

Timeline	<b>The History Timeline of the de Lacy Family</b>
<b>Colour code</b>	<b>Ilbert Family: Blue.</b> <b>Walter Family: Red.</b> <b>Irish Family: Green.</b> <b>Royal: Purple.</b> <b>Others: Brown,</b> <b>America Family Blue (from 1860)</b>
c. 2nd Century	<b>The Name Lasse</b> A medieval Scandinavian name reaching back to the 2nd-century known right across Scandinavia
872	<b>War-torn Norway in 872AD</b> found peace following the crowning of King Harald Fairhead as the first high King to rule over all of Norway.
886	<b>886 AD. Rollo</b> led his Army of mostly Norwegian Clans to The River Seine, France Northern France
911	King Charles, the ruler of the Western Franks, offered a treaty of Saint-Clair-Sur-Epte to Rollo to normalise the Viking raiders granting lands renamed Normandy
c.912	<b>Rollo granted Lasse and clan Lasse 200 sq miles of land</b> (128,000 acres) to be held by the Norman law of Parage in the Calvados area now known as Lassy
c. Early 11th Century	<b>Approx 4 generations on and Hugh de Laci now Lord of Lassy.</b> The family had prospered and Hugh was now known at court.
1066 January	William 4th Duke of Normandy. Called for Hughs two sons Ilbert and Walter to help prepare for war with England. Walter to rally fighting men, Ilbert to procure boats and promises of military support
1066 October	<b>The invasion of England and the Battle of Hastings. Both Ilbert and Walter de Lacy led troops in the battle. The de Lacy family were in England and to stay.</b>
1066 20th Dec,	London England: William the Conqueror crowned King William. William had the crown, but he was yet to have most of England!
1068	<b>The Siege of Exeter occurred in 1068</b> when William I marched a combined army loyal to the king west to force the submission of Exeter, a stronghold of Anglo-Saxon resistance against Norman rule. <b>Both Ilbert &amp; Walter de Lacy</b> took charge of improving the defences.
1069	<b>Following the Harrowing of the North. King William ordered Ilbert de Lacy to stay in the north to defend the South.</b> Ilbert set about building Pontefract Castle. The delighted King created Ilbert de Lacy as Baron granting him the ‘Honour of Pontefract’
1069	<b>Walter de Lacy and his son Roger were awarded many estates.</b> Walter became Baron Walter de Lacy, Lord of Weobley. Marcher Lords some say War Lords. Guarding parts of the English/ border.
1093	<b>Ilbert de Lacy died at Pontefract Castle</b> to be succeeded by his eldest son Robert now the 2nd Baron of Pontefract. In addition to Pontefract, King William granted Robert The Honour of Bowland.
1085 27th March	<b>Walter de Lacy died</b> falling from the scaffolding around Saint Guthlac's Priory. He was laid to rest at Gloucester Abbey, today's Gloucester Cathedral. Walter was succeeded by his son Baron Roger de Lacy 2nd Baron of Weobley
1087 9th Sept	Normandy: King William, the Conqueror, Died. Succeeded, in the same year by his second son known as William Rufus. (Red Rufus) Enthroned as King William II. of England

<b>1095</b>	<b>Roger de Lacy, Lord of Weobely rebelled against King William (Red Rufus).</b> Roger believed the throne of England belonged to Robert the eldest son of King William 1st. The rebellion eventually failed and Walter was banished to Normandy.
<b>1096</b>	<b>Following the banishment of Roger de Lacy.</b> King William II, granted all the English de Lacy lands, some 96 Lordships, to Roger's younger brother, Now Baron Hugh de Lacy 3rd Lord of Weobley.
<b>1100</b>	The death of King William II. (Red Rufus) Succeeded by King Henry I The youngest son of William the Conqueror.
<b>1114</b>	<b>King Henry, aware that Baron Robert de Lacy</b> of Pontefract may follow the same path of rebellion as his cousin Roger de Lacy Lord of Weobely also sent Robert into exile.
<b>1118</b>	With Baron Robert de Lacy in exile. For favours in Henry's war with King Philip, King Henry sold the assets of the Honour of Pontefract but not the titles to Hugh de Lavel. To be held on a lifetime family lease.
<b>1125</b>	<b>The death of Hugh de Lacy</b> without an apparent heir led to family infighting resolved with the title going to Baron Gilbert de Lacy 4th Lord of Weobley.
