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COLLECTIONS

RELATING TO

THE FAMILIES

OF

D'ANNVILLE of Bitton,

Gloucestershire;

AND

The LE GRAND *alias* BUTTON,
Of Wiltshire and Glamorganshire.

BY

"ALTON." () () () () ()
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LIFE OF JOHN B. HENRY
BY JOHN B. HENRY

1892



1892

CHICAGO, ILL. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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Rec'd aug 23-1978

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BY THE EDITOR

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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CHICAGO, ILL.

1912

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“ Poverty soon forgets whence it be descended, for it is an ancient
 “ received saying, that there is noe poverty but is descended of nobilitie,
 “ nor noe nobilitie but is descended of beggerie.

“ SIR JOHN WYNNE, of Gwyder, Knt. and Bart.,
 “ 1553—1626.”

“ Wraxhall, North, Coy. Wilts.

“ In the church here Sir Wm. Button, Knt. and Baronet—the
 “ father—built, 165-, a vault in the N. aisle, where he and his sonne,
 “ Sir Wm., and his Lady, lye buried. There is (1659-1670) no monu-
 “ ment set up for them but the pennons, which are now dropping; and
 “ though nothing of antiquity, yet for pitie, and for they were my very
 “ worthy friends, I will here sett them doune, viz. :—

“ 1. Crest: A ducal cap, for Sir William Button.

“ 2. Arms: Button, Burnell, Bryan (?) Carter, Flud, Furneaux.

“ 3. Dunch of Avebury, Barnes, Pilkington.

“ 4. Button impaling Lambe of Coulston.

“ 5. Button impaling Dunch of Avebury.

“ 6. Button impaling Rolle of Stevenston, Devon.

“ 7. Rolle impaling Dennys.

“ JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S.

“ A.D. 1659-70.”

I.

BITTON, otherwise BUTTON, in the County of Gloucester, is said to have been that place whence the BUTTONS, of whatever nationality, derived their name.

Spelt in a hundred different ways, it has caused much trouble and conjecture to the antiquarian and genealogist. That it should have been so variously spelt will cease to create wonder when it is considered how

II.

1. Climatic influences so affect the vocal organs as to cause radical differences in the vocalization of letters, whether consonants or vowels, occurring singly or in combination. This being so, phonetic spelling would necessarily follow in the earlier times.
2. Association also promotes variety, by occasioning involuntary mimicry.
3. Fashion also, for it is ever mutable.
4. Personal vanity or policy, such as caused one Bugg to change his nomen—a very ancient and highly respectable one—for the more euphonious “Norfolk Howard.”

III.

To show how the name Bitton, or Button came to be spelt so many ways, it will be necessary to prove by example how its seeming root words, Bit or But and Ton suffered the following and other modifications:—

B and V are interchangeable, e.g., B in Baron becomes Varon, as "Varones illustres." Wiltshire parlance has converted Barons into "Barnes."

T in But becomes d, as in Bud-den.

D in Dun has been converted into into T. Thus Duns, who held Bitton in the time of Edward the Confessor, is spelt Toni in early charters, and is mentioned as Toni and Thoni "the Englishman." In fact, the

D in Bad becomes th in Bath-tun; and similarly Betun and Betune become Bethon and Bethune.

S is also interpolated as in Besthon for Bethon.

U in Butt becomes ou, as in Boute, Bout-on, and e, as in Betton.

U in Butt becomes o, as in Boton, and the o in Boton becomes i, as in Botin, "Carta Radi Botin de 3 acris in dominio suo Test Walt Boton patre meo."

Y in Byt becomes u, as in But.

Y in Byt becomes a, as in Bat, Batton, and Batten.

IV.

U in uetas becomes V, as in Vetus, ancient.

V.

V in Viton becomes B in Biton.

VI.

M in *Amne* becomes n, as in *Anne*.

VII.

D in Grand becomes t, as in *Grant*.

VIII.

A in Grand becomes au, as in *Grund* and *Graunt*.

Conjecture.

BITTON—apparently compounded of Bit, or Byt and Ton—
may be derived from one or other of the following :—

1. Bar—a boar. Subsidy 20 James I., the Hundred de Lanley et Swinshead, Bitton and Hanam is mentioned. Swyn is Anglo-Saxon for swine, and here (at Lammas-tide?) it is customary to turn out a black boar before the advent of the menagerie of animals which then follows. At Barr Court the D'Anneville-Buttons lived, and their successors, the Barrs. A certain John de Barton, in 1337, migrated northwards. "John de Barton port de ermyne une fees de goules et trois anelettes d'or en le fees."
2. Barth—a fish. There is the figure of a fish on a sepulchral monument at Bath, which was found near Hanham.
3. Bartha—baths. Bath, the *Acqua Solis* of the Romans, is only six miles distant; in Saxon times it was called *Acemanns-burh*—Sick man's Town.
4. Bat—a club. Batt and Batsford are common names in the district; probably they derived their name from Bath.
5. Bere-tun—a grange, from Bere—barley. Grant of two fairs, A.D. 1304. " . . . et unam aliam feriam apud manerium suum de la Berton juxta Bathon in eodem comitatu singulis annis per duos dies durancium."
5. Bid and Bod—a prayer, preacher, an envoy. "The Romans, under Aulus Plautius, defeated Caractacus; he fled to Wales"—an event which occasioned the immediate submission of the Dobuni, or Boduni, of Oxford and Gloucester." The family of Newton (Caradock) were seized of the manor of Bitton.
7. Buc—a bucket, flagon, vessel, or water-pot. "Vicarii Prebendis Ecclesiæ de Bucton, alias Button." In Registers of the Bishops of Worcester, 1268.
8. Burh—a castle. Bitton is now said to be "*Trajectus*, where are evident traces of a Roman camp, with a tumulus, and situate near the confluence of the Boyd and Avon." Probably the *Vettonensian* (Spanish) horse were quartered there.
9. Butt—a butt. In Monmouthshire was the Town of Buttington.
10. Byt—a flagon, bottle, butt, or tun. A very rude sepulchral monument was found near Bath; it represents a nearly nude figure, which holds in one hand a cup, and in the other a club (bat). It is said to represent "*Hercules Bibrax*."

