & Mrs. John Shelley were buried at St. Nicholas, Worth. Helen Bysse Shelley's portrait is pictured here.

Timothy Shelley, Esq. (1700-1770) was born at his mother's family estate Fen Place in Worth, Sussex. He married Johanna Plume, near whom he eventually chose to be buried at Warnham Parish church. They had a son, Bysse Shelley, whom some sources say was born in Newark, in the Colony of New Jersey, as his father was a merchant. The family stayed in the Colonies until 1739, when financial difficulties compelled them to return to England.

Sir Bysse Shelley, 1st Baronet Shelley of Castle Goring (1731-1815) was an eccentric character, remembered as a political radical and beginning as an apothecary of less-than-sterling repute. He amassed a fortune through marrying women of great wealth, and it is through these means he built Castle Goring, with intent for it to become the family seat. With his first wife Mary Catherine Michell he had a son, our next subject, Timothy. Bysse Shelley was made a baronet late in life in 1806, and died in 1815. Sir Bysse Shelley's seated portrait is pictured here.

Sir Timothy Shelley, MP, 2nd Baronet Shelley of Castle Goring (1753-1844) was the father of our poet, Percy Bysse Shelley. He was one of 10 siblings between his father's two marriages. He attended Oxford University and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He and his father both had close ties to the Duke of Norfolk, who was instrumental in their being awarded a place in the peerage. He married Elizabeth Pilfold in 1791 and moved back to Warnham in Sussex where his grandfather and namesake Timothy Shelley was buried. The couple had a total of 7 children; five daughters and two sons, one of which being Percy. Sir Timothy Shelley's portrait is pictured here.

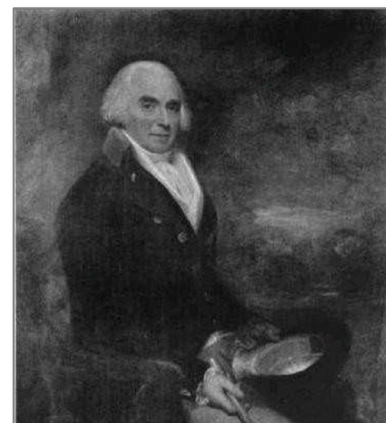
Percy Bysse Shelley (1792-1822), pictured at the beginning of the article, became one of the most enduring poets of the Romantic era posthumously: alike in stature, talent, and fate to his contemporaries Lord Byron and John Keats. He was born at Field Place, the estate which his granduncle Edward Shelley had bestowed unto his nephew, Percy's father Timothy. Percy was also educated at Oxford like his father. Percy was a radical, which afforded him little benefit in his lifetime. He was a staunch atheist, aligned in thought with the great thinkers of the Age of Reason. His political sympathies aligned squarely with those of the burgeoning American republic. His personal views and idiosyncrasies included being a vegetarian, pacifist, and advocate of free love.

His was a free spirit, with intensity of opinion and dissent. He was also a rover, placing himself in self-exile in Italy where he would die just shy of the age of 30. He and his great-granduncle, the great William Claiborne, were alike in constitution more than anyone may think to consider. Those before him in the bloodline also demonstrated great efforts and skill in commerce, political alliance, and advancement in their respective places of residence; whether inherited or established on a whim, like Timothy Shelley's less-than-successful mercantile exploits in New Jersey and Bysse Shelley's shrewd obtainment of a baronetcy and building of a palace through fortunes acquired through marriage alliance. Thus, a distinctly pioneering nature was exhibited in the English bloodline once again stemming from a common source: Sara Smythe James Cliburn.

It is fitting that one of Shelley's most enduring works is entitled "Ode to the West Wind." It is exactly that which brought about the adventures of planting civilization in the New World by pioneers such as William Claiborne two centuries before. There is no stronger harbinger of freedom and trailblazing than the west wind, and across time Shelley and his uncle agreed on this unabashedly. Both lived bold lives, with understanding of their plights only being afforded them posthumously.



Helen Bysse Shelley



Sir Bysse Shelley, 1st Baronet Shelley of Castle Goring (1731-1815)



Sir Timothy Shelley, MP, 2nd Baronet Shelley of Castle Goring (1753-1844)



Letter to the Publisher

Heath Claiborne Boyer wrote:

Dear Patricia: One of the things I am hoping to discover is the current state of our knowledge regarding the nature of William's connection to the Cliborn/Cleborn, etc lines of Westmoreland. I know that the "pedigree" summary in J.H. Claiborne's biography of William was called into question by one of the Stanards, and I have read carefully parts one and two of the "English Ancestry" articles. Your own continued work on the Cliborn family suggests that the connection is solid, but it's not clear to me what the line from Thomas Clayborne of Kings Lynn is to the Cilborns of Westmoreland. Maybe I haven't read carefully enough. Am I correct that the strongest evidence we have of William's connection to Westmoreland Cliburns is his use, on a couple of occasions, of a seal resembling theirs? What have I missed?

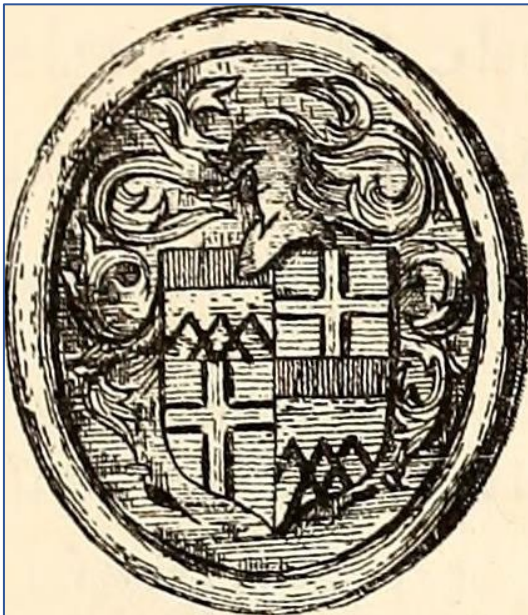
I think the last loose end on my list is a question about whether the Society has any relationship with descendants of the Stanard family. Jane Stith Craig married Robert Stanard, and Jane's two sisters, Mary M. and Arnette, married brothers George and Philip Whitehead Claiborne. George is my GGG grandfather. My GG grandfather, Thomas Nelson Claiborne, wrote a letter asking a member of the Stanard family where the Claiborne family Bible might be, because the last time he saw it was in the Stanard home. Have you ever heard this story? The letter is in the LVA collection. I have a copy.