<b>1129</b>	The estates of Pontefract had been purchased from King Henry I, by Hugh de Lavel. To be held on a lifetime family lease. Hugh de Lavel died in 1129. King Henry allowed the marriage and its holdings to be purchased again for a considerable amount by Hugh de Maltravers His only interest was in what taxes he could gain from the Honour.
<b>c. 1130</b>	<b>Baron Robert de Lacy died about 1130</b> still exiled, probably in Normandy leaving his son Ilbert (II) to inherit his titles but not the estates. Ilbert (II) de Lacy 3rd Baron of Pontefract.
<b>1135</b>	King Henry I, died, his Crown passing to his nephew, Stephen of Blois. Crowned as King Stephen of England. Followed by war with Queen Matilda.
	<b>Both Ilbert (II) and his brother Robert were granted their freedom</b> Ilbert (II) regained his titles of Barons of Pontefract and Bowland. King Stephen expressed sympathy but ruled that Ilbert's lands could not be returned as William Maltravers held a lifetime lease.
	History records that soon after, Maltravers and his guards were returning home after collecting taxes. They encountered an unknown Knight on horseback; the Knight charged and killed Maltravers before swiftly riding off. The King's coronation took place shortly after this encounter; King Stephen restored Ilbert de Lacy, all his family estates including Pontefract and Clitheroe Castle.
<b>1141</b> 7th April	Having deposed King Stephen Matilda declared herself Queen of England. Her contested reign continued only till Nov 1141. Unable to persuade the Church to Crown her she returned to Normandy. Now freed King Stephen of England returned to the Throne.
<b>1154</b>	Following the death of King Stephen, the English throne passed to Henry II.
	<b>When Henry II came to the throne, Henry de Lacy received a royal pardon</b> for anything he had done before the reign of King Henry II. The Honour of Pontefract including Pontefract Castle, The Estates of Bowland and Clitheroe and other smaller holdings that had once belonged to his father, were all now fully restored.
<b>1158</b>	<b>At the height of his powers, Gilbert de Lacy Lord of Weobely</b> left England to join the Knight Templars in Palestine. His son Robert predeceased him so the Titles and Estates passed to the younger son Hugh de Lacy 5th Lord of Weobely and Ludlow.
<b>1171</b> October	<b>Hugh de Lacy</b> had strengthened and expanded the de Lacy border estates and earned a reputation as a leading Marcher Lord not seen since the days of his grandfather Roger. Now he was called to the court of King Henry II, who had a mission for him.
	King Henry II, concerned at the growth of the power of Mercenary Normans in Ireland. The decision was taken to Invade Ireland and place it under the control of the English throne. He chooses Baron Hugh de Lacy Lord of Weobely and Ludlow to accompany him
<b>1172</b>	<b>Early in 1172, Hugh de Lacy as the King's representative</b> started negotiations with Rory

	O'Connor, High King of Ireland for his submission to the Throne of England. It was not till 1175 that Hugh was to succeed in his negotiations.
	In 1172 King Henry II had straight away granted the kingdom of Meath and fifty of his knights, to Hugh de Lacy. On his investiture as the First Viceroy of Ireland, Hugh became the custodian of Dublin Castle now the official residence of the Viceroy.
1177	By 1177, the Anglo-Normans were now fully instated. The Liberty of Meath continued under the rule of Hugh de Lacy while also governing The Lordship of Leinster on behalf of the Crown. One of the privileges of a Count Palatine was that Hugh de Lacy could now create Barons. Hugh divided his lands among his newly created Barons including three de Lacy family members who would rule under him.
1177 25th Sept	<b>Baron Henry de Lacy died</b> while still away on a crusade on the 25th September 1177. He was succeeded by his son Robert now the 5th Lord of Pontefract and Bowland.
1181	<b>Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath without the King's permission</b> , had re-married to Princess Rose Ní Conchobair, daughter of the deposed High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. The marriage or their son William Gorm de Lacy from the marriage never to be recognised, by the court.
1186	<b>Hugh de Lacy</b> While overseeing the construction of a Motte & Bailey castle at Durrow, Tullamore in 1186 was murdered by a local Irish chief, Gilla-Gan-Mathiar O'Maidhaigh, who delivered a swinging sword blow severing Hughes' head.