The Thuon-i and Bithuon-i.

“ORIGINES CELTICÆ.”

In a note to Dion Perieg (792) Eustathius tells us: “It is said that the *Bithun-oi* once possessed the country from the Bosphorus as far as the Rhebas, but that the hilly country beyond, on the *Pontus*, the *Thuon-i* possessed, as far as the River Kales; so that the *Thuon-oi* and *Bit-thuon-oi* were conterminous, and were so called from certain famous brothers, *Thuon-os* and *Bithun-os*, sons of Phin-eus by adoption; so Arrian says.” As Arrian was a native of the district, these extracts deserve careful attention.

X.

England, and Europe at large, abound with place-names compounded of the stem-words Byt, Bit, But, Bad, Bat, Bet, Bud, Pot, their variants of equal significance, and other stem-words, as Ton, Berg, or terminations as En and Ing.

In England and in early Anglo-Saxon times there were settlements named Bytt-ing-as and Pot-ing-as, the equivalents of Budd-ing-a and Pot-ing-in, the localities being Baden, Wurtemberg, and Friesland for the one, and Baden, Austria, and Friesland for the other.

In the *Liber Vitæ* occurs the name of Bota—that of an Anglo-Saxon who made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert.

XI.

Nevertheless, people of the name of Button are not all descended of the race of Byt; some derive from that race's remote kindred—interlopers, who acquired such Manors as *Bitton*, alias Button, either vi et armis, or by legal processes, as by purchase or marriage. With the “Advenæ”—the so-called *Normans* who came over with William the Conqueror—the aboriginal race seems eventually to have become intimately allied.

XII.

But before endeavouring to trace the origin of the "Advenæ," it would be well to mention that very remote ancestors of these were in England during the Roman occupation, and departing, left descendants. They were not in every case of Roman blood, but the soldiery of the subject races.

XIII.

Amongst these diverse races was the Spanish. The Vettonian horse formed an integral portion of the 20th Legion, stationed near Bath, in the fourth century of the Christian era.

Proof is furnished by the sepulchral monument, preserved at Bath, of

"LUCIUS VITELLIUS MANTANI
 "Filius *Tancin-us* + Cives
 " *Hispania Cauriesis* ×
 "Equitum Alæ *Vetton-um*
 "Centuris Annorum XLVI
 "Stirpendiorum XXVI
 " H S E ."

In the year 1708, in repairing the road called "The Fosse"—originally a Roman way, which now forms the London road running through Walcot—was found the tomb of

"Julius Vitalis *Fabriciesis* Legiones
 "Vicesima Valerianæ Victrices," &c.

He was a native of Belgic Britain, a stipendiary of the 20th Legion, and a member of the College of Armourers at Bath.

Now, in "Monumenta Angl." Tom. 1—186, is "Carta Johannis Episcopi Bathon, A.D. 1106," signed by "*Vitalis*, clericus." Probably *Vitales* became *Vidal*, and *Fabriciesis*, *Ferrers*.

The "Bit" in Bitton, alias Button, having been dealt with, I propose to investigate the origin and meaning of the terms Grand, Grant, and Graunt (the Buttons' most ancient name), and finally endeavour to trace the Norman (?) *Damneilles*, styled Button, seized of the manor of that name in the time of Henry II. That these were of the same kin as the Grands, &c., is indisputable.

The Origin and Locality of the Ermine.

The Latins termed the Ermine "*Muris Armeniæ Vellus*," and sometimes "*Exuviæ Pontice Muris*," from the country of Pontus.

Pontus, "Illa regione Asiæ Minoris, que ad Ponti litus a meridie sita est, inter *Bithyniam* et Paphlagonium, item quæ inter Paphlagoniam et *Armeniam* majoram; Pontus etiam Galaticus, Cappadocius, et Polemoniæ cognominata . . . Regnavit in ea Mithridates: qui devicta, in provinciam ab Romanis redacta est."

"When Priam-us, King of Troy, fought against the Greeks he would wear a mantle doubled with Ermine; and so the ancient Dukes of Brittany (Celts), deriving their descent from him, carried Ermine."

But there was a time when they bore Ears of Corn, called "Garbs" (Welsh—Ysgab). Thus Newton, of Barr's Court, Bitton vel Button, Gloucester, display Garbs quartered thus:—

"On a chevron azure, three Garbs or, for Caradock, the ancient British name of the Family."

The Bearers of the Ermine, &c.

1337. "Le Duc de Bretagne port de Ermyne."

1365. "L'hermine, dans le blason, se figure par une moucheture de sable, cest-a-dire noire, sur un fond blanc, quis est sans émail particulier, come ont le voit aux armes si connus de Bretagne. On dit que John V, dit le Vaillant, instituta ou *renouvela*, vers, 1365, un ordre de chevalerie dit l'hermine. . . . depuis ce temps la Bretagne porta d'hermines au lieu de trois *Gerbes* que les anciens Ducs portaient."

“Arma Magnorum, le Grand ou Grant, de Vallibus super
seulam in Normania.”

Devise: “Cuinach Bas Alpin,” *Souvenez vous du meutre
d’Alpin.*

1st Quarter: Royal Arms of Scotland, for Royal descent.

2nd. Ermine, with a chevron gules charged with three
ancient or *Eastern* crowns, the arms of (1166) Nicol de
Quetteville, chevalier Normand. “Dont *Tassain* Grant
epousa la fille.”

3rd. Three cocks, for Grants, Vicomtes de Caen, and the
Scottish Families.

4th. Royal Arms of England and Scotland: Jean Grant
having married Jeanne Boullen, and the Grants having
several times been allied with the Stewarts.

Anneville, in Normandie: “D’hermines, a la fasce de
Gueules.”

1155—89. Adam d’Amavil seized of the Manor of Bitton.

1299. Adam d’Amneville-Button, Great Grandson of Adam
d’Amneville: “Ar, Ermine, a fesse Gules.”

1293. Thomas Button, his son, born in Wiltshire, 14th Bishop
of Exeter. Installed or consecrated 15th January, 22
Edward I. Governed 14 years. Ob. 1307. Seal and
ring at Exeter, and seals in the British Museum. “Ar,
Ermine, a fess gules. Crest, a Ducal cap.”