All Best, Heath Claiborne Boyer

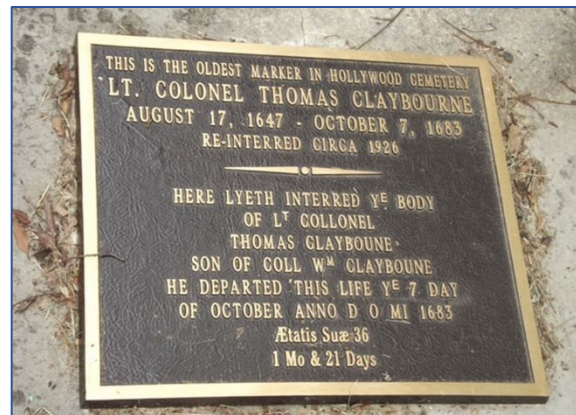
RESPONSE: Dear Mr. Boyer: Thank you so much for your inquiry. You are correct that the only evidence we have of Colonel William Claiborne's connection to the Westmoreland Clebornes is his use of the coat of arms on his seal and on the grave of his son, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Claiborne (1647-1683). Our DNA Study has not been able to find any connection between the two families.

I am not aware of any relationship with descendants of the Stanard family, nor have I heard the story you mention, but perhaps this posting will reach them and they can contact us. Sincerely, Patricia Clayborn

Coat of Arms Seal of Colonel William Claiborne and Coat of Arms on the Tomb of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Claiborne, His Son



Seal of Colonel William Claiborne 1666.
Source: "The Magazine of American History
with Notes and Queries" (1877).



Grave of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Claiborne, of King William, born August 17, 1647, died October 7, 1683. Son of Colonel William Claiborne and Elizabeth Butler. Thomas married Sarah Fenn. He inherited Sweet Hall estate in King William County from his father and raised a large family there. Tombstone inscription:

Here Lyeth Interred ye body of
L't Col. Thomas Claybourne
He departed this life ye 7th day
October, Anno Dom'i 1683

Sadly, the engraving on the oldest stone of Thomas Claiborne is nearly worn away. Thomas died of an Indian arrow wound and was buried at Romanoke, later removed to Hollywood Cemetery by the Society of Claiborne Family Descendants. Other Claiborne family members are buried in the plot with him.

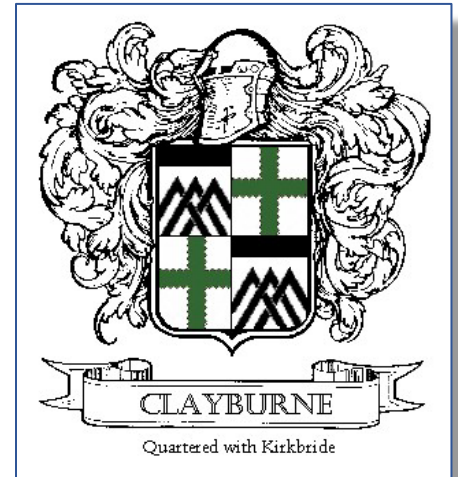
**Letter from The Royal College of Arms Richmond Herald, Patric Laurence Dickinson, M.A.
To a Descendant of Colonel William Claiborne, First Secretary of the Virginia Colony**

<https://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/>

"I do have a copy of the "Claiborne" coat of arms that I'd be happy to give you, but keep in mind that these arms do not officially belong to William and his family. There was a second William Claiborne that was born in the Yorkshire area at the same time as your William. His family is the one that the coat belongs to.

The arms Argent 3 chevrons interlaced in base and a chief sable were officially registered at the Herald's Visitations of the County of Yorkshire in 1584/5 and 1612 for the Cleybourne family of Killerby, who are shown as having derived from the neighboring county of Westmorland. The name is variously spelt as Clyborne, Clyburne, Cleburne and Clebourne in 1584/5 and as Cleybourne, Clayburne and Clyburne in 1612 - but as you probably know, there were no fixed spelling of names in those days, so its not at all unusual to find such variations. The arms consist of a shield only, without a crest, though it includes quartering for the Kirkbride arms as well as the basic Cleybourne coat.

We are not permitted to photostat our official manuscripts but I am able to let you have the enclosed copy of a composite pedigree printed in Joseph Foster's 1875 edition of the two Visitations, which contains all the information given in the manuscript versions. Indeed, it gives slightly more detail in the third and sixth generations: the fact that Thomas Cleybourne was living at Hay Close in Cumberland, the existence of his sister Elizabeth and her marriage to John Thwaites of Marston, Edward Cleburne's marriage to Elizabeth Hutton, and his sister's marriage to Whitfield of Coulton, all these particulars have been drawn from other sources. I should mention that the Edward shown at the foot of the pedigree is Edmund on the Visitation record.



There is no later pedigree or registration of the arms for a family of the name in our records. William Claiborne and his descendants never established any right to arms either by descent or by having a new grant. Nor has any crest ever been officially associated with the shield. The crest shown on the seal described in the article you sent with your letter of Jan 3rd must have been informally assumed by the Claibornes in America.

I suspect that their adoption of the shield was also informal. The fact that their ancestry has been traced back to King's Lynn in Norfolk, the other side of the north of England from Westmorland, suggests that there was no close link between the families - and perhaps no link at all. I should explain that over all the centuries, indeed throughout the history of heraldry, there has been a tendency for families to adopt coats of arms that belong to other families of the same name, irrespective of any actual relationship. The use of the Visitation family's arms on William Claiborne's seal and on his son Thomas' gravestone cannot in itself be treated as evidence of any actual connection between these families.

This does not entirely rule out the possibility that the Norfolk Claibornes were descended from the Westmorland family but I am afraid that the chances are against discovering their precise origins. It is very rare indeed to be able to trace the ancestry of an English family prior to the early 16th century. It might be helpful to look at a variety of Norfolk sources to see if the name occurs in that county in the century or so before the lifetime of Thomas Cleybourne. If not, it is plausible that he came from elsewhere, and it would be worth looking at records relating to the Westmorland family in the case there is any reference to him. However, from what you tell me, it sounds as if a good deal of research has already been carried out in determining Thomas' origins. I enclose a copy of a page from Walter Rye's "Norfolk Families Vol I (1911)". I have also turned up a number of references to the Westmorland family in printed sources; none of these disclose a link with Thomas of King's Lynn.

I am afraid that this report is necessarily somewhat negative. I hope nonetheless that my findings are of some interest to you, and I shall be happy to answer any further queries you may have.

