

After learning of this work, I set about trying to find a copy to purchase. In the meantime, Jessie, daughter of Dr. T. J. Montgomery of Owensville, Ind., and wife of Hon. Woodfin D. Robinson, Judge of the Appellate Court, Indianapolis, Ind., had become interested in family genealogies and sought information from the writer on this question. He told her of the work at Chicago and of the two copies in the National Library at Washington, D. C.

Not long after this, or about 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson made a visit to Washington, and consulted the work of Thomas H. Montgomery in the National Library, and were so much interested that they sought, found and purchased a copy from a dealer in second-hand books, and tried to find a copy for the writer, but did not succeed. While there are quite a number of these books in existence, they are not easily found. In reply to my inquiries parties said that they had not seen a copy for ten years, notwithstanding they had had many calls for them.

Finally, in 1900, through the kindness of Mr. Drausfield, Secretary of the New Harmony Library, New Harmony, Ind., I obtained a copy. Since then I have seen other copies; one in the library of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one in the library of Judge H. P. Montgomery, of Georgetown, Ky. By December of the year 1900 I secured a copy of the Montgomery Manuscript from the Robert Clark Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, by William Montgomery, published in Belfast, 1830, and is a book of 472 pages, with copious notes.

#### PREVIOUS HISTORIES.

The histories principally devoted to the Montgomery family are as follows: Note 5, page 2, Montgomery's MS., says—"It is supposed that there had existed at Eglinton Castle a MS. account of the Montgomery family in Scotland, which was destroyed when that old pile was burnt by the Cunninghams in 1528." Therefore the work of William Montgomery, written between 1698 and 1704, is the earliest existing attempt to illustrate the family history, and it is especially valuable because treating of persons who came within the reach of his personal knowledge and events that had occurred during the period of his own life. Since these memoirs were written the following compilations have been made, intended by their authors chiefly to illustrate the genealogical history of the Montgomerys:

1. Hugh Montgomery, of Broomlands, in the parish of Irvin, compiled, prior to the year 1760, what is known as the Broomlands Manuscript, containing records of the Montgomery family from an early period. The author of this work, which is still in manuscript, died in 1766, aged eighty years.

2. John Hamilton Montgomery of Barnahill, in the county of Ayr, who was a captain in the 76th Regiment, wrote a genealogy of the family of the Montgomerys compiled from various authorities, which also remains in manuscript. Patterson's account of the parishes and families of Ayrshire, Vol. 11, page 225, note 3. Mrs. E. G. S. Reilly printed for private circulation in 1842 a genealogical history of the family of Montgomerys comprising the lines of Eglinton and Braidstane in Scotland, and Mt. Alexander and Grey-Abbey in Ireland. This lady was the daughter of the Rev. Hugh Montgomery of Rosemount, who died in 1815, and a descendant through John of Gransheogh, in common with the author of the Montgomery Manuscript in the Braidstane line.

4. William Anderson printed at Edinburgh, in 1858, a genealogical account of the family of Montgomerie, formerly of Brigend of Doon Ayrshire, lineal representative of the ancient and noble families of Eglinton and Lyle. This account commences only with the beginning of the sixteenth century.

5. James Fraser published at Edinburgh, in 1859, two volumes, quarto, entitled Memorials of the Montgomerys, Earls of Eglinton. This is a most valuable work, principally because in it are printed many original letters, charters and marriage contracts. The letters contain much important information on public as well as family affairs between the years 1170 and 1728.

6. Thomas Harrison Montgomery published at Philadelphia, in 1863, a genealogical history of the Montgomerys, including Montgomery pedigree—a work which contains much information respecting the families of the surname who emigrated to the United States.