1621. Sir William Button, of Alton, Wiltshire, descended from
John Button, of Worlton, Glamorgan, who migrated
thence to Wiltshire, 1470.

Ar, ermine, a fess gules. Crest, a Ducal cap.

Le Grand, alias Button, of Glamorgan, said to be de-
scended from Guyon le Grand, a Duke of Seville.
Ancient arms not noted.

The following display Ermine, a fess Gules :—

Barnabe,

Barnake,

Bolu-as,

Barton-ie,

Bittonie, Sir John,

Bitton, or Button, Bishop of Exeter, 1292-1307 ;

Button (William), Bishop of Bath, and Archdeacon of Wells, 1247-1264 ;

Button (William), Bishop of Bath, Archdeacon of Wells, 1247-1274, and Lord Chancellor ;

Button of Worcester,

Button of Dorset,

Bernake, Sir John,

Bern-ak, of Norfolk,

Charters,

Charteris,

Chatres,

D'Anneville of Guernsey (extinct),

D'Anneville of Valonges, Normandy ;

Ditton, Sir John, Dorset, Temp. Edward II.

D'Eaton of Devon,

Farneiax,

Homer of Somerset,

Illey, or Isley (de Insula), Kent,

Rydford,

Teban-e,

Teban-te.

Guyon le Grand, Duke of Seville,

who married Mabel, dau. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

Nearly every Pedigree of the Le Grant or Button Family commences with the statement that the first settler of the name in Wales was a certain Guyon le Grand, Duke of Seville.

Having perused the MSS. styled "La Reparticion de Sevilla," *circa*. 1266, I have failed to trace him.

It is said that Thomas le Grand, who assumed the name of Button and married the heiress of Duffryn, was the fifth in descent from Guyon.

The title le Grand and the name—a succession of Gouyons—occur in a Breton poem, translated from the Latin, in 1224 :—

GOUYON LE GRAND.

" Un Prince Banneret qui se clamoit Gouyon
Conduisit celle classe au port de Matignon
Où arrivé qui fut, il descendit sans faille,
Et mist grands et petits en ordre de Bataille."

Un chevalier illec, estoit
Qui le nom de Gouyon portoit,
Bel et gent en tout manière,
Et qui estoit chief de bannière.

Icel comme sage et expert
Conduisit tot l'ost, comme appert
Par un livre de Bannerie
Fait sans fraude et trufferie
Où estoit son bien et pouer,
Pour plus seureté y trover,
Ainsi comme, la segnorie
De Matignon, sans jenglerie,
Qu'estoit moult haute baronnie,
Appartenante à baronnie,
Aquel pais ars et de'molly
Cui doivent bien ne trouver nully
Qui pust opposition mettre

A ce que vouloient entremettre,
 Qu'estoit, sans crainte ni dangiers,
 Nettir Bretagne d'estrangieres.
 Et pour ce, tot le prime à terre,
 Fut o bande, sans plus enquerre,
 Cil Gouyon qui desa et là
 Occisoit tout, sans dire hola ;
 Celle gente Normande et Danoise
 Qui tant leur avoit fait de noise."

* * * *

" Si advint qu'environ l'an neuf cent trente six."

* * * *

After this more verses, and an account of another Gouyon, "*Ce nouvel Duc.*"

The poem, which contains many names yet common in England, and more particularly Gloucestershire, terminates thus :—

A. D. 1224.

" Et est ce beau livre en latin
 Que moy Prior de *Saint Aubin*,
 Jadis de la fondation
 Des ayeux d'iceluy Gouyon.
 Frater Guillelmus, dit *l'Amant*,
 Ay translaté, par le command
 De dame *Jeanne de Bretagne*
 De Bertrand *Gouyon la compagne.*"

Saint Aubin, "Abbaye de l'Ordre de Citeaux, fondée le 3 Fevrier, 1137, par Geoffrey *Bot-erel*, Comte de Lamballe." (From another Source.)

" Frater Guillelmus, dit *l'Amant*
 Ay translaté, par le command
 De dame Jeanne de Bretagne
 De Bertrand Gouyon la compagne."

Elizabeth de Clare, sister and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare=1. John de Burgh, of Ulster, 2. Richard *d'Amory*, a relation of "Frater Guillelmus dit *l'Amant*"?

Elizabeth's sisters and co-heirs were Elianor de Clare, ob. 1337 who= Hugh le Despencer the younger, beheaded, and Margaret de Clare= 1. Pierce de Gaveston, 2. Hugh de Audley.

That Guyon le Grand, Duke of Seville, was descended of this race is not improbable, since the D'Annevilles of England and France, and the Buttons also, bore the Ermine of Bretagne, plus a fesse Gules—a mark of honourable descent.

As to Guyon le Grand's marriage with Mabel de Clare, that is difficult to prove : the descents of the daughters of that House being no more clear than many others. However, it is on record that the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Glamorgan, *j.u.*, were the descendants of Amicia, *i.e.*, Mabel Fitzhamon, and Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford.

Mabel Fitzhamon, of Tewkesbury, was descended from Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of King Henry I., of England, by Nesta Rhys, Princess of South Wales.

A Richard de Clare died in Brittany 1299, and was married to Isabel, d. of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Nicholas Harris Nicholas, F.S.A., says :

“In 1173 Richard de Clare, 6th Earl and third of the name of Richard, was living and married to Amicia, d. and sole heir of William, Earl of Gloucester. Richard died 1218.”

If one take 35 years as the average duration of male life in those times of “battle, murder, and sudden death,” and add the sum of 105 years to 1173, the result is 1278, or about the date when Thomas le Grand, alias Button, married the heiress of Dyffryn.

It is worthy of note that in Saxon England was the district of *Grant*-anscyre, and on the line of the Ermine Street was *Caer Graunt*, and close by, *Grant*-anbrige, now Cambridge, and 17 miles east by south was and is *Clare*.

Dedicated

To my Dear Little Children :

- 1 DONALD ROY.
- 2 DORES BLANCH.
- 3 HAROLD HOLBROOK.