Yours sincerely,
[signed] P.L. Dickinson
P.L. Dickinson
Richmond Herald"

The Claiborne Society DNA Study

Those who are interested may access our DNA Study at the following site:
<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/claiborne/about/project-statistics>

Besides this site, our new DNA Administrator, Johnathan Clayborn, MS, has made himself available to us in several different ways: He has created an entire web site to answer our questions at the following address:
https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Main_Page

There is a good index page at this address:
<https://claybornglobal.com/Genealogy/index.php/Special:AllPages>

Please save these to your internet “favorites” so they will be easy to find in the future. Johnathan has also contributed to our newsletter and you may read one of his articles in the Spring 2022 issue on page 6. In addition, he wrote the 2023 DNA Study report on our research page as follows:

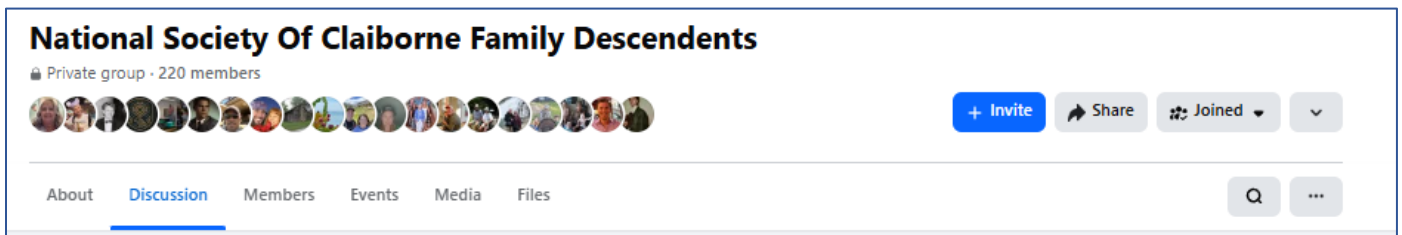
<https://claibornesociety.family/research/>

Go to the bottom of the page under “DNA Study” and choose “2023 DNA Report.”

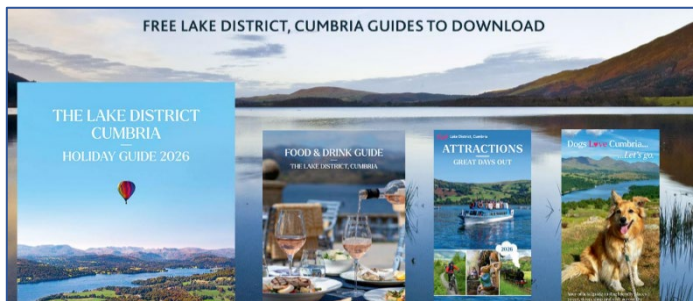


The Claiborne Society Facebook Page

Those who are interested may access our Facebook page at the following site:
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/165839180432914>



Lake District Cumbria England Tourism Page



The English web site for the Lake District Cumbria Tourism page is as follows:

<https://www.visitlakedistrict.com/offers/free-guides>

Owners of Romancoke

By Elizabeth Guy Richardson

The first William Claiborne came to Virginia in 1621. In 1653 he was granted 5000 acres on the Pamunkey River in what was then New Kent County (named by Claiborne after his home in England), now King William County. He called his new home Romancoke, a native American word meaning circling or bend of water, referring to the sharp bends in the Pamunkey River in this area.

Five William Claibornes owned and lived at Romancoke. Soon after the fifth one died in 1746/47, the Romancoke land was divided into two tracts and sold.

The first tract, with the Romancoke house, was sold to Col. Bernard Moore, who lived there until inheriting his parents' home of Chelsea, to which he then moved. Moore sold Romancoke to William Black, who lived elsewhere.

In 1774 Black sold Romancoke to George Washington, as trustee for the Custis estate which he had managed since his 1750 marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis and mother of John Parke Custis. (Interestingly, Martha had been born in New Kent County and continued to live there after marrying Custis. Her wedding to Washington took place in the same county.)

When the Romancoke land had been divided after the death of the fifth William Claiborne, the second part of the estate, called "Claibornes", had been sold to Daniel Parke Custis, around the time of his marriage to Martha. This became part of the Custis estate managed by George Washington upon his marriage to Custis's widow, Martha.

Washington eventually turned over both Romancoke tracts to his step grandchild, George Washington Parke Custis, whose father John had died. GWPC made his home at Romancoke. Interestingly, his only daughter married Robert E. Lee. When Custis died in 1857, his will appointed the latter as executor of his estate, and left Romancoke to his grandson, Robert E. Lee Jr., who reportedly built a new house on the property, where he lived for many years.

After the death of Lee Jr. in 1914, his heirs sold Romancoke to Crosby Thompson. In 1930 Elis Olssen purchased the property, and in 2020 a descendant still owned Romancoke. The Olssons added on to the simple farmhouse built by Lee, creating the "mansion" that occupies the historic property today.

There possibly have been at least four Romancoke houses over the years.

1. The original, presumably built by Wm. Claiborne I in 1653 (in ruins before mid 1800s).
2. Where George Washington Parke Custis lived (may have been burnt/destroyed during Civil War).
3. The "overseer's house" where R.E. Lee Jr. resided immediately after the war.
4. The "very good farmhouse" eventually built by Lee Jr., the nucleus of the present Olsson mansion.

Of course, during the time the first five Claibornes lived at Romancoke, the original house could have been replaced one or more times.

References: *Old New Kent County*, by Malcolm H. Harris
Claiborne of Virginia, by J.F. Dorman, in collaboration with Claiborne T. Smith Jr.
Typed narrative from a King William County house tour, 1937

Notes About Colonel William Claiborne's Romancoke Home

Compiled by Elizabeth Guy Richardson from Various Sources

The name "Romancoke" is said to have been a native American term meaning "circling of water" or "bend of water", referring to the curves of the Pamunkey River in the Romancoke area.

William Claiborne, who had arrived in Virginia in 1621, was granted the Romancoke tract of 5000 acres in 1653. It was in the part of New Kent County that became King William County, Virginia. Romancoke was owned by five successive William Claibornes, then sold to Bernard Moore, who sold it to William Black, who sold it to George Washington, as trustee for his Custis step-children. Washington eventually turned it over to George Washington Parke Custis, who left it to his grandson, Robert E. Lee Jr.

1773: Romancoke was advertised for sale by then owner Wm. Black, who described "a dwelling 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, where Col. Bernard Moore formerly lived, [with] many good and convenient outbuildings [and] nearby a good water gristmill", on 1780 acres. Virginia Gazette, Nov. 11, quoted in the book *Old New Kent County*, by Malcolm H. Harris, p. 59.

1852: Herbert Augustine Claiborne wrote on the blank pages of the 1744 Diary of Wm. Black, p. 107: "The former position of the [Romancoke] house is now pointed out, the old chimneys having been recently removed to build a mill." From a footnote in the book *Claiborne of Virginia*, by J.F. Dorman in collaboration with Claiborne T. Smith Jr., p. 8.

1883: An engraving of the Romancoke house appeared in an article in the Magazine of American History, Vol. X August, 1883 by John Esten Cooke entitled "Clayborne The Rebel" p. 89. Unfortunately, it did not say when the engraving had been done.

1888: A visitor to Romancoke described it as being "a jaunty cottage" on the banks of the Pamunkey River, inhabited by R.E. Lee Jr., youngest son of General R.E. Lee. The interior was described as "tasteful...cozy and comfortable", with furnishings almost entirely inherited from the Washington, Custis, and Lee families.

1897: "The old Romancoke house is in ruins" according to the book *Old King William Homes and Families*, p. 21.