1188	<b>In 1186 at the time of his father's death, Walter de Lacy</b> son of Hugh was still a minor, did not succeed to his father's estates in England, Wales and Normandy. Nor became Lord of Ludlow and Weobley until the latter part of 1188. Taking possession of the Irish estates as Lord of Meath, after a considerable political and personal argument with not one, but two Kings.
1189 July	With the death of Henry II, The throne of England passed to King Richard I, known as Richard the Lionheart.
1193 21st August	<b>Robert de Lacy</b> married Isabella, the second daughter of Hamelin, Earl of Warenne. They had no children, and when Robert died on 21st August 1193, the lands and titles passed as had been agreed to his cousin Albreda to avoid repossession by the Crown.
1194	<b>Baron Walter de Lacy, Lord of Weobely &amp; Ludlow</b> had to pay (expensive) homage to King Richard; for the recovery of the de Lacy estates in Ireland. Walter finally recovered in 1194, the Lordship of Meath previously held by his father, Hugh de Lacy.
	<b>Albreda de Lisours.</b> (Holder of the titles Lord of Pontefract & Bowland) bequeathed by Robert to his cousin Albreda the widow of Robert de Lisours. Albreda a fierce de Lacy family member, born and grew up at Pontefract Castle. Her father the first Baron Robert de Lacy her brother Baron Ilbert (II). Albreda was proud that she could trace her ancestry all the way back to Lassy and Normandy. Albreda had a plan for the de Lacy inheritance.
	<b>Roger de Lacy (Born Roger FitzRichard)</b> Roger had agreed to his grandmother's wishes and changed his name (as was his birthright) to de Lacy and on her death inherited all the Titles and Estates of the de Lacy family.6th Baron of Pontefract, 7th Lord of Bowland.
1199 27th May	6 April 1199 King Richard died from a crossbow bolt while fighting in Europe. His brother John Lackland was crowned King John the following month.
1205 May	<b>King John rewarded Hugh (II) de Lacy</b> with a charter granting him land in both Ulster and Connaught. Hugh was also raised to the peerage as the Earl of Ulster. On King John's return to Ireland, he appointed Hugh de Lacy as the new Viceroy of Ireland. The Earl of Ulster had become the most powerful Lord in Ireland.
1211 November	<b>Roger de Lacy died at 41 years old.</b> at Pontefract Castle. His remains were buried at Stanlow Abbey, founded in 1178 by his father, John FitzRichard. Roger "Helle" de Lacy by his eldest son John de Lacy 7th Baron of Pontefract,8th Lord of Bowland, 8th Baron of Halton, Constable of Chester then 2nd Earl of Lincoln (from 1232)
1215	King John approached Runnymede, on the banks of the River Thames. He had a smaller than

15th June	usual retinue of noblemen accompanying him, many had made their excuses. King John's heart sank when he saw the display of power before him. Many more Barons tents were represented than he had expected. King John put his seal on the Magna Carta (the Great Charter), overseen by twenty-five Barons including John de Lacy.
<b>1216</b> October	With the death of King John I, at Newark Castle. Throne of England passed to his nine-year-old son. King Henry III (Henry of Winchester)
<b>1233</b>	<b>A descendant of Irish Kings on his mother's side, William Gorm de Lacy</b> returned from serving the King in his European fighting. William immediately involved himself once again in Irish affairs. Leading his forces in a skirmish, he was injured and died some days later in the Brenie (Breifne) deep in the hills of Ireland. William Gorms wife, Gwenllian, was a daughter of Llywelyn the Great, Prince of Gwynedd, Wales. There is speculation William Gorm de Lacy had, at least, two sons, Thomas de Lacy and Henry de Lacy who lived on beyond the fall of the House of de Lacy as they were banned from inheritance.
<b>1240</b> 22nd July	<b>John de Lacy Earl of Lincoln</b> suffered ill health and died on 22nd July 1240. Buried next to his father, Roger de Lacy, at Stanlaw Abbey, his remains were later removed to Whalley when the monks transferred there to create a new Abbey. Although still a minor, their son Edmund de Lacy inherited the de Lacy titles and Estates.
<b>1243</b>	<b>Hugh de Lacy Earl of Ulster died in 1243.</b> With still no heir from either marriage. The earldom became extinct, and the Hugh de Lacy estates reverted to the Crown.