T. C. B.

Upwards of £77,000,000 is advertised as awaiting claimants, and many titles are 'dormant' for lack of information which a Genealogist may provide.

Mr. Button is a Genealogical expert, also an Illustrator of Pedigrees.

Being acquainted with languages, and mindful of the mutations in Political Geography, he is in a position to clear up many of those seeming anomalies which are to be found in most published Descents.

Oh ! may 'Time's measures infinite
 Bring added lustre to thy growth of years,
 In acts of worth, and definite ;
 Which bearing seed—not for thyself, may-be—
 Shall prove in good a fruitful legacy
 To those around thee, and to those unborn.
 Nor deem abortive these, should they chance fall
 Upon a seeming sterile strand or soil ;
 For good deeds die not, and unselfish toil
 Ne fruitless of result may ever be.

Speed on ye swift recurring moments, speed !
 From minutes changing unto months, and years,
 And let each measure mark some goodly deed,
 Some ruthful act, and see assuaged some tears :
 Not for thyself, but others, let these flow ;
 So shall thy life be bountiful in good ;
 Live but for action ; though the envious throw
 Detraction's word upon thy every mood,
 Cease not to labour—though misunderstood :
 For note—of all the trees, both dry and green,
 None draws the stone save that whose fruit is seen.

T. C. B.

“A Great Man.”

THAT man is great, and he alone,
 Who serves a greatness not his own,
 For neither praise nor pelf ;
 Content to know, and be unknown ;—
 Whole in himself.

Strong is that man ; he only strong,
 To whose well-ordered will belong,
 For service and delight,
 All powers that, in spite of wrong,
 Establish right.

And free he is, and only he,
 Who from his tyrant passions free,
 By fortune undismayed,
 Hath power upon himself to be
 By self obeyed.

If such a man there be, where'er
 Beneath the sun and moon he fare,
 He cannot fare amiss ;
 Great nature hath him in her care,
 Her cause is his.

Time cannot take him by surprise ;
 Fate cannot crush him : he shall rise
 Stronger from overthrow :—
 Whose arm a Heavenly friend supplies
 'Gainst Heaven's foes.

Who holds by everlasting law,
 Which neither chance nor change can flaw,
 Whose steadfast cause is one
 With whatsoever forces draw
 The ages on.

Who hath not bowed his honest head
 To base occasion ; nor in dread
 Of duty shunned her eye,
 Nor truckled to himself, nor wed
 His heart unto a lie :

* * * *

Lord of a lofty life is he,
 Loftily living, though he be
 Of lowly birth ; though poor,
 He lacks not wealth ; nor high degree
 In state obscure.

“Owen Meredith.”

“Aut Cæsar aut Nullus.”

“Cæsar or Nullus ! Brother, say not so ;
 By such mad speech thou dost thy soul much wrong :
 Such words are not for thee, who art so strong,
 Manly, and true to let thyself sink low,
 Missing the highest. There is a bitter woe
 For every son of man who turns his back
 On his ideal ; therefore, though the track
 Lead to no regal goal, still onward go.
Not thine to fix how high thy state shall be,
 Nor thine, perchance, to feel the Cæsar crown
 Claspings thine upturn'd brow ; thou ne'er may'st see
 The purple from thy shoulders falling down.
 But it *is thine to live* right royally,
King of thyself, and gain a King's renown.”

“The Meane is Best.”

“The fire doeth frye, the frost doeth freese,
 The cold breedes care, the heate doeth harme.
 The middle point 'twixt both is best,
 Nor over-colde, nor over-warme.
 I dreame it not the happy life
 The needie beggers bag to beare :
 Ne yet the blessed state of all
 A mightie Kaisar's crowne to weare.
 That one is cloied with sundry cares,
 And dies a thousand times a day :
 That other still in danger goes,
 For every traitor's hand to slay.
 The highest hill is not the place
 Whereon to build the stately tower :
 The deepest vale it is as ill,
 For lightly there doth rest the shower.
 The sailing ship that keeps the shore,
 Upon the rocke is often rent :
 And he that ventures out too farre,
 And tries the stream with waves is hent,
 For there the wind doth worke his will,
 There Neptune's churlish imps do raig'n :
 The middle way is safe to saile,
 I mean the mean betwixt the twain.
 So that the meane is best to choose,
 Not over hie nor over loue :
 Wherefore, if you your safetic love,
 Imbrace the meane, let mounting goe.”

Pedigree of Button of Alton, in the County of Wilts.

Given in the Wilts Visitation for "Button of Alton."

- I. SIR WALTER DE BUTTON, *ob.* 1228 = Matilda.
- II. SIR ADAM DE BUTTON, 1241 = Eleanor.
- III. SIR JOHN DE BUTTON = Avice Burnel, d. and h. of — Burnel.
- IV. MATTHEW BUTTON = Isabel, d. of Sir John de la Bere, 39 Edw^d. III., by Agnes, d. of Sir Payne de Turberville of Coyty.
- V. SIR JOHN BUTTON, 1381 = Joan Grenville; 1. Sir John Button of Dorset = Avice, d. and co-h. of Sir M. de Furneaux (Royal Descent); 2. *Thomas Button*; 3. Sir George Button.
- VI². THOMAS BUTTON, *called also* GRANT = Cecil, heiress of Worlton, d. of Sir Guy de Bryan; 1. *Howel Button*; 2. Joan Button = Morgan ap Howel.
- VII. HOWEL BUTTON, of Worlton = Gwenllian, d. of Tomkyn Turberville, of Tythogston, by Lucy, d. and co-h. of Sir John Norris of Penllyne Castle.
- VIII. THOMAS BUTTON = Gwenllian, d. of Howel Gam Penhros (Joan, d. of Howel ap Evan Howel).
- IX. HOWEL AP THOMAS BUTTON = Eleanor, d. of Evan ap Griffith Madoc of Llandaff, 1. *Nicholas Button*; 2. Thomas Button, *whence a branch*; 3. John Button, *whence Button of Alton*; 4. A dau. = Llewellyn ap Evan; 5. Ann = Morgan Gamage, a natural son of John Gamage of Coyty.