1937: "The first house in Romancoke stood in the field opposite Bellview barn...still to be seen there are fragments of brick, bottles and pipe stems." "The farmhouse which Capt. Lee occupied when he came to the plantation after the [Civil] War, was spoken of as the overseer's house. In time, he built for himself a very good farmhouse, and this served as a nucleus for the very striking mansion which now serves the Olssons." Typed narration from a King William County house tour.

Conclusion: There possibly have been at least four Romancoke houses over the years.

1. The original, presumably built by Wm. Claiborne I in 1653 (in ruins before mid 1800s).
2. Where George Washington Parke Custis lived (may have been burnt/destroyed during Civil War).
3. The "overseer's house" where R.E. Lee Jr. resided immediately after the war.
4. The "very good farmhouse" eventually built by Lee Jr., the nucleus of the present Olsson mansion.



The Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall and the Salkelds of Salkeld Hall, Rosgill Hall, and Corby Castle

By Patricia Clayborn

Margaret Salkeld of Corby Castle is a direct ancestor of the Cleburnes of Cliburn Hall. Margaret married John Cleburne in 1392. Her father was Hugh Salkeld I, born circa 1353, a Knight of the Shire of Westmorland several times before his death in 1397. Margaret's mother was Christiana Rosgill, daughter and heir of Sir John Rosgill of Rosgill Manor. Rosgill Hall sits on the banks of the River Lowther, about two miles north of Shap Abbey. Margaret's brother was Hugh Salkeld II who died circa 1440. Both her father and her brother served in Parliament and "The History of Parliament" has written extensively about both of them.

Salkeld Genealogy Research states that:

"Hugh Salkeld married Christiana, daughter of Sir John Rosgill, in about 1352, and together they had Hugh, Robert, William and Margaret. Hugh and his family resided at both Corby Castle and at Rosgill Manor until his death. Upon his death, Corby Castle was passed to Richard, the son of his brother John, wherein it descended several generations, to the last direct male heir Sir Richard Salkeld and his wife Lady Jane Vaux.

After Sir Richard's death, Corby Castle was divided between his two oldest daughters, the eldest, Katherine Salkeld, married her cousin Thomas Salkeld and Corby Castle remained in the direct line until 1624. This Thomas was the gr-gr-grandson of Hugh and Christiana. After Hugh's death, his widow Christiana lived out her remaining days at their Rosgill estates, with their son, Hugh and his family.

The notable English family name, Salkeld, emerged as an influential name in the county of Cumberland where they were recorded as a family of great antiquity seated as Lords of the manor of Great and Little Salkeld and estates in the shire. The earliest recorded mention is Hamo de Salkil in the 1210 Pipe Rolls. This distinguished name was considered to be one of the two greatest Clans, along with the Musgraves, defending the English West Marches of the English Scottish Border. By the 13th century the Clan had acquired Whitehall, Garbarrow, Salter, and Holtmerock in Cumberland, Rosgill in Westmoreland, and Bassington in Northumberland. By the 15th century they had also branched south into Oxfordshire at Pradsey and Ruskett. Sir Richard Salkeld of Corby engraved the Arms of the family over the mantelpiece in Castle Salkeld in 1270 and can still be seen in the ruins. Notable amongst the family at this time was Sir Richard Salkeld of Corby.

Gifts from the King saw the Salkelds settled in Corby Castle on the river Eden. Sir Richard Salkeld, Lord of Corby, married Jane Vaux of Catterlen in the mid 15th century. Their effigies are in Wetheral church, opposite Corby Castle. They had no male heirs, but the two eldest daughters married male cousins and kept the noble line going. In the early 17th century Lord William Howard, son of the 4th Duke of Norfolk had made over to him Corby Castle from the Salkelds, in settlement of a debt. Lancelot Salkeld was the first Dean of Carlisle Cathedral and erected the Salkeld screen, which you can see in the cathedral to this day."

The original residence of the Salkeld Family was Salkeld Hall, a red sandstone country house in the village of Little Salkeld, a few miles to the north east of Penrith and bordering the River Eden. In the middle ages, the village of nearby Great Salkeld was connected to Little Salkeld by a bridge over the river.



Salkeld of Corby: Argent Fretty and a Chief Gules



Salkeld of Salkeld: Vert Fretty Argent



Salkeld House in Great Salkeld



Salkeld Hall in the village of Little Salkeld was the original residence of the Salkeld family

The Manor of Rosgill was held by the Rosgill family in the 13th and 14th centuries, passing by marriage in 1362 to the Salkeld family, who held it until 1631. The Gatehouse Gazetteer describes Rosgill Hall as follows: "Site of Rosgill Hall: According to Hodgson 'the remains of the circular staircase of a strong tower was discovered, along with the ruins of the domestic chapel, and extensive foundations, which prove its former importance.' The present Rosgill Hall is modern but contains two panels of heraldic glass with variations of the arms of Salkeld. Presumably it was a pele tower, but today there are no visible remains."



Rosgill Hall. Margaret Salkeld Cleburne's mother was Christiana Rosgill, daughter and heir of Sir John Rosgill of Rosgill Manor. Rosgill Hall sits on the banks of the River Lowther, about two miles north of Shap Abbey. Rosgill Manor was held by the Rosgill family from the early 1200s to 1399, when it passed by marriage to the Salkeld family.

Corby Castle was originally a red sandstone Border peel tower and house, granted to Sir Richard de Salkeld in 1336. Over the centuries the Salkelds turned it into a large castle and grounds fit for a king. It has been called “one of Britain’s greatest estates.” The Castle is located on the east bank of the River Eden, south of Great Corby, 6 miles east of Carlisle, on the A69. The site is visible from the public footpath on the west bank of the river. Country Life magazine wrote about it in 2024 as follows: “Historic, Grade I-listed Corby Castle stands at the heart of an immaculate, 711-acre estate bounded by the picturesque villages of Great Corby and Wetheral in Cumbria’s north-east corner. The majestic River Eden forms the western and southern boundary, with woodland to the north and east, while the border city of Carlisle is six miles away to the west. This extraordinary property, one of Britain’s greatest private residential and sporting estates, is for sale at £15 million through Savills. According to its Historic England listing, the Manor of Corby was granted to Hubert de Vallibus by King Henry II and passed to Andrew de Harcia, Earl of Carlisle, before being given to Sir Richard Salkeld by King Edward III in 1336. In 1605, Lord William Howard, third son of the 4th Duke of Norfolk, bought part of the Corby estate, followed by the remainder in 1624 for his second son, Francis. The estate remained in the Howard family until 1994, when it was acquired by the Ballyedmond family of Northern Ireland. Built around the core of a medieval tower house, Corby Castle was remodelled for Henry Howard between 1812 and 1814 by the Scottish architect Peter Nicholson, who gave the building its present neo-Classical façades. The imposing, 30,364sq ft house stands on high ground to the north of the estate, overlooking the banks and cliffs of the River Eden and surrounded by magnificent gardens and pleasure grounds, including a wildly romantic riverside Green Walk developed by Thomas Howard between 1709 and 1739. The castle grounds, highlights of which include a spectacular cascade, a charming tempietto, grottos and sculptures, were much admired by Thomas’s fellow lovers of romantic landscapes, among them the watercolorist William Gilpin, writer Sir Walter Scott and the renowned Scottish garden designer John Claudius Loudon, who described them as ‘singularly grand and picturesque’.”