In his preface the author says, "Many years ago my attention was drawn to the examination of records and doings of the generations of Montgomerys immediately preceding that one which came to America. This was due chiefly to the perusal of documents and papers brought from Scotland to this country by the first one of the family who crossed the ocean. William Montgomery, of Brigend, now more than one hundred and sixty years ago, or in 1702, came with his wife and children and settled in the province of East New Jersey, on the lands of his father-in-law, who was one of its largest proprietors. He brought with much care many valuable manuscripts relating to his ancestry, the majority of which are preserved by his representatives at this day; many are undoubtedly missing, as no special attention seemed to be paid to their preservation by his descendants until within the last thirty years." This author is in error when he supposes that William Montgomery of Brigend, who settled in East New Jersey in 1702, to have been the first to cross the ocean, as will be seen later on in this work, pointed out by Judge H. P. Montgomery, and elsewhere. Others were here as early as 1666.

The last mentioned author, Thomas Harrison Montgomery, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 23, 1830, and is now (1902) living in that city. I have had considerable correspondence with him, and have found him to be an obliging and willing helper in this work. So far as the author treats of the Montgomerys in America his remarks relate principally to those in and east of Pennsylvania. However, he mentions others in several of the western states; mentions those in Noddaway and Andrews counties, Missouri, and those in Macoupin county, Illinois, and some in Virginia; but of that vast number that settled in Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and other states, he knew absolutely nothing. But I have understood that his sons contemplate re-publishing his valuable work with much valuable additional information. We shall anxiously await this important work.

Then Professor Frank Montgomery, of Garnville, Ohio, now of Davenport, Iowa, has given us an admirable account of the Montgomerys and Somervilles "who emigrated to America from Ireland in the opening years of the 19th century" and settled in Virginia, subsequently moving to Ohio. That part of the above work which refers to the Montgomerys will appear in this work and will prove interesting to all its readers.

Then one among the most important documents of traditional information, nearly all of which has been substantiated by historical facts, is the Notes taken by Mrs. Clara Montgomery White, of Chicago, Ill., given out by her father, Commodore J. Ed. Montgomery. Mrs. White jotted down these notes for her own satisfaction as they were repeatedly told her by her father, who had received them from his grandfather, Robert Montgomery, who was also the grandfather of Judge H. P. Montgomery, of Georgetown, Ky. These notes were put on a printed sheet for the satisfaction of the immediate family of Commodore Montgomery, and they have proved of inestimable value to that host of relatives in the South and West. Clearly established, as will be seen in this work, a chain of relationship runs back to at least 1666 in America. The relatives have all vied with each other to see who could do the most favors in furnishing the necessary material for this work, for which I am truly grateful, and without which the work could not have been accomplished.

I must not fail to mention others who have rendered especial services in this work, and without whose services the work would have been much less interesting than it is. Judge H. P. Montgomery, of Georgetown, Ky., whose picture and a sketch of his busy life appear on page — (see index), has proven himself a worker indeed, as his sketch furnished with 1620 names will abundantly show.

Then W. G. Montgomery, of Birmingham, Ala., of whom I

learned through Judge Montgomery, by the loan of books and personal work, has done much to advance the work. He is connected with the Montgomery-Houston family.

Then Frank S. Montgomery, whose sketch and picture appear on page — (see index), is unexcelled in finding and obtaining material from the isolated branches of Montgomerys scattered all over the United States, Canada and elsewhere, as this work will show.

Then Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles, California, and many others, as their letters will show, have rendered valuable services.

Then comes Honorable Sylvester Benson, of Owensville, Ind., the ex-county commissioner of Gibson County, and large land owner of Montgomery Township, born July 10, 1823, and raised among the older Montgomerys and lives among the younger ones, and who knows more of the Montgomerys here than we know of ourselves. Therefore he has enabled us to do what could not possibly have otherwise been done. With his assistance and the little manuscript left by Hon. J. W. Montgomery and one left by John D. Mounts are the bases from which the work here in south-western Indiana have been compiled.

Then Dr. Belton Landrum of Campobelo, South Carolina, gives an excellent account of the Montgomerys in South Carolina. The Doctor is a descendant of the Montgomerys and an author of note.