Polynomial Division of $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4$ by $x + 1$

Step 1

Divide the leading term of the dividend by the leading term of the divisor.

$x^3 \div x = x^2$

Write x^2 above the line.

$x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4$
 $\underline{-(x^2 + x)} $

Step 2

Multiply the result by the divisor and subtract from the dividend.

$x^2(x + 1) = x^3 + x^2$

$(x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4) - (x^3 + x^2) = x^2 + 3x + 4$

Step 3

Repeat the process with the new dividend.

$x^2 \div x = x$

Write x above the line.

$x^2 + 3x + 4$
 $\underline{-(x^2 + x)} $

Step 4

Multiply the result by the divisor and subtract from the dividend.

$x(x + 1) = x^2 + x$

$(x^2 + 3x + 4) - (x^2 + x) = 2x + 4$

Step 5

Repeat the process with the new dividend.

$2x \div x = 2$

Write 2 above the line.

$2(x + 1) = 2x + 2$

$(2x + 4) - (2x + 2) = 2$

Step 6

The remainder is 2 .

Final Answer: $x^2 + x + 2$ with a remainder of 2 .

PEDIGREE OF BUTTON OF ALTON—

- X. NICHOLAS BUTTON, of Worlton = Margaret, d. of Thomas Andrews, of Cadoxton.
- XI. THOMAS BUTTON = Joan, d. of John ap Evan Thomas, of Llanvilhangel; 1. *Roger Button*; 2. Ann Button = Thomas Gibbon of Cardiff.
- XII. ROGER BUTTON, Founder's Kin at New College, by his Mother = Maud Kemys of Newport; 1. *James Button*; 2. Ann Button = Thomas Lewis of Baglan.
- XIII. JAMES BUTTON, of Worlton, Sheriff, 1556 = Jane, d. of Robert Prichard of Wallis, from Jestyn (Royal Descent); 1. *Miles Button*; 2. Thomas Button = Elizabeth, d. of James Andrews; 3. Robert Button = ¹Mary Lewis, d. of Llewellyn Lewis of Rydlaver, ²Wenllian, d. of W^m. Matthew, by her Roger and Robert Button; 4. Ann Button = Francis Pranch; 5. Margaret Button = ¹W^m. Gitto of Pendoylon, ²Sir Morgan ap Nicholas Vaughan, Archdeacon of Llandaff; 6. Jane Button = Nicholas Andrews; 7. Amy Button = Thomas Gibbon of Cefn-tre-Payn; 8. — = John Smith of St. Andrews; 9. Elizabeth Button (base), by a d. of Jenkin Smith = John Bawdrip; 10. Sir John Button, Parson of Merthyr Dovan.
- XIV. MILES BUTTON, Sheriff, 1564-1570 = Margaret, d. of Edward Lewis of Van; 1. *Edward Button*; 2. Sir William Button, whose d. Frances = Edward Evans of Neath; 3. James Button, left James and Ann; 4. Sir Thomas Button (the well-known Arctic Explorer), whence Button of *Cottrell*; 5. Amy Button = ¹Morgan Meyric of Cottrell, ²David Evans of Neath; 6. Mary Button = W^m. Thomas of Moulton, mother of Captain Thomas Button, R.N.; 7. Catherine Button = W^m. Roberts of St. Tathans; 8. Ann Button.

PEDIGREE OF BUTTON OF ALTON—

- XV. EDWARD BUTTON = Jane, d. and co-h. of Robert Huntley of Hadnock; 1. *Robert Button*; 2. Ann Button.
- XVI. ROBERT BUTTON, of Worlton, Sheriff, 1639, will dated 2nd Jan., 1661, proved at Llandaff, 1662 = Jane, d. of Sir Thomas Aubrey; 1. *Martin Button*; 2. Thomas Button, *ob.* 1659, s.p.; 3. Miles Button, *ob.* 1703, a Captain in the King's Service; 4. Cyssil Button; 5. Margaret Button = W^m. Basset of Miscin; 6. Mary Button, bapt. 1616, buried at Lantrithyd; 7. Sibil Button.
- XVII. MARTIN BUTTON, of Worlton, Sheriff, 1666, will dated 1692, proved at Llandaff, 1692 = Mary, d. of Lewis Van of Colbro', widow of Chris. Mathew of St.-y-Nill, her will proved, 1695; 1. *Martin Button*; 2. *Charles Button*; 3. Mary Button = Oliver Jones of Fonom, 1653.
- XVIII. MARTIN BUTTON, left a legacy to a natural d., *ob. s.p.l.*
- XIX. ²CHARLES BUTTON, brother and heir of Worlton, will 1713, proved 1715, at Llandaff = Mary Van, 1750; 1. Martin Button; 2. *Charles Button*, living 1748; 3. Mary Button; 4. Jane Button.
- XX. MARTIN BUTTON, of Worlton, Sheriff, 1727, *ob. s.p.*, leaving as his heir-at-law and representative of the Family, Robert Jones of Fonmon; Worlton, then called Duffryn-St.-Nicholas, was sold to Robert Pryce.

NOTE.—There is much confusion here : it is less a pedigree of the Buttons of Alton than of those of Worlton in the County of Glamorgan. No wonder the Heralds were at fault, when all monumental traces of the Buttons of Bitton had for centuries been lying beneath the earth of their own mortuary chapel, founded by Bishop Thomas Button, of Exeter, over the bodies of his Parents and Kin. The Bishop's Ordinance is dated A.D. 1299. The monuments were not disinterred until 1826 !—*T.C.B.*

Admiral Sir Thomas Button, of Cottrell.