Corby Castle is perched on a dramatic cliff overlooking the River Eden east of Carlisle near Wetheral. It was originally a 13th-century pele tower, but later was expanded into a grand country house, featuring a Neoclassical facade and extensive landscaped grounds with an artificial cascade

The History of Parliament described Hugh Salkeld as follows:

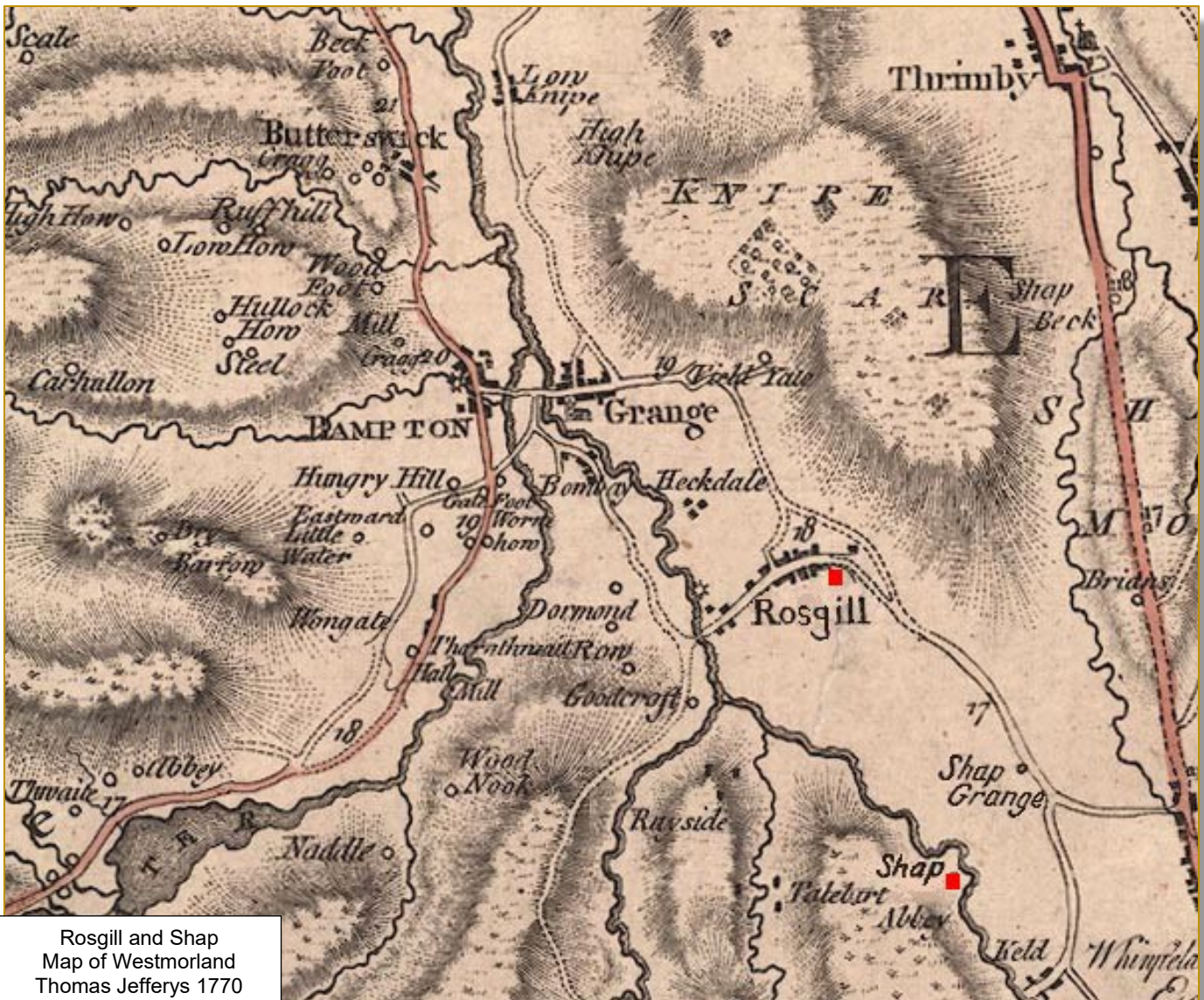
“It is not always easy to distinguish this Member from his father and namesake, who represented Westmorland in the Parliaments of 1377 and 1381, served briefly as a tax collector in the county and, in 1379, helped to execute the will of his brother, Roger. The latter left 20s. to be shared between Hugh’s two sons, who must already have been grown men at the time. Indeed, Hugh Salkeld the younger, the subject of this biography, is first mentioned much earlier in 1362, when his father arranged a marriage for him with a local heiress, Christiana Rosgill, thus securing for the family the lordship of the Manor of Rosgill, where they already owned sizeable estates. For some years, Hugh the elder had pursued a policy of consolidation, both renting and buying properties in the vicinity of Rosgill and Shap, so he passed as a local landowner of some consequence. He, rather than his son, probably sat on the Westmorland bench between 1388 and 1390; but it was quite clearly the latter who, as ‘Hugh Salkeld the younger’, was returned to the second Parliament of 1388. He witnessed a deed at Skipton, Yorkshire, in the following year for Thomas, Lord Clifford; and had evidently succeeded his father by January 1390, when he once again served as a Shire Knight. Together with his colleagues from Northumberland and Cumberland, Salkeld then presented an appeal on behalf of the border counties, where the endemic problems of warfare, poverty and depopulation made the burden of taxation voted by Parliament far too onerous to bear. The royal response was sympathetic, and in the next Parliament, which met in November, Salkeld returned to Westminster to press home a complaint about excessive severity on the part of the Exchequer.

