

# PENNSYLVANIA

## A HISTORY

Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE P. DONEHOO

*Former Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission  
and State Librarian; Collaborator of the Hand-  
book of American Indians, Etc.*

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With Introduction by

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY

*Librarian of the Historical Society  
of Pennsylvania*

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(The Richmond Line).

*Arms*—Argent, a cross patonce fleury azure between four mullets gules.

*Crest*—A tilting spear argent, headed or, broken in three parts, one piece erect, the other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coronet.

The Richmond or de Richmond family deserves to rank among those great houses whose names have become identified with English history and whose dignified and distinguished places were held from generation to generation throughout the several centuries that elapsed from the time of the Norman Conquest and the present epoch. There is something altogether natural and appropriate in the feeling of pride with which the members of a noble and aristocratic race look back upon such a record, and in the gratification with which they contemplate the permanence of those qualities of spirit, mind and body which enabled them to hold on so persistently to their dignities and honors. The ancient families with whose names we have grown familiar in tradition and history from almost legendary ages have a certain claim upon our admiration, to say nothing of our sense of the romantic and poetic, not possessed by any others, and among these that of Richmond is the least. The name itself as well as the family came originally from Brittany in France, and is derived from the two French words, *riche* and *monte* or *monde*, and the surname Richemonte is still to be found in that country. The first form in which we find it in England is Rychemonde, and we later have it as Richemount, Richmonte, and eventually Richmond, and the first to bear it in that country was Roaldus Musard de Ryche-

monde, or Richmond. This early progenitor was one of the powerful captains under William the Conqueror, who accompanied that great warrior to England in October, 1066, *Anno Domini*, and who assisted in the subjugation of the Saxons on the single field of Hastings on the fourteenth of that month. He is stated to have been a kinsman of the Conqueror, through Alan Rufus, who was rewarded for the part he played in the great event by a large grant of land in Yorkshire, where he built Richmond Castle and became the first Duke of Richmond. Although there is no final proof of this relationship all the evidence we have points to its probability. The facts that Alan Rufus himself became the Duke of Richmond, that he gave his castle that name, and finally that the descendants of Roaldus de Richmond were constables of Richmond Castle, all give color to the belief. Certainly the de Richmonds also received lands in Yorkshire and established themselves as one of the aristocratic and powerful houses of that region. The arms of the early de Richmond family were as follows:

*Arms*—Gules three bars gemel, and a chief or.

The Wiltshire family of Richmond, from which the American family is descended, is a branch of the old Yorkshire house, the line of descent being unbroken from the original ancestor.

(I) Roaldus Musard de (Rychemonde) Richmond, one of the leaders in the army of William the Conqueror, came to England from Brittany and settled in Yorkshire.

(II) Hasculfus Musard de Richmond, son of Roaldus Musard de Richmond, was one of the powerful nobles of his time, and held the estates of Keddington and Chilworth in Oxfordshire, Stainbury in Gloucestershire, and other lordships at the time of the general survey.

(III) Roaldus de Richmond, "Le Ennase," son of Hasculfus Musard de Richmond, was second constable of Richmond Castle under Allen, the third Earl of Richmond. He was given lands in Skeeby and Croft by King Henry, as well as the manor of Pickhall. He was Lord of Burton, Aldborough, and of most of his Uncle Emsart's lands (the first constable of Richmond by grant of King Stephen). Roaldus de Richmond founded an abbey on his manor of Easby in honor of St. Agatha, in 1152, and was there buried. His wife, Graciana de Richmond, was also buried there.

(IV) Sir Alan, Fil Roald de Richmond, third

constable of Richmond Castle, lived during the reigns of Henry II and Richard I, and in the first year of the latter (1189) owed the King two hundred marks for the custody of Richmond Castle. In the fourth year of the reign he paid ten marks, and in the second year of the reign of John (1201) he gave that King three hundred marks and three palfreys to be constable of Richmond Castle, to hold the same to himself and his heirs, of the King and his heirs, by good and lawful services.

(V) Sir Roald, Fil Alan de Richmond, was the fourth constable of Richmond Castle, and to him in 1208 King John gave the lands of William de Rollos, including the manors of Caldewell, Croft, Kipling, etc., with one mill and lands in Skeby, which belonged to Harsculph Fil Harsculph, who died with the King's enemies in Brittany in 1204. In the twenty-first year of the reign of Henry III (1237) he was summoned to answer the King by what right he held those manors, when he produced the letters patent of King John, by which the same was granted to him and his heirs forever.

(VI) Alan, Fil Roald Richmond de Croft, became possessor of the Manor of Burton, by gift of his brother, the third part of which, Sarra, who was the wife of Goscelyn Deyvil, claimed as dower in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry III (1249). He claimed lands at Roppele, Clareworth, Wurthington and Newland, Lincolnshire, in right of his wife. He married Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Peter de Goldington.

(VII) Sir Roald, Fil Alan Richmond de Croft, became the owner of the manors of Caldewell and Croft by gift of his uncle, Roald. In Gale's "Honores de Richmond," this Sir Roald is said to have been the son of Sir Roaldus de Richmond, fifth constable, brother of Alan, Fil Roald Richmond de Croft. He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Robert de Langthwayt.

(VIII) Eudo de Richmond had possession in Staynwriggeris, Yorkshire, and was prominent in that region.

(IX) Elyas de Richmond lived during the reign of Edward III (1327-77).

(X) Elyas de Richmond lived during the reign of Edward III and Richard II; and Richard de Richmond, his brother, who had possessions in Yorkshire, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, Lord of Burgh.

(XI) Thomas de Richmond lived during the reign of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V.

(XII) William de Richmond assumed the name of Webb upon his marriage, about 1430, and quartered the Webb arms. He is mentioned as of Yorkshire in Herald's "Visitation of Gloucester," but he also lived at Draycott, Wilts, and was apparently the founder of the family in that region. He married Alice Webb, daughter and heiress of Thomas Webb, of Draycott.

(XIII) William Richmond, alias Webb, of Draycott, Follitt, Wilts, married Joan Ewen, daughter of John Ewen, of Draycott, who survived her husband.

(XIV) William Richmond, alias Webb, of Stewkley Grange, Bucks County, and Over-Wroughton, Wilts, married Dorothy Lymings, daughter of John Lymings, of Nottinghamshire, for his first wife, and for his second, Margery Choke, daughter of John Choke, Esquire, of Shallbourne, Wilts.

(XV) Edmond Richmond, alias Webb, lived at Denvord (Durbford), Wilts, about 1575. He married Mary Weare, daughter of Robert Weare, alias Brown, of Marlborough, and they were the parents of four sons and three daughters.

(XVI) Henry Richmond, alias Webb, lived at Christian Malford, Wilts. He was married four times and had twenty-five children according to a letter written by Oliffe Richmond (1679-1757) to Rev. Silvester Richmond, of Walton.

(XVII) John Richmond, the eldest of the above, was an officer of distinction in the civil wars.