Col. Wm. Cockrum, of Oakland City, Ind., has assisted me very materially in lending me books and with personal recollections.

Then I received much valuable information by consulting authorities in the city library of Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1900, for which credit is given by mentioned authors consulted as such material is quoted in this work.

Honorable James A. Hemenway, Congressman from the first congressional district, in Indiana, rendered me valuable service in the way of looking up the records concerning the revolutionary services of the Montgomerys.

William H. Montgomery and daughter, Clara Nicholson, of Orleans, Ind., also the history of Gibson County, published in 1889, helped me considerably.

G. S. Montgomery wrote a history of the Montgomery family, but I do not know when or where. It is mentioned in some of the genealogical references, I believe in Munsel & Son, of Albany, N. Y., who make a specialty of genealogical work.

Col. F. O. Montgomery and Brig. Gen. George Montgomery, both wrote manuscript histories of the Montgomerys in the nineteenth century, but I have not seen them.

I also wish to call your attention to that part of this work furnished by Mrs. Jasper Cobb, of Greensburg, Ind., and Mrs. Welch, of Jonesville, Va. Also to that by Miss M. L. Montgomery, of Me-

ridian, Miss., Col. Wm. Montgomery, of Edwardsville, Miss., and the Hon. M. A. Montgomery, of Oxford, Miss. And to all others who have furnished sketches.

With all these helps I feel my inability for the work before me, and the main inducement for continuing in it is to at least place on record material that has been collected at much sacrifice of time, labor and expense, that if not recorded now may be entirely lost. It would be a great satisfaction to many of those writing to me to be able to find just a few statements concerning their ancestors who first came to America. In many cases this cannot be done. However, a work of this kind will preserve much of interest for our descendants.

Further, I refer the reader to The "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. 38, pages 299-326, inclusive. Letters M. I. L., and M. O. R. Published by McMillin & Co., New York. This gives a remarkably fine account of the Scotch-Irish branch of Montgomerys.

The following other works have been consulted: Chambers Cyclopedia, Wheeler, N. C.; Collins, Ky. Green's Historic Families of Kentucky. Heraldic Review, Botson, Mass. History, Augusta County, Va. Houston-Montgomery Family of Virginia and Other States. Munsel & Son Genealogy. Hatton's Genealogy. Military Annals of U. S. History Va. History Indiana. History Texas. History Tennessee, by Haywood & Ramsey, Footh, Va. History Montgomerys and Summerville in Ohio. Leonard's Genealogy, loaned me by Mr. Chas. Leonard of Owensville, Ind.

I have also made liberal quotations from a work published by W. W. Smith of Owensville in 1891, entitled "Marriages and Deaths." Mr. Smith informs me that this work is now undergoing a revision for a second edition.

## CHAPTER I.

### ORIGIN OF THE NAME MONTGOMERY.

We cannot learn definitely the origin of the name Montgomery—nor do we know certainly in what country the name originated. It was a prominent and well-known name in French Normanda, in the ninth century, but there are strong evidences that the name and family were in existence many centuries before this, and probably may have originated in Danemark or Swedland. See the Montgomery Manuscripts, page 447, note 20.

Mr. Thomas Montgomery, of Philadelphia, in his history of the family of Montgomerys, gives quite an exhaustive account of this matter on pages 10 and 11 of his work, which we here insert for the benefit of those who are interested in this matter:

"The derivation of the name Montgomery can be but a matter of conjecture. It is suggested, however, by a writer who has made the derivation of proper names a study, to be a corruption of the Latin—'Mons Gomeris'—Gomer's Mount. Gomer, the son of Japhet, being the hereditary name of the Gauls. There was more than one locality in Europe bearing this designation. Eustice, in his 'Classical Tour,' mentions that not far from Loretto in Italy is a lofty hill called 'Monte Gomero,' which was the ancient 'cumerium promontorium'; and it is quite possible that a locality bearing a similar designation in Menstro, embraced within the hereditary estates of one family, should have conferred its name on its lords. This view of its derivation is confirmed by the name 'Mons Gomerici,' being equally with 'Montgomery' applied by the English to the town in Wales, subsequently named after Roger-De-Montgomerie, whose property it had become. The spelling of the name has been various. 'Montgomeri' and 'Mundgumbrie' were the most frequently used by the earlier generations, but later 'Montgomerie' was employed altogether, until within a century, when many of the branches substituted 'Montgomery' for that having the terminal 'ie.' "

The Montgomery Manuscript, speaking more fully on this question, says:

"Other instances of other divers ways, to the purpose aforesaid (that of keeping up surnames) I willingly pass over; because the premises are foreign to my intended design, which is not general, but special. And it being without my reach to ascertain whence the origin of the Montgomerys in the province of Normandy, is deduced as being a stranger to the records of the Count of that surname may have, and to what the French Histories, except Du-serres, de Girard and others as heralds, may mention thereof, viz: Whether the family are native Gauls and homologized in their style, with the Normans; or come in with them into that country, now called Normandy, from the Colony, who, transmigrating from the north part, perchance, of Denmark or Swedland, seated themselves there. I must lay this

matter aside and not debate nor determine it: being totally ignorant thereof. But what I have read of the surname in France shall be remembered after mention hath been made of the Montgomery Families in England, Scotland and Ireland. However, for the honor of the nation in general, let it be known to all men that there is at this day the title of a Count or Earl—the dignity is all one, though the words be of divers languages—in Latin called 'Comes'—in all his matters four kingdoms, viz: Count de Montgomery in France, Earl of Montgomery in England, Earl of Eglinton in Scotland, and Earl of Mount Alexander in Ireland. The like whereof cannot be truly said, as I believe, of any other surname in all the world."

As to whether the Montgomeries were originally French or Northmen—

"Count Roger Montgomery, who came to England in the year 1068, and not in 1066 as is generally supposed, had a son also named Roger, who spoke of himself and his father in the act of foundation for the Abby of Troarn as follows: 'Ago Rogerus ex Normannis Normannus Magni autem Rogerii filius.'"

See Fraser's Memorials, vol. 1, page 1.

In these words Montgomery undoubtedly claimed for himself a Scandinavian descent, although Sir Francis Palgrave on the Authority of the Monk of Jumieges stoutly contests this point in his history of Normandy and England, Chapter 5, page 28, as follows: He, Roger, designated himself as Northmonnus Northmonrium; but for all practical purposes he was a Frenchman of the Frenchmen, though he might not like to own it. This ancestral reminiscence must have resulted from peculiar fauzy. No Montgomery possessed or transmitted any memorials of his Norman progenitors. But thus to set aside Count Roger's distinct assertion of his Norman descent some evidence would be necessary.

"The old Scottish minstrels or rhymes were expected to recite poems in connection with the surnames of the leading nobility who were praised especially for martial exploits."

"Very few, if indeed any, of the minstrels' chantings on this theme now remain. There was published in Glasgow in 1770 a ballad of the seventeenth century entitled 'Memrables of the Montgomeries,' which appears to have been manufactured from some earlier productions, and may thus be regarded as a representation of what was sung by the minstrels respecting certain martial exploits performed by members of the family. This poem was printed from the only copy known to remain, which has been preserved above sixty years by the care of Hugh Montgomery, Sr., at Eglinton, long one of the factors of the family of Eglinton."

"It was reprinted in 1822; the author represents the founder of the family to have been a noble Roman and the family name to have been derived from 'Gomericus,' a mountain in Italy. From this original seat a descendant came to France, where another branch was founded, which flourished for the long space of six centuries. The representatives of this branch came to England with William the Conqueror, and so mightily distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings that" this rhyme was recited in his honor:

"Earl Roger—then the greatest man  
Next to the King, was thought;  
And nothing that he could desire  
But it to him was brought.  
Montgomery town, Montgomery shire,  
And Earl of Shrewsberie.  
Arundale do show this man  
Of gandeur full to be."