Meanwhile, in February 1390, Hugh’s neighbour, Thomas Curwen, settled upon him property in Ormside and Shap, probably as part of a more important transaction completed in the following May. Hugh, Christiana and their son, Hugh II, then agreed to support Curwen for the rest of his life in their home at Rosgill in a manor ‘befitting for persons of their station’. They also undertook to pay him an annuity of 50s for as long as his property remained in their hands; and over the next two years he released to them, piecemeal, other holdings in Rosgill and at Asby also. Curwen’s motives for parting with his inheritance are open to a variety of interpretations, not all of which reflect well upon the Salkelds, who could prove extremely ruthless when their interests were at stake. We do not know when Hugh assumed office as sub-
escheator of Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmorland, but in June 1391 he and the current escheator, Sir Walter Strickland, were bound over in securities of £500 to appear before the King and council to answer certain unspecified charges, probably because of problems arising from the settlement of their accounts. Shortage of money, rather than fraud or other irregularities, seems to have lain at the root of their difficulties, but it can hardly have been coincidental that his overlord, Ralph, Lord Greystoke, was summoned with them to Westminster (under even higher securities of £1,000), along with three other members of the northern gentry. Salkeld, at least, must have escaped serious punishment, because he was back home by July to witness the first of a series of enfeoffments made by his friend, Sir William Threlkeld. During the following year he was able to extend his estates even further by leasing farmland at Knipe and Bampton, jointly with his elder son, Hugh II, from one of their neighbours. **The marriage of his daughter, Margaret, to Robert Cliburn’s only son, John, helped to strengthen his connections among the county gentry, and brought her a jointure in Cliburn and Bampton as well.** Salkeld also appeared at this time as a juror at an inquiry into the alienation of property in Westmorland by St. Mary’s abbey, York; and he offered sureties in Chancery on behalf of a couple facing prosecution by the Crown in Hertfordshire.

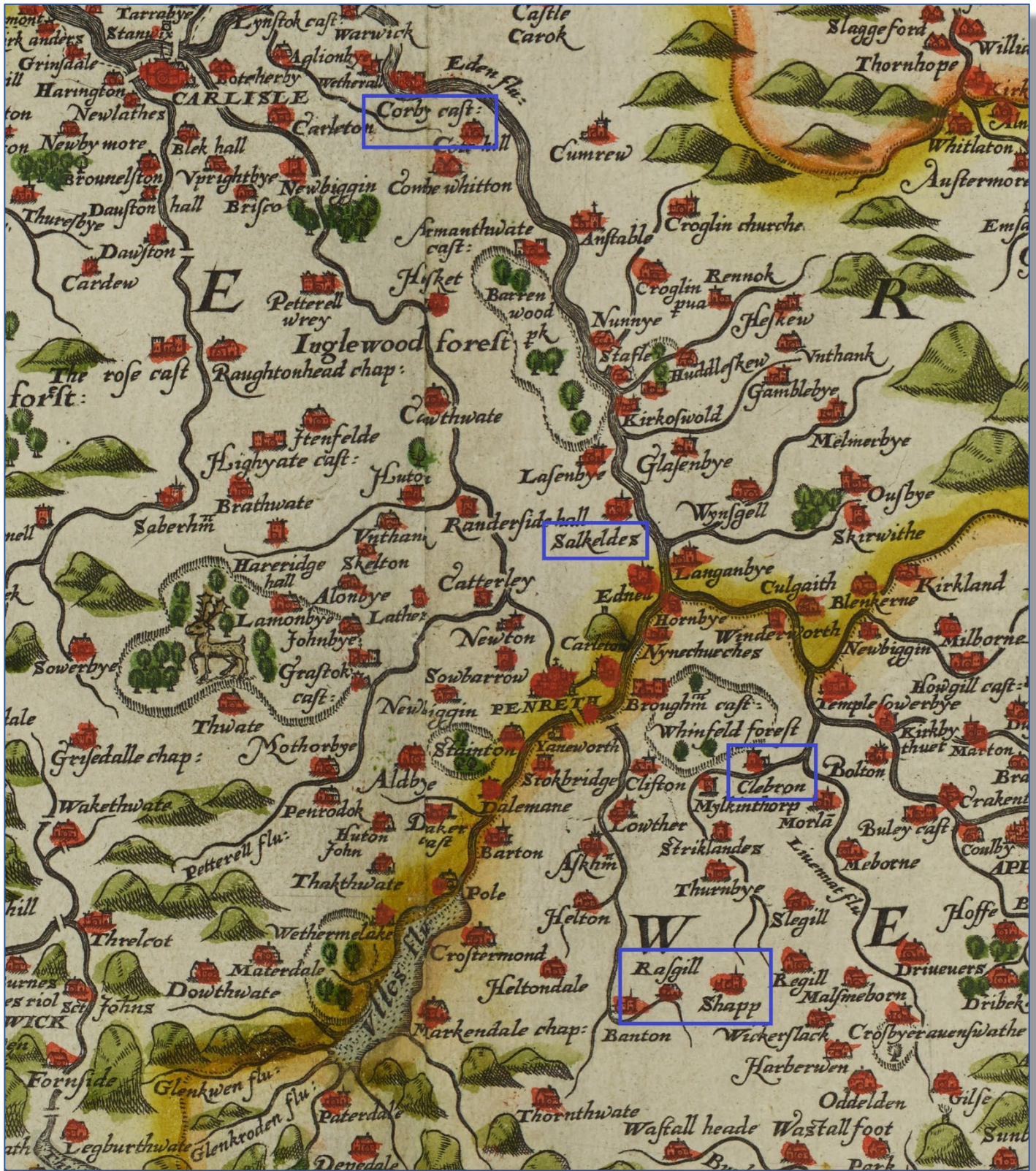
By the summer of 1395 Salkeld was once again in trouble with the authorities, although this time his offences proved so serious as to warrant his removal from the three major posts which he then occupied. In August he was ordered to surrender his seat on the Westmorland bench at once, almost certainly as a result of the increasing brutality of a vendetta being pursued by him against the abbot of Shap. (It is worth noting that his colleague, Sir Thomas Musgrave, who was also deprived of office, then stood charged of complicity in the murder of William Soulby.) His dilatory response to the royal command led to the issue of a sharp warning in the following December, by which date he was thoroughly in disgrace. King Richard II’s decision to replace him as both coroner and deputy sheriff of Westmorland ‘for particular causes against him declared before the King and the council’ was clearly prompted by a series of formal complaints made by the abbot, who alleged that Salkeld and his son had waged a virtual war of attrition against the abbey. These armed assaults (which involved quite a number of local gentry, including Roland Vaux) appeared all the more heinous in view of the fact that the abbey had temporarily passed into King Richard’s hands on the death of Thomas, Lord Clifford. On 1 Dec. Lord Clifford’s widow, Elizabeth, who was acting as hereditary sheriff of Westmorland, was instructed to arrest Salkeld and his son without further delay, while a specially constituted royal commission received similar orders regarding all those known to have been involved in the attacks. Given that a second commission in like terms had to be issued three months later, it seems unlikely that the miscreants were ever effectively disciplined. Indeed, rather than facing the well-deserved prospect of incarceration in Appleby goal [jail], Salkeld was actually called upon, in August 1396, to sit on a jury for the delivery of prisoners there.”