“ THOMAS BUTTON, Navigateur et Mathématicien habile, était attaché au service du Prince Henry, fils aîné de Jacques er, Roi d'Angleterre, et fut envoyé par ce Prince, en 1611, pour continuer au nord-ouest les découvertes commencées par Hudson. Il partit avec deux vaisseaux qui portaient comme ceux de Cook, dans son dernier voyage, les noms de la Résolution et de la Découverte. Arrivé au détroit de Hudson, où il entra par le sud des îles de la Résolution, il y fut quelque temps arrêté par les glaces. Enfin il toucha à l'île de Dig (named after Sir Dudley-Digges) où il construisit une pinasse que l'on avait apportée démontée d'Angleterre. En s'avancant à l'ouest, il vit à 62° de latitude, une terre, qu'il nomma 'Carey's Swan's Nest'; de là il fit voile au sud-ouest, et revint au nord, où il découvrit, au 60°, une côte que ce retour lui fit nommer 'Terre de l'Espérance déçue.' Bientôt l'hiver rigoureux de ces parages l'obligea à hiverner par le 57° 10' dans un port à l'embouchure d'une rivière. Il donna à l'une et à l'autre le nom de *Nelson*, maître de son navire. Button assura le mieux qu'il put les vaisseaux contre les glaces et les hautes marées, au moyen de pilotis qu'il fit enfoncer dans l'eau. On passa l'hiver dans les navires où l'on tint constamment trois feux allumés; malgré ces précautions, Button perdit plusieurs personnes de son équipage; lui-même fut très malade au commencement de l'hiver. La rivière 'Nelson' n'était pas encore gelée au 16 février, quoiqu'il eût déjà fait extrêmement froid. Button ne mit à la voile que deux mois après pour explorer la côte ouest de la baie qu'il appela de son nom 'baie de Button'; la terre voisine reçut celui de '*Nouvelle-Galles*.' Il trouva au 60° degré un courant qui portait tantôt à l'est, tantôt à l'ouest, ce qui engagea le second maître de navire à désigner sur la carte cet circonstance, par le nom de 'Hubbart's Hope.' Button poussa ses recherches jusqu'au 65° degré, et les observations qu'il fit dans ces parages le convinquirent de la possibilité d'un passage au nord. Il appela une baie de la terre de Carey's Swan's Nest, située sous ce parallèle, 'Non plus Ultra,' et les caps de sud et de l'est 'Southampton' et 'Pembroke'; il découvrit à l'est les îles 'Mansfield' (*Mansell*). Arrivé au cap Chidley, il découvrit, entre cette pointe et la terre de Labrador, une ouverture par laquelle il passa, et arriva en Angleterre en seize jours, dans l'automne de 1612.”—*Eyriès*, 1812.

Thomas Button, Arctic Navigator.

Extracts from Captain Luke Fox's "North-West Fox, or Fox from the North-West, Passage." The Author's was the sixteenth from King Arthur's. The Book was printed by the King's (Charles') command, 1635.

Fox says: "Concerning this voyage, there cannot be much expected from me, seeing that I have met with none of the Journalls thereof. It appeareth that they have been concealed; for what reasons I know not."

Fox got his information of this voyage from Abacuck Pricker and Sir Thomas Roe, who were in the same voyage.

Sir Thomas Button gave the name of Mansell (his cousin) to an island where he found images, toys, mor's teeth, the ruins of houses, and dead men's bones.

HIS PARENTAGE.

Thomas Button, 4th son of Miles Button, of Worleton, in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Glamorgan, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Lewis, of Van: "A very old Welsh family, of whom the Cromwells of Hinchinbrook were probably cadets."

Sir Thomas Button went to sea in 1592.

In 1609 he had a ship, as Captain Button.

In 1620 he took part in the expedition against Algiers and the pirates. His ship was the "Rainbow," of 660 tons, 40 guns, and 250 men.

PIRATES IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

In 1602 fifteen sail of Turkish and Salle Rovers swept the coast from Plymouth to Scilly Islands. They swarmed in the British Channel, and their favourite *rendezvous* was off Cardiff, under the headland of Penarth.

In 1625 he went to sea in the "Antelope." His nephew, Captain Oliver St. John (of Fônmon) asked the Duke of Buckingham leave to serve as Vice-Admiral.

In 1625—6 he lived at Fulham.

In 1628 he had enjoyed for 15 years the office of Admiral of the King's Ships on the Coast of Ireland.

In 1629 he writes of his services in the West Indies. (State Papers, Ch. I., Vol. 161, No. 11.)

In 1630 he was living at Cardiff.

In 1631 he writes from Maidenhead to the Admiralty, praying payment of heavy arrears due to him: "If this money be not paid, his wife and seven children must beg."

"The place of his death and burial have not been discovered." It is probable he died at Little Wittenham, Berks, on the Thames, where lived his well-to-do connexions, the Dunches.—*T. C. B.*

Furneaux and Button.

- Matthew Furneaux = Maude Rali (and Raleigh), d. of Lord Warin of Rali, and Johanna Botiler of Wallis :—1. Simon Furneaux, ob. 1351—2. Henry Furneaux, ob. sp.; 3. Thomas Furneaux, ob. sp.; 4. Eleanor Furneaux—Sir Henry Haddon; 5. Hawise Furneaux—Sir John de *Bitton*; 6. Jane Furneaux (styled “of Gournay”)—Sir John Trivit (Tyrwhit); 7. Margaret Furneaux—Sir John Beaupré
- Simon Furneaux, ob. 1351 = His dau. Elizabeth = Sir John Blount
- Sir John de Bitton = Harwise Furneaux, dau. of Matthew Furneaux: 1. Sir John Button; 2. Matthew Button; 3. Maude Button; 4. Elizabeth Button; 5. Beatrice Button
- Sir John Button died at Calais = (Another Sir John died in Portingale)
- Matthew Button = Constance Kingston, dau. of Sir Thomas: 1. Sir John Button; 2. Catherine—Thomas Rugge
- Sir John Button, ob. sp. = 1. Margery de la More: 2. Isabel Hurst, whose second husband was Sir John Deveraux
- Catherine Button = Thomas Rugge (spelt in a variety of ways, but probably Brugge, *i.e.*, Bruge and Brydges the correct)
- Jane Rugge, d. and heir of Thos. Rugge, of Charlecombe, Somerset, ob. 1485 = 1. Robert Grendour; 2. Sir John Barre, of Northerwas, Hereford
- Elizabeth Grendour, her dau. = John Tiptoft, Marquis of Worcester, beheaded 1470
- At the death of Jane Barre, *née* Rugge, she held Barr’s Court, Bitton, Oldland, East Hanham, West Hanham, and Upton, all in Bitton.
- The daughters of Sir John Button and Harwise Furneaux, viz.: 1. Maude = twice: 1. William de la More (son of Stephen and Constantia); 2. Sir Simon Basset
- 2 Elizabeth = Philippo or Philpot Hampton
- 3 Beatrice = Sir *Hugh* Strowde
- “Now alyve clamyth as heirs to my ladye Barie.” The Will of Joan or Jane Barr is extant.