<b>1241</b> 24th Feb	<b>Walter de Lacy Lord of Ludlow and Meath</b> died on the 24th February 1241 at Trim Castle, Ireland. He was blind, feeble, bankrupt and without a male heir. A sad ending for a man and a family line that had shaped and ruled both Ewyas Lacy and wider estates in the Welsh Marches, Herefordshire, and Ireland for nearly two centuries.
<b>1250</b>	In 1250, the de Lacy family-sponsored Brian O'Neill to be High King of Ireland. Now the de Lacys acted as Irish Chieftains in their opposition to the Anglo-Norman colonials.
<b>1258</b> 2nd June	<b>Baron Edmund de Lacy died at the age of about twenty-eight.</b> He never inherited the title of Earl of Lincoln as he died before his mother. Edmund was buried with his Father John and Grandfather Roger. But as requested his heart was buried at Pontefract. Leaving his remaining only son, Henry de Lacy as the heir. Henry 3rd Earl of Lincoln, From (1266) 8th Lord of Pontefract, 9th Baron of Halton, 9th Lord of Bowland 1st Lord of Denbigh (1282) Henry became the greatest of all the de Lacys
<b>1272</b> 6th Nov	King Henry III died at Westminster Edward (Longshanks) returned from Crusade Arriving in England in August 1274, for his Coronation as. King Edward I.
<b>1301</b> May	<b>Henry de Lacy accompanied King Edward</b> in on a new campaign against the Scotch. Commanded once again by William Wallis (Braveheart), who had returned from exile. Henry de Lacy commanded the first division at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle. On the Scottish Border, eleven kilometres south of Dumfries.
<b>1308</b>	In 1308. (a full sixty-five years following the deaths of the original Walter and Hugh de Lacy) Richard, Earl of Ulster attended the feast of Pentecost at Trim, where he knighted a Walter and Hugh de Lacy to his service.
<b>1311</b> February	<b>Henry de Lacy died, aged around 60 at his London mansion.</b> The growing number of Court Judges and lawyers now establishing new legal premises in the heart of London on hearing of Henry's death named their premises Lincoln's Inn. Following a state funeral, they interned Henry within the first St Pauls Cathedral. Henry's shield also hangs today in Westminster Abbey both were in recognition of his services to England.
	<b>Alice de Lacy, 4th Countess of Lincoln, 5th Countess of Salisbury</b> Born on Christmas Day 1281 at Denbigh Castle, Alice the only daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, 3rd Earl of Lincoln. King Edward I, was in agreement with Henry to her betrothal to his nephew Thomas of Lancaster, the heir to the Earldom of Lancaster The marriage was not successful, Lancaster chose to rebel against the king. He was convicted of treason and sentenced to death. <b>The estates and titles of the de Lacy family became Crown property.</b>

	<b>1311. At Bunratty in Thomond.</b> Richard Clare took William de Burgh and Walter de Lacy prisoner. Following a hard-fought battle where many Irish and English fell. There are differing reports whether Walter was eventually put to death or pardoned.
<b>1322</b>	The de Lacy Pontefract baronial line now ended but with one outstanding mystery. Many records show Henry de Lacy having two sons Edmund and John both dying while still young. Less recorded is that later Henry had another son also called John de Lacy who outlived him, but he was illegitimate and ineligible to retain his father's estates. Records show that a John de Lacy inherited about the time of Henry's death properties in Cambridgeshire. No doubt many modern-day English members of the broader de Lacy family may have derived from this same John de Lacy.
<b>1327</b> January	Following the death of King Edward II (Edward of Caernarfon) the English throne passed to King Edward III.
<b>1377</b> June	Following the death of King Edward III, the English throne passed to King Richard II.
<b>Late 1300's</b>	A resurgence of power from Irish chiefs. A loss of control by the Anglo-Normans, loyal to the throne, forcing them to retreat to twenty-miles around Dublin. This well-defended area became known as 'The Pale'. Anglo-Norman families outside were now considered to have gone native and assimilated into the Irish establishment. Known as 'Old English' by the English, loyal to the Crown. The de Lacy's now part of the Irish community. <b>The de Lacy's now lived beyond the Pale.</b>
<b>1399</b> Sept	Following the death of King Richard II, the English throne passed to Henry IV Henry of Bolingbroke
<b>1413</b> 21st March	Following the death of King Henry IV, the English throne passed to Henry V, Henry of Monmouth
<b>1460</b>	In 1460 With the War of the Roses raging in England. Richard Duke of York had built a power-base in Ireland, left for England leading a mercenary Irish army. Among his officers and men was a significant number of Lacy's.