A grandson of Earl Roger, named Philip, settled and was the founder of the Scottish house—

"Where many ages they did live,  
By king and country loved  
As men of valor and renown  
Who were with honor moved  
To shun no hazard when they could  
To either service do.  
Thus did they live, thus did they spend  
Their blood and money too."

Now this Earl Roger came into England with William the Conqueror in 1068, and Philip was born 1101.

Although the family was not known in Normandy before the conquest of that province by Ralo of Hrolf, the Granger, it may have come there in some previous invasion from the North, a supposition rendered highly probable by the readiness even the delight, with which the Montgomerys evidently welcomed the coming of Hrolf. The facts, too, of the Montgomerys having retained their landed possessions undisturbed by the northern conquerors, and of their soon having formed marriage alliances with the family of Hrolf, lead to the same conclusion.

Professor Lee-Hericher, of the College of Avranches, referring to Roger Montgomery's statement above mentioned, remarks that from it "we can see that if the language of the Scandinavians was then forgotten in Normandy the pride of the race was not."—See Ulster Journal of Archaeology, vol. 9, page 293. The reader can examine these evidences and decide for himself whether the Montgomerys were of French, Italian or Scandinavian descent. The above evidence is recorded in the Montgomery Manuscripts, note 20, pages 447-8; note 111, pages 148-9.

The Montgomery Manuscript, page 446, speaking of surnames that have passed into oblivion forever, and changes of one kind or another, says that the name of Montgomery is among the exceptions and still remains and exists in an unbroken connection. We here insert a brief account bearing on this subject, written by Frank S. Montgomery, of Sheppard, Ohio, of whom we will speak further hereafter:

## THE MONTGOMERY FAMILY.

"Yves de Bellesme, Count of Alencon in Normandy, who died in 944, is the first person of whom there is historical trace who bore the name of Montgomery. The family was, next to the King's, the most powerful in Normandy. (See page 543 of Vol. XVII, Encyclopedia Britannica.) All of the Montgomery family throughout the earth are without doubt descended from this source. Roger de Montgomery, who belonged to this Norman family, commanded the vanguard of King William's army at Hastings, Oct. 14, 1068, when he conquered England, was made an earl, and settled there, his descendants afterwards spreading into Scotland and Ireland. The Irish branch was very prolific, and most Americans who bear the name are descended from some poor relation of Sir Hugh of Newtown, County Down. Here is my theory of the meaning of the name. 'Mont' is a French word meaning mountain, while 'gom' is Swedish or Danish for the word man; hence we have 'mountain man' or man of the mountain. As the family had an ancestry of Northmen or Scandinavians, and as the Norman language became mingled with the French, as it afterward did with the English and finally ceased to be spoken at all, such an origin of the name becomes plausible, although I do not claim that there is any proof of the correctness of this theory."

The Montgomery Manuscript, pages 356-7, quotes from Fraser's Memorials, vol. 2, pages 366-7. In speaking of the carelessness in spelling the name Montgomery it says:

"It appears that it has been spelled forty-four different ways during the interval between the commencement of the eleventh and the close of the seventeenth century, as the following list will show:

1. Montgomerie, . . . . .	1000
2. Mundegumbri, . . . . .	1170
3. Mundegumeri, . . . . .	1170
4. Mundegumry, . . . . .	1362
5. Mundgumry, . . . . .	1362
6. Mungumbry, . . . . .	1362
7. Mougumry, . . . . .	1366
8. Montegomorri, . . . . .	1392
9. Montgomery, . . . . .	1407
10. Montegomerie, . . . . .	1413
11. Montegomery, . . . . .	1421
12. Montegomorri, . . . . .	1421
13. Mungumry, . . . . .	1425
14. Mongumry, . . . . .	1438
15. Montgumry, . . . . .	1448
16. Montgummery, . . . . .	1466
17. Muntgumry, . . . . .	1468
18. Montegomori, . . . . .	1471
19. Muntgumri, . . . . .	1483
20. Montgumry, . . . . .	1488
21. Mungumbre, . . . . .	1489
22. Montgumery, . . . . .	1501
23. Montgomerie, . . . . .	1502
24. Montgumerie, . . . . .	1502
25. Mongumry, . . . . .	1505
26. Mungumre, . . . . .	1506