Chichele and Button.

- Thomas Chichele, of Higham Ferrers, ob. 1400 = Agnes: 1. Hy. Chichele, Archbp. of Canterbury, *Founder of All Soul's College, Oxford*, ob. 1443; 2. Sir Robert Chichele, Lord Mayor of London, 1411—1421; 3. *William Chichely*; 4. A dau. = — Tooke
- William Cichele, Sheriff of London = 1. Wm. Chichele, Archdeacon of Canterbury; 2. John Chichele, of London; 3. Florence Chichele = (1. Nicholas Peche; 2. John Burton; 3. Sir John Darrell, of Calehill, Kent, living 1404); 4. *Agnes or Elizabeth Chichele*
- Agnes or Elizabeth Chichele = Thomas Dee, alias Lisson ap Gronwell, *Elianor Dee*, or Gronow: Lady of the Ringe
- Elianor Dee = John ap Evan ap Thomas, 1. Jenkyn Thomas, Lord of Llanyhangle; 2. Jane Thomas = *Thomas Button*
- Thomas *Button*, and *Jane Thomas'* son was
- Roger Button =
- James Button, his son =
- Amy Button, James' dau. = Thomas Gybbon, of St. Fagan's
- John Gybbon, their son =

James Button's son was Miles *Button*, of Glamorgan; the Mansels, Turbervilles, and Nashes of Carne are descended from "Founder's Kin." An Aubrey (descended from Mansel of Llantithred, and Mary Mansel, who = Sir Thomas Aubrey) = Button of Dyffrin.

Aubrey.

SAUNDER DE ST. AWBREY, or Alberick, of France; Brother to Alberick, Earl of Bologne, and Earl Marshal of France, *circa*, 1066.

His Son, Sir Reginald de Sancto Alberico, or Alberick, or Awbrey. Lord of *Slough*, and Abercynffigg, 1094. Married Isabella, d. of Richard, Earl of *Clare*, and Tonbridge. (*Vide* Clare Descents.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| A Son, William Awbrey,
of Abercynffigg | = Joane, d. of Sir William Gunter |
| His Son, Thomas Awbrey | = Joane, d. of John, Baron Carew |
| His Son, Thomas Awbrey;
Constable of the Castle of
Brecknock, nick named "Coch" | = Joane, d. of Traharne ap Enion |
| His Son, Thomas Awbrey | = Nesta, d. of Owen Gethin, of Glentawey, descended from Blethin ap Maynarch, Lord of Brecknock |
| His Son, Richard Awbrey | = Crisei, d. of Philip ap Elidor, of Llandilo-Vaur
(John Cradock, 5th in descent from Howel ap Gronow, alias Newton, married a Joan Elider) |
| A Son, ² Gwalter or Watkin Awbrey,
of Aberkinfygg | = Joane, d. and co-heir of Rees ap Morgan, of Caermarthenshire |
| A Son, Morgan Aubrey | = Gwenlian, d. and co-heir of Watkin ap Thomas ap David Lloyd |
| A Son, ¹ Jenkin Awbrey | = Gwendolena, d. of Owen Griffith, of Glentawey |
| A Son, ¹ Hopkin Awbrey | = Anne, d. of John Griffin ap Evan Melyn |
| A Son, ² Thomas Awbrey,
of Cantref | = Jane, d. and co-heir of Thomas Vychan ap Thomas Lloyd |
| A Son, William Awbrey, D.C.L.,
heir, Reg. Prof. of Law, Oxford,
Princip. and Vicar-General in
Spirit to the Archbishop of Can-
terbury, Judge of the Army at
St. Quintin's, of the Council of
Wales, Master in Chancery, of
the Court of Requests, ob. 1595.
Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. | = Williford, d. of John Williams, of Tainton, Oxford |
| A Son, ² Sir Thomas Awbrey,
of Llantrithyd, Glamorgan | = Mary, d. and co-heir of Anthony Mansell |
| A Daughter, Cicely ¹ Awbrey | = ROBERT BUTTON, of Worleton, son and heir of Edward Button, of Worleton, Glamorgan |

Vide BUTTON or Grant Pedigrees

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the pre-historic period and the second with the historical period. The pre-historic period is further divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with the Stone Age, the second with the Bronze Age and the third with the Iron Age. The historical period is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the ancient world and the second with the modern world. The ancient world is further divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with the Egyptian civilization, the second with the Greek civilization and the third with the Roman civilization. The modern world is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the Middle Ages and the second with the modern period. The Middle Ages is further divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with the early Middle Ages, the second with the high Middle Ages and the third with the late Middle Ages. The modern period is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the Renaissance and the second with the modern era. The Renaissance is further divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with the Italian Renaissance, the second with the Northern Renaissance and the third with the English Renaissance. The modern era is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the 17th and 18th centuries and the second with the 19th and 20th centuries. The 17th and 18th centuries are further divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with the 17th century, the second with the 18th century and the third with the 18th century. The 19th and 20th centuries are further divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with the 19th century, the second with the 20th century and the third with the 20th century.

全书记要卷二

Gorges.