<b>1470</b> 3rd Oct	Following the War of the Roses, the crown was taken from King Henry V, and passed to Henry VI,
<b>1471</b> 11th April	King Henry VI, was restored to the Throne of England for just one year before being murdered in the Tower of London. The Throne passed to King Edward IV.
<b>1483</b> 9th April	Following the death of King Edward IV, Allegedly murdered aged 12. The crown passed to Richard III.
<b>1483</b>	<b>In 1483. Master William de Lacy was sent by Richard III</b> to Ireland, to negotiate with Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare. FitzGerald served as Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1477 to 1494; His power earned him the name of 'the uncrowned King of Ireland'. An English de Lacy was again acting as a go-between for leaders of two countries.
<b>1485</b> 22nd Aug	Following the death of King Richard III, The crown of England passed to The Henry VII.
<b>1509</b> 21st April	Following the death of King Henry VII, The crown of England passed to Henry VIII.
<b>1547</b> 28th Jan	Following the death of King Henry VIII, The crown of England passed to Edward VI.
	Following the death of King Edward VI, The crown of England passed to. Mary I (Bloody Mary) Her Husband Phillip King of Spain ruled alongside her.
<b>1558</b> 17th Nov	Following the death of Queen Mary, The crown of England passed to. Queen Elizabeth I,
<b>1569</b>	<b>The Desmond Rebellions</b> occurred in 1569–1573 and 1579–1583 in the Irish province of Munster. Many de Lacy families were long-time supporters of the Desmond's who ruled the

	southwest corner of Ireland The rebellions by the Earl of Desmond, the head of the FitzGerald dynasty in Munster, and his followers, the Geraldine's and their allies, were against the threat of the extension of the Elizabethan English government over the province.
	<b>Ballingarry Castle</b> at that time was a Geraldine stronghold, held by the locally prominent deLacy family. In 1569, the castle was captured for Queen Elizabeth I with a death toll of 40 men, many with the name de Lacy.
<b>1579</b>	<b>With a pure stroke of irony, Elizabeth sent as her envoy to Earl Desmond</b> , a member of the English Protestant de Lacy family, namely Sir John Lacy, to negotiate that Earl Desmond met with her reformation demands. Instead, the English John de Lacy found the Earl represented by John de Lacy a 'Catholic Irishman'.
<b>1599</b>	The Queen sent Sir George Carew, a strict military man to be her president of Southern Ireland. Arriving together with nine thousand English troops. He carried a Queen's writ for the capture dead or alive of Earl Desmond and among others in the Writ the names of fourteen de Lacy's, including John de Lacy.
<b>1603</b> 24th March	Following the death of Queen Elizabeth I, The crown of England passed to. King James I.
<b>1625</b> 27th March	Following the death of King James I, The crown of England passed to. King Charles I.
<b>1649</b> 30th Jan	Following the execution of King Charles I, there followed a period known as the Commonwealth of England. Until a coup d'etat in 1653. Headed by Oliver Cromwell.
<b>1651</b>	<b>Colonel Pierce de Lacy of the Irish Confederates Army</b> had been engaged in their 1651 revolt against English Rule. Pierce had rushed to Limerick City with his troops to join up with his Senior Officer Owen Roe O'Neill in defence of Limerick. The city under threat by General Ireton the Son-in-Law of Oliver Cromwell.
<b>1653</b> 16th Dec	England now ruled by Oliver Cromwell as a republic. On his death, he was succeeded by his son Richard Cromwell (Tumbledown Dick).
<b>1659</b> 7th May	Richard Cromwell led the country until May 1659. When the monarchy was restored with the coronation of King Charles II.