27. Montgumre, . . . . .	1506
28. Muntogumbery, . . . . .	1509
29. Montgumry, . . . . .	1523
30. Mungumbrie, . . . . .	1524
31. Mungumbri, . . . . .	1527
32. Montgumrie, . . . . .	1546
33. Montgunrye, . . . . .	1546
34. Mongumry, . . . . .	1548
35. Mungumry, . . . . .	1562
36. Mungumrie, . . . . .	1562
37. Montgomrie, . . . . .	1563
38. Mungumry, . . . . .	1565
39. Montgumerie, . . . . .	1567
40. Montgomeri, . . . . .	1570
41. Montgummery, . . . . .	1582
42. Montgomerie, . . . . .	1632
43. Mungumrie, . . . . .	1640
44. Mountgumry, . . . . .	1674."

Notwithstanding all these changes and this carelessness, you can clearly understand that the name is intended for Montgomery.

Thomas H. Montgomery of Philadelphia, on page 9, says:

"The earliest records we have of the family of Montgomery place its origin in the north of France in the ninth century. Its history leads us up from the present through an unbroken succession of ten centuries in length to the first known of the name, Roger de Montgoimerie, who was Count of Montgoimerie before the coming of Rollo in 912. A native of Neustrie himself, his ancestors were probably for many generations back natives of that province which, when conquered by the Northmen, was afterwards known as Normandy."

Mr. Montgomery, above quoted, follows up this statement with the succession of the male line with appropriate remarks of history and biography in a very condensed and interesting manner. It was our object in the outset to have this work of Mr. Montgomery appear in full in connection with this book; but after some correspondence with him along this line it was decided otherwise—for the reason that Mr. Montgomery and his sons have collected much valuable additional material and contemplate some time in the future to re-publish his work.

Therefore we will quote quite freely from this work, but the work itself must be read to be fully appreciated.

The first Roger was succeeded by his son—

Roger de Montgomery, Count of Montgoimerie, the second of the name, whose son—

Roger de Montgomery, Count of Montgoimerie, the third of the name, was father of—

1—William;

2—Hugh.

These two brothers are represented as being restless and turbulent during the minority of Duke William—

William de Montgomery, the fourth Count of Montgomerie. He is accused of murdering the High Steward of Normandy and was speedily punished for it.

Hugh de Montgomery, the son of William, was the fifth Count of Montgomerie. He married into a very distinguished Norman family. They had four children—

1—Roger;

2—Robert;

3—William;

4—Gilbert, who was poisoned by drinking a cup prepared for another person.

Roger, first son of Hugh de Montgomerie, became the sixth Count of Montgomerie. Thos. H. Montgomery says on page 14—

“But little is known of this Roger’s history prior to the year 1048, the date of his first marriage. We gather the story of his Norman life chiefly from the pages of the Monk of St. Evrault Ordericus Vitalis.” He says of him that “he was a very prudent and moderate man, pious, a great lover of equity, and of discrete and modest person.”

“For a long time he had near him three scholars full of prudence—Gadebould, Ordelleius and Herbert—whose counsels he followed with great advantage.”

It was this Roger de Montgomerie, the sixth Count of Montgomerie, that successfully led the cavalry charge at Hastings on Oct. 14, 1068, which gained England for William, who placed great confidence in Montgomerie and gave him personal instructions just as they started into the battle.