The History of Parliament states about Hugh Salkeld II:

“Hugh Salkeld II came of age in, or before, 1389, when he and his wife, Margaret Tymparon, secured a firm legal title to estates in Newbiggin, Stainton and Greystoke in Cumberland. Five years later, their feudal overlord, Ralph, Lord Greystoke, likewise confirmed their title to this land, which had probably once belonged to Margaret’s maternal grandfather, Sir John Derwentwater. Furthermore, in 1392, Salkeld gained possession of various properties in Appleby and half the manor of Helton, so even during his father’s lifetime he was a landowner of some consequence. He and Hugh Salkeld I were closely involved in each other’s affairs; and, indeed, they shared various leasehold properties in Knipe and Bampton at this time. Hugh II was a party to, and a beneficiary of, a somewhat dubious arrangement whereby Thomas Curwen of Shap allowed the Salkelds to have the use of all his estates in return for his upkeep and support at their manor-house of Rosgill. **He seems also to have had a hand in the negotiation of his sister’s marriage, in 1392, to John Cliburn, for he and his father together witnessed all the necessary deeds.** Not surprisingly, then, Hugh became drawn into his father’s bitter quarrel with the abbot of Shap, which led, in December 1395, to the setting up of a special royal commission for their arrest, along with all the other local gentry who had joined in armed raids on the abbey. Whereas Hugh I was removed from the three most important royal offices which he then held in Westmorland, his son escaped fairly lightly. No attempt was made to confiscate his property on the death of his father, and in March 1398 he succeeded to the lands in Rosgill which had belonged to the Salkelds for generations. His widowed mother, Christine, retained certain dower properties there, as well as her own inheritance in the manor, but she does not appear to have outlived her husband for more than a few years. The award of a royal pardon to Hugh a few months later followed close on his appointment to the Westmorland bench, which marked the beginning of a long career in local government.”



Rosgill and Shap
Map of Westmorland
Thomas Jefferys 1770
London, England

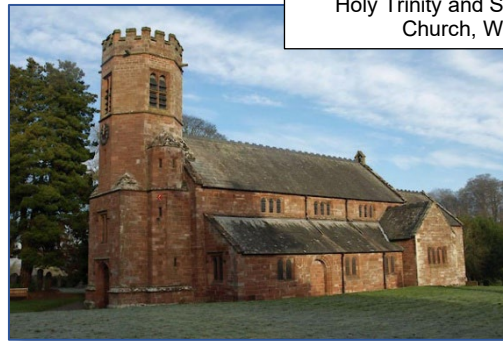


Map of Westmoreland and Cumberland
 Christopher Saxton. 1579. London, England
 Note that Cliburn is spelled "Clebron"

The effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld, Lord of Corby, and his wife Jane Vaux of Catterlen, are in Wetheral church, opposite Corby Castle. Sir Richard and Jane are relatives of Margaret Salkeld Cleburne. Nicolson and Burn have written about them as follows:

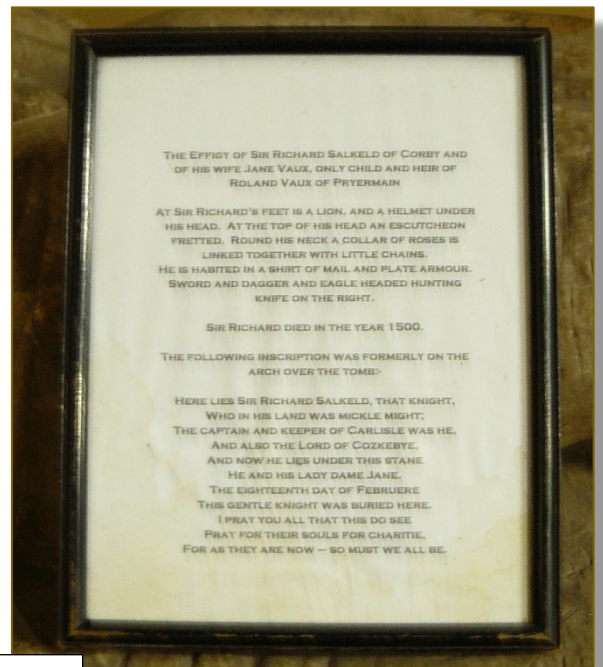
“In the 16th year of King Edward II, Rowland de Richmond released the Manor of Corby to Sir Andrew de Harcla Earl of Carlisle. On the attainder of Andrew de Harcla, it escheated to the Crown, and King Edward III in the 10th year of his reign, granted the same to Richard de Salkeld Knight. This is that Richard who made that ample and explicit grant above-mentioned to the monks of Wetheral of the fishery within his liberties as far as Monk wath. The said Richard had a son Hugh de Salkeld, who married the heiress of Rosgill in Westmorland, whereby the house of Corby came to that inheritance, in whom it continued for many generations: The said Hugh represented the county of Westmorland in parliament during the reign of King Richard II and part of the reign of King Henry IV. John de Salkeld, brother of Hugh, continued at Corby, and had issue, Richard Salkeld, who died in the 17 King Henry VII. In the church of Wetheral, betwixt the north isle and the chancel, are the effigies of a man and woman in alabaster, which seem to represent this Richard and his wife; with this legend in old characters almost obliterated:

Here lies Sir Richard Salkeld that Knight,
 Who in this land was mickle of might.
 The captain and keeper of Carlisle was he,
 And also the lord of Corbye.
 And now he lies under this stane,
 He and his lady Dame Jane.
 The eighteenth day of February,
 This gentle Knight was buried here.
 I pray you all that this do see,
 Pray for their souls for charitie,
 For as they are now, so must we all be.



Holy Trinity and St. Constantine Church, Wetheral

This Sir Richard left five daughters coheirs; the two eldest whereof, viz. Catherine and Mary, had the estate at Corby. Catherine the elder was married to Thomas Salkeld of Whitehall Esquire, and Mary was married to Thomas Blenkinsop of Helbeck Esquire. Each of those families enjoyed their several moieties for five generations; and then Henry Blenkinsop sold his moiety to the lord William Howard in the year 1606, and Thomas Salkeld sold his moiety to the said lord William in 1624. The Salkelds of Whitehall were a younger branch of this same family. The arms of Salkeld are: Vert, a Frette Argent.”



The effigy of Sir Richard Salkeld of Corby and his wife Lady Jane de Vaux, Holy Trinity and St. Constantine Church, Wetheral, across from Corby Castle

Descendants of Nicholas de Salkeld

Numbers denote generation. Early dates are estimated.

1. Nicholas de Salkeld of Salkeld, Cumberland (contemporary with King Henry I who reigned from 1100-1135)
-2. Thomas de Salkeld (contemporary with King Stephen who reigned from 1135-1154)
-3. Thomas de Salkeld of Salkeld alive 1199
-+ Alicia de Olverton daughter of Mathew de Olverton
-4. Robert FitzThomas de Salkeld
-5. Nicholas de Salkeld alive 1251
-+ Elena le Sacer
-6. John de Salkeld of Salkeld alive 1297
-7. Sir Richard de Salkeld alive 1310, 1340. Granted Corby Castle in 1336.
-+ Matilda de Crofton daughter and heir of Clement de Crofton by Joanna,
daughter and heir of Hugh de Ulnesby
-8. Hugh Salkeld born circa 1353, died 1397/1398
-+ Christiana Rosgill alive 1381, daughter and heir of Sir John Rosgill of Rosgill Manor
-9. Hugh Salkeld II died circa 1440 (brother of Margaret Salkeld Cleburne)
-+ m. (by 1389) Margaret Tymparon daughter of John Tymparon of Airey
.....and Ullock by Christine, daughter of Sir John Derwentwater of Castlerigg
-9. **Margaret Salkeld**
-+ m 1392 **John Cleburne son and heir of Robert Cleburne by Margaret Cundal**

Descendants of Adam le Franceys

Numbers denote generation. Early dates are estimated.