<b>1688</b> 23rd Dec	King Charles II, Ruled until his death when he was succeeded by King James II,
<b>1689</b>	<b>1689 the Invasion of Ireland by King William III of Orange.</b> A conflict that would not end until the Battle of the Boyne. 71-year-old General Pierce de Lacy came out of his retirement and volunteered to lead a regiment of cavalry. They marched South to Athlacca where they laid an ambush on an oncoming English regiment whom they defeated. Dispersing the rest who could still run. News of the victory spread rapidly; General de Lacy was back fighting the English. He was to die the following year when a panicking French officer closed the drawbridge into Limerick
<b>1691</b>	<b>The Siege of Limerick</b>
<b>3rd Oct</b> <b>1691</b>	<b>The Flight of the Wild Geese</b> was the departure of an Irish Jacobite army including at least twenty-seven men of the de Lacy family from Ireland to France, as agreed in the Treaty of Limerick on 3 October 1691, following the end of the Williamite War in Ireland. More broadly, the term Wild Geese in Irish history refers to Irish soldiers who left to serve in continental European armies in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.
	<b>One of the 27 de Lacy was Peter Edmund Lacys</b> /Pyotr Petrovich Lasci (1678–1751) of Killeedy, Co. Limerick, was the son of Pierce Edmund de Lacy of Ballingarry He joined the regiment of his uncle, Colonel John Lacy, as an ensign in the Prince of Wales' Regiment of Irish Foot at the beginning of the Jacobite/Williamite War (1689–91) and served at the first siege of Limerick (1690) and the Battle of Aughrim (1691). Leaving Ireland with his father and uncle as part of the Flight of the Wild Geese.
<b>1697</b>	<b>Following the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), Peter de Lacy</b> entered the Polish service under

	Charles Eugene, Duc de Cröy, who later recommended him to Tsar Peter (the Great) of Russia as a member of a 100-strong detachment of officers employed to train the Russian army. The tsar gave Col Peter de Lacy command of a regiment of grenadiers and credited the Russian victory at Poltava (July 1709) to Lacy's training the Russian troops to hold their fire ready for close-quarter fighting.
<b>1702</b> 8th March	King James II, was overthrown on 23 December 1688 and replaced with Queen Mary II, who then passed the power of the English throne to her husband William III, Known as William of Orange. He ruled beyond the death of his wife Mary when the English Throne passed to Queen Ann. Queen of Great Britain until 1714.
<b>1714</b> 1st Aug	King George I, Ruled Great Britain, until his death in 11 June 1727 when he was succeeded by King George II,
<b>1723</b>	<b>Field Marshall Peter de Lacy</b> took his seat in the College of War, rode behind the imperial carriage at the coronation of the new tsarina, Catherine (the Great), in 1725 and became a knight of the order of Alexander Nevsky and commander-in-chief of St Petersburg,
<b>1727</b> 11th June	King George II, Ruled until his death when he was succeeded by King George III,
<b>1725</b>	<b>Field Marshal Franz Moritz Graf von Lacy son of Count Peter von Lacy</b> Later became a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. Born 21 Oct 1725, St. Petersburg – 24 Nov 1801, Vienna
<b>1751</b> 11th May	<b>Honoured as Count Peter de Lacy</b> subsequently served as governor of Riga and Livonia (northern Latvia, southern Estonia) before retiring to his estates at Livonia, where he died on 11 May 1751 aged 72.
<b>1756</b>	With the outbreak of The Seven-year war in 1756. <b>Col Franz Moritz von Lacy</b> was in command of 7,800 regular infantrymen, at the battle that opened the hostilities in the Bohemian city of Lovosice, (Czech Republic). Despite being injured for the third time, he distinguished himself so much that he received an immediate promotion to Major-General.
<b>1760</b> 25th Oct	King George III, Ruled Great Britain, until his death in 1820 when he was succeeded by King George IV,
<b>1766</b>	<b>Franz Lacy was made a full Field Marshal and</b> given the task of reforming and administering the Army. He framed new regulations for each arm of the Army, and a new code of military law. A vastly improved supply system. As the result of all his work, the Austrian army soldiers were more numerous, better equipped, and cost-effective than it had ever been.
<b>1772</b>	<b>Field Marshall Luis Roberto de Lacy Born; 1772, San Roque, Cadiz – Died 1817,</b> Palma, Majorca Posthumously created Duke of Ultonia. Luis Roberto the son of Spanish-born Patrick de Lacy Jr. Patrick had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before his early death. Better known was his Grandfather General Patrick de Lacy Sr. An original Irish Wild Geese Patriot from Limerick.