Robert Wace, in his *Roman de Rou*, relates the following incident of Roger’s boldness and skill: “The Normans were playing their part well when an English knight came rushing up having in his company one hundred men furnished with various arms. He wielded a northern hatchet with the blade a full foot long, and was well armed after his manner; being tall, bold and of noble carriage. In the front of the battle, where the Normans thronged most, he came bounding on swifter than the stag, many Normans falling before him and his company. He rushed straight upon a Norman who was armed and riding a war horse, and tried with his hatchet of steel to cleave his helmet; but the blow miscarried and the sharp blade glanced down before the saddle-bow, driving through the horse’s neck down to the ground, so that both horse and master fell together to the earth. I know not whether the Englishman struck another blow; but the Normans who saw the blow were astonished and about to abandon the assault when Roger de Montgomerie came galloping up with his lance set and, heeding not the long-handled ax which the Englishman wielded aloof, struck him down and left

him stretched upon the ground. Then Roger cried out: ‘Frenchmen, strike! The day is ours!’”—Thomas Montgomery History, pages 15 and 16.

Roger was well remembered by the king for this hazardous service, and his already large possessions were greatly enlarged; and Roger did much after this to strengthen the king’s cause. This is the Roger referred to in poetry on page 13.

Roger, the sixth Count of Montgomerie, had by his first wife—Mabel—five sons and four daughters: 1—Robert, Count of Belesame and Alecon; 2—Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury; 3—Roger of Lancaster; 4—Philip the Grammarian, who died at the siege of Antioch in the first crusade; 5—Arnulph de Montgomery, keeper of Pembroke Castle. His daughters were Emma, Abbess of Almenesches, who died on the 4th of March, 1113; 2nd—Matilda, wife of Robert, earl of Morton, half brother of the Conqueror; 3rd—Mabel, who married Hugh, lord of Chateaufort and was alive in 1131; 4th—Sybil, wife of Robert Fitz Hamon, lord of Tewkesbury. On the death of Mabel, his first wife, Count Roger married Adeliza, daughter of Everhard Puiset, by whom he left one son, Everhard, who became one of the royal chaplains.—Montgomery Manuscript, page 449, note 22.

This Roger de Montgomerie, the sixth in succession, is said to have been “one of the most powerful and influential nobles at William’s court.”

He married into a very “violent and turbulent family, which brought him into some serious family feuds,” and Robert, his son, the seventh in succession, seems to have inherited the good qualities of his father and the dangerous qualities of his mother, as his life will show. Robert and his brothers, instead of following after his father’s prudent course, “boldly supported Robert, Duke of Normandy, in his claims to the throne of England, against Henry.” “Henry’s vengeance against the brothers drove every member of the family out of the kingdom, and since then no descendant of the name has ever had a foot of the large territories in England or Wales over which Roger or his sons exercised lordship. Honor was not lost, however, for they lost their estates and titles only in resistance to usurpation; for Henry’s claim to the throne of England rested but on possession and not on right.”

After this, however, he rebelled against Henry and came near overthrowing his kingdom, but was captured and died in prison.

At the death of Robert the sixth Count of Montgomerie, Robert and Hugh seem to have come into possession of the larger part of a very large estate left by Roger.

Hugh died four years later unmarried, and Robert obtained possession of his estate.

Roger, who had followed his brothers in their attempt to dethrone Henry I. of England, from this cause finally (in 1094) lost all his possessions in England, Wales and Normandy, most of which he had obtained by marriage. Philip, the grammarian, so called on account of having more than an average education, died at the siege of Antioch in 1097.

While Roger and Arnulph had little or no part in their father's estate, "they ranked high among their countrymen as knights and men of worth, by their father's advice they married noble wives, procured for them by him, and both were made earls and for some time were distinguished for their power and wealth; but before their death they forfeited for their treason the honors and estates they had acquired. Their forfeiture was incurred by their having in common with their eldest brother, Robert, espoused the cause of Robert Curt-Hase in 1102. These possessions were in the most pleasant county of all Wales.