William the Conqueror	= Maude, d. of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders
Henry I.	= Maude, d. of Malcolm III., Canmore, King of Scotland
Maude the Empress, d. and h.	= Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, son of John, King of Jerusalem
Henry II.	= Eleanor, d. and h. of William V., Duke of Aquitaine
John, King of England	= Isabel, d. and h. of Aymer, Earl of Angouleme
Henry III.	= Eleanor, d. of Raymond Berengaria, Earl of Provence
Edward I.	= Margaret, d. of Philip the Hardy, King of France
Thomas Plantagent, or Brother-ton, 5th son	= Alice, d. of Sir Roger Halys, of Harwich
Margaret Plantagenet, d. and h.	= John, Lord SEAGRAVE
Elizabeth Seagrave	= John, Lord Mowbray
Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk	= Elizabeth Fitzalan, s. and co-heir of Thomas, Earl of Arundel*
Margaret de Mowbray	= Sir Robert Howard, Kt.
John Howard, created Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk	= Katherine, d. of Richard, Lord de Molines
Anne Howard, eldest dau.	= Sir Edward Gorges, Knt.
Sir Edward Gorges, of Wraxhall, Somerset, (K.G.)	= Mary, or Margaret, d. of Sir THOS. NEWTON, Knt., 14—, of Bitton, son of Sir Thomas Newton and Joan Barre, heiress of Button, Oldland, E. Hanham, W. Hanham, Upton and Barr's Court, through her mother, Margaret Blount, descended from David le Blund and <i>Amabel de Bitton</i>

* Thomas, Earl of Arundel = Beatrix Pinto, natural dau. of King John I. of Portugal—1357—1434—“Teve hum filho natural chamado D Affonso, que casou com Dona Britis filha do Condestable D Nuno Alvarez Pereyra. Teve mais da propria may a Dona *Britis*, molher do conde *Arundel*, ob. 1415.” She afterwards—John Holland, 14th Earl of Huntingdon, 1387; Duke of Exeter, 1397.

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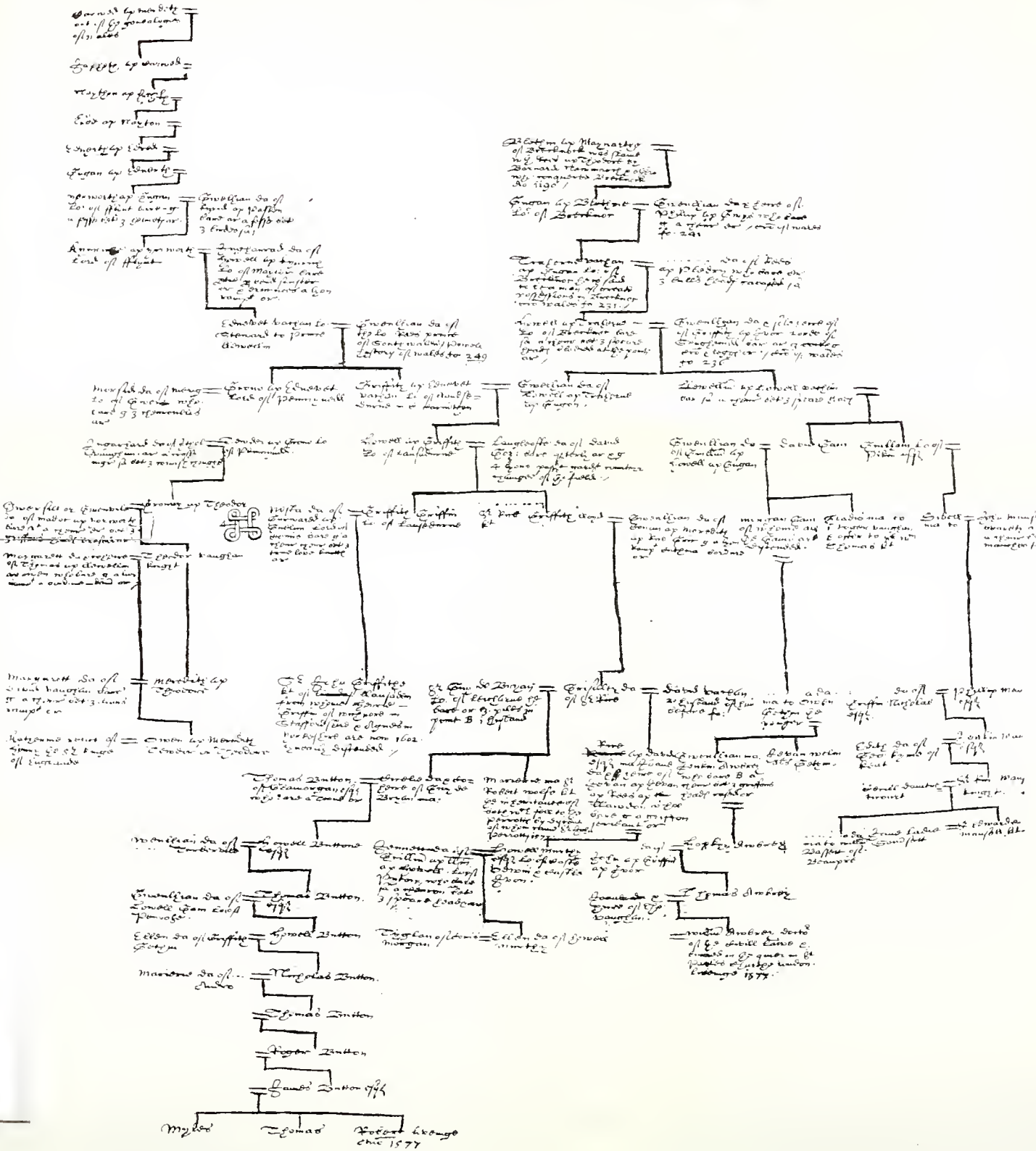
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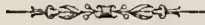
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Se Dédica.

A CHARLES MARSHALL DIX Y ALFRED E. VENN DE LA PROFESION DE LA LEY ; HOMBRES DE CORAZON DE TALENTOS NO MEDIOCRES, Y DE PRENDAS DIVERSISSIMAS ; A QUIENES DEBE MUCHO SU AMIGO Y ALIADO T.C.B. : PORQUE VEINTE AÑOS NO HABIENDO VISTO AL COMPAÑERO DE SU JUVEUTÚD, LE VINIERON AYUDAR CUANDO AMENÁZABAN LAS CIRCUNSTANCIAS APURADAS Y AUN PELIGROZAS.



“ Thrice happie those I deeme above the rest,
That ground good-will, and fixe affection so,
As in the end it fall out for the best,
Not broken off by fortune, nor by foe.”

— *George Turberville*, 15—.