- 1 Adam le Franceys circa 1160 - 1210
- .. 2 Thomas le Franceys
- 3 Adam le Franceys
- 4 Matilda le Franceys
- 3 Robert le Franceys
- .. 2 Hugh le Franceys
-+Johanna de Veteripont/Vipont (Johanna was the daughter of Ivo de Veteripont (c1163-c1239) and Isabella de Thoresby. Ivo de Veteripont was Lord of Alston Moor and son of Maud de Morville and William de Veteripont. Maud was a sister of Sir Hugh de Morville, Constable of Scotland, Lord of Westmorland and a principal participant in the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.)
- 3 Adam le Franceys
- 4 Gilbert le Franceys of Foremark, Derbyshire
- +Hawise de Vernon (In 1257, Richard de Vernon and John le Fraunceys, Baron of the Exchequer, agreed that Richard would give his niece Hawise, daughter of Robert de Vernon, in marriage to Gilbert, son of Adam le Fraunceys and nephew of John le Franceys, Baron of the Exchequer. John granted the couple land in Routhcliff [now called Rockcliffe] and Meaburn; Richard granted them Pitchcott Manor, Buckinghamshire.)
- 5 Richard "de Vernon" le Franceys 1263 – 1330 (Richard took his mother's surname of "de Vernon" later in life. Richard was under age in 1278 at the time of the death of his father, Gilbert le Franceys. Sir Michael de Harcla arranged the marriage of his daughter Isabel de Harcla to Richard le Franceys in order to take control of the le Franceys lands. Richard was the ward of King Edward I "Longshanks" at the time of his marriage. When Edward found Richard had been underage and married to Isabel he seized his lands and fined him, "Until it shall appear by what right and title Richard le Franceys, son and heir of Gilbert le Franceys, married the daughter of Sir Michael de Harcla." The lands were later restored. In 1294 the Manor of Routhcliff/Rowcliff [now called Rockcliffe] was given to Richard Geron.)
- +Isabel de Harcla (Isabel was the daughter of Sir Michael de Harcla, also known as Harclay/Hartley, Sheriff of Cumberland from 1285 to 1298 and Joan FitzJohn of Yorkshire. Isabel was the sister of Andrew de Harcla/Harclay, Earl of Carlisle. Andrew de Harcla was a prominent English military leader, appointed the first Earl of Carlisle in 1322. He gained fame for his military successes against Scotland, including the defense of Carlisle Castle in 1315, but was later executed for treason after attempting to negotiate a peace treaty with Robert the Bruce without the approval of King Edward II. He was stripped of his titles, hanged, drawn, and quartered in 1323.)
- 6 Richard de Vernon
- +Maud de Camville
- 7 William de Vernon
- 3 John le Franceys (Baron of the Exchequer)
- 3 Robert le Franceys
- +Elizabeth de Tailbois (Elizabeth was the daughter and heir of Walter de Tailbois, who was Chamberlain for Robert de Veteripont. Walter de Tailbois was the son of Ivo de Tailbois. Elizabeth de Tailbois brought Cliburn to her marriage to Robert le Franceys as her dowry. The manors of Cliburn-Hervey and Cliburn-Tailbois were united around this time.)

- 4 John (de Cliburn) le Franceys
 5 Robert (de Cliburn) le Franceys
 +Alice de Quitlawe (Alice was the daughter and heir of Adam de Quaythlawe/Quithlaw also known as Whitley)
 6 Robert le Franceys
 6 John le Franceys
 +Beatrice le Boteler (Beatrice married John circa 1317. She was the daughter of Robert le Botiller/Boteler of Newby, Penrith, Cumbria.)
 7 Robert (de Cliburn) le Franceys
 8 John (de Cliburn) le Franceys (died by 1359)
 +Margaret de Bolton
 9 Robert Cleburne 1330 – 1396 (Sir Robert, Lord of the Manor of Cliburn and Lord of the Manor of Bampton Cundale, was a person of some distinction, during the reign of King Edward III, and was Knight of the Shire of Westmoreland in 1384 and 1387. By 1392, he and Gilbert de Culwen [Curwen] jointly held Bampton Patric and Knipe Patric.)
 +Margaret de Cundale (Margaret was the daughter and co-heir of Henry de Cundale and Kyne - one of the Drengi of Westmoreland who held their lands before the Conquest, and were permitted to retain them. This Henry de Cundale was descended from Henry, Lord of Cundale. "Drengi" were men of free status, who served as warriors for a lord or king in Anglo-Saxon and Viking society, prior to the arrival of the Normans. While the term's exact meaning is debated, it generally referred to a warrior free class of landholders.)
 **10 John Cleburne**
 **+Margaret Salkeld (Margaret was the daughter of Hugh de Salkeld I. Hugh de Salkeld married Christiana de Rosgill, heiress of the Manor of Rosgill in Westmorland, and was Knight of the Shire in Westmorland several times before his death in 1397. At Hugh's death, Rosgill passed on to his son and heir, Hugh Salkeld II, who died circa 1440).**
 11 Roland Cleburne 1415 - 1470
 +Katherine de Lancaster 1420 – 1475
 12 John Cleburne 1445 – 1489 (John fought in the battle of Kirtle on July 2, 1484. Kirtle lies between Lochmaben Castle in Dumfries and Carlisle.)
 +Elizabeth Curwen 1445 – (Lady Elizabeth Curwen was the daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington Hall. This was considered a great alliance, for Elizabeth's blood was "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," her ancestor Orm having married Gunhilda, daughter of "Cospatric the Great," first Earl of Dunbar and Northumberland, whose father Maldred was younger brother of the "Gracious Duncan," murdered by Macbeth, whose grandmother was Elgira, daughter of the Saxon King Ethelred II, called "the unready.")
 13 Thomas Cleburne 1468 - 1525
 +Johanna "Joan" Sandford 1470 – (Johanna Sandford of Askham Hall was the daughter of William Sandford and his wife Mabel Curwen. William Sandford was the son of Thomas Sandford and Margaret Musgrave. Mabel Curwen was the daughter of Christopher Curwen and Elizabeth Huddleston.)

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dledgmon@peak.org



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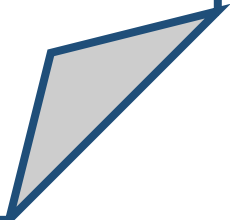
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