This Robert de Montgomeire had a brother Arnulph, who engaged with him in most of his ill-fated enterprises, and in several others on his own account, in Ireland and other places, and died in Ireland in 1120. He had an only son, Philip de, born 1101, who was the first of that name who settled in Scotland in 1102, and who finally married Lady Margaret Dunbar, in 1120, by whom he came into possession of an estate about six miles east and west, and seven north and south, and was confirmed to his successors by the middle of the 12th century.

"This estate, which was the first of an extent, and for two centuries the chief possession of the Scottish family of Montgomery, has remained their property undiminished for the long period of seven hundred years. This is known as the estate of Eaglesham, which signifies the church hamlet."

The reader will observe that I am following this line of succession only by way of reference, in order to give an idea of the origin and a few of the vicissitudes through which the early families of Montgomery passed, which brings us up from France, through England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Still, as the work proceeds we shall mention many prominent characters in all of these countries, also in Holland and the United States.

Thomas H. Montgomery, in his history, follows up this succession with clear and interesting remarks, as before stated, with William de Montgomery, the eighth Count, John de Montgomery, the ninth Count, William de Montgomery, the tenth Count, who had an only child, a daughter, thus bringing to an end the succession of the male line of what is called the First House of Montgomery, when the representation of the family devolved on Sir Robert de Montgomerie, knight of Eaglesham, in Scotland, descended from

Arnulph de Montgomerie—see page 17. Sir Robert was a son of Philip de Montgomery, who was a son of Arnulph de Montgomery.

Thus the eleventh in the line of succession starts out in Scotland. Sir Robert de Montgomery died before 1261.

This line of succession is followed up to the thirty-third in number and finally came to America, and the claim is made and believed to have been clearly established, that the representative of the male line is now 1865, carried by a lawyer in Philadelphia, Pa.—James T. Montgomery.

We give place to an account of this genealogy, taken from the Heraldic Journal, published in 1865 by Z. H. Wiggins, Boston Mass.:

"This very interesting volume has attracted much attention in England as well as here, from the well-substantiated claim put forth therein, that the representative of the ancient family of the Montgomerys is to be found in the branch existing in America.

"The family is of Norman origin, the first of the name being Roger I, Count of Montgomerie, in A. D. 912. The sixth Count, Roger 6, concerning whom the historians narrate many particulars, joined the army of William the Conqueror and received great rewards for his services in England. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1094. His sons were Robert 7, Count of Montgomerie, whose grandson, Guy, Count of Panthien, had a grandson, William, the last male of this oldest branch. (William's grand-daughter married Ferdinand III., King of Castile.) Robert 7, Count of Morche, whose line became extinct in 1181, and Arnulph 7, Earl of Pembroke, ancestor of the present family.

"This Arnulph had a son Philip de Montgomerie, who settled in Scotland and there had a son Robert 9, of Eaglesham and Thourntoun. From him (through Zulm 10, Alen 11, John 12, Zulm 13, and Alexander 14), was descended Sir John 15 de Montgomery, who married in 1361 the heiress of Hugh Eglinton.

"His son, Sir John 16, was the father of Alexander 17, Lord Montgomerie, so created about 1448. His great-grandson, Hugh 20, third Lord Montgomerie, was created Earl of Eglinton in 1508. The third son of this earl was Sir Neil 21 Montgomerie of Lainshaw.

"In the main line, Hugh, the 5th Earl of Eglinton, died in 1612, when the title went, by reason of a new charter, which he had obtained, to his cousin, Sir Alexander Seaton, son of his Aunt Margaret, Countess of Winton.

"The representation of the family now devolved upon the Lainshaw branch. Neil's son, Neil 22, married the heiress of Lord Lyle, and had Neil 23, who died before 1621. This last Neil 23 married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cunningham, and had