<b>1773</b>	<b>Franz Lacy's self-imposed work ethic broke down his health,</b> and in 1773, he went to southern France. When Joseph II became Austrian emperor upon Maria Theresa's death, Franz Lacy remained his most trusted friend.. Taking part in several more military actions, before retiring to his castle of <b>Schloss Neuwaldegg, Vienna. He died there in 1801.</b>
<b>1787</b>	<b>Not every de Lacy family left Ireland with the Wild Geese migration.</b> As both John Evans and Elizabeth came from de Lacy stock, they adopted the double-barreled name of deLacy Evans. Their son George was born in 1787. Moig, County Limerick. Educated in England at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. George de Lacy Evans started his military career as a cadet with the East India Company. entering the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot, at the age of eighteen a year later obtaining a full commission as a Lieutenant.
<b>1800</b>	<b>Birth of Felix (Felicis) Lacy Born Limerick 14th Jan 1800</b> <b>Great, Great Grandfather to Roy Albert Lacy</b>

	<b>The compiler of this de Lacy Timeline.</b>
<b>1805</b> (Circa)	<b>Luis Roberto de Lacy</b> following a Court Marshall contrived by his commanding Officer Luis became a career soldier and enlisted in a French line regiment. Within a month, he was appointed a Captain in the Irish Brigade of the French Army. Legend is that Luis was appointed due to a personal interview with Napoleon. The Duke of Ferrara and General Henri Clarke, who commanded the French Irish Brigade, were well aware of the de Lacy family tradition in Ireland and Spain, and they knew all about Luis's personal exploits.
<b>1807</b>	<b>Napoleon ordered the invasion of Spain in 1807.</b> The start of the Peninsular War. Luis Roberto de Lacy, now 35-year-old, was appointed a Battalion leader and received orders to proceed directly to Spain. To fight against his country went against Luis's conscience. He requested a transfer elsewhere in Europe, when this was refused, Luis deserted the French army.
<b>1808</b>	<b>Luis de Lacy</b> on his return to Spain and expecting imprisonment was instead offered the rank of Captain in the Spanish Army .By the September of 1808, Luis Roberto de Lacy had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel and given command of the Battalion of Light Ledesma
	<b>The Peninsular war in 1808, George de Lacy Evans transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.</b> He served there for two years in a staff capacity, where he played both a conspicuous and brave role, in all the major engagements. Despite receiving a wound at Hormaza at the build up to the major battle of Vittoria, de Lacy Evans nevertheless insisted on taking part.
<b>1810</b>	<b>Luis Roberto de Lacy received rapid promotion to Field Marshall</b> in 1810. He commanded the coast around Cadiz. The city of Cádiz was being besieged by the French,Luis de Lacy undertook a radical approach to confronting the French. He requisitioned a fleet of ships which Luis de Lacy filled with infantrymen. Forming a coastal army able to attack the French from the rear. In fact a forerunner of a modern day marine army.
<b>1811</b>	With the war at a stalemate, <b>during August 1811, Luis Roberto de Lacy</b> decided to break out of the pattern of fighting to retake or defend Spanish towns and cities. Using his gorilla trained forces, Luis de Lacy deployed to the North turned the tables on Napoleon by making retaliatory attacks into France. Taking French towns in the Pyrenees,
<b>1812</b>	<b>During the 1812 War, George de Lacy Evans</b> served as part of the expeditionary army sent to America. The Army landed at Benedict on the Maryland Coast. George de Lacy Evans Was appointed as deputy quartermaster. An important role for an expeditionary force, thousands of miles away from home. He was present at the Battle of Bladensburg and soon after, the Burning of Washington. He fought at Baltimore, in September., and in the New Orleans operations in December 1814, on both occasions, he was wounded. Recognised for his valor and leadership he was promoted successively, Captain, Major and then Colonel. Three promotions within the course of six months.
<b>1815</b>	<b>Colonel George de Lacy Evans</b> returned from America, to join Wellington's army in Belgium. Transferred soon after, to the staff of the Duke of Wellington's army. Where he served with distinction at the battle of Quatre Bras and then again just two days later at the Battle of Waterloo.
<b>1817</b>	With the defeat of Napoleon: King Ferdinand VII returned to Spain, insisting on absolute rule. Many in Spain rebelled at this move including <b>Field Marshall Luis de Lacy</b> instigated a failed rebellion. He was quickly tried and sentenced to death. The King realised he had gone too far and attended a ceremony where Luis de Lacy was recognised by the King as a Spanish hero and posthumously given the title of <b>Duke of Ultonia.</b>
<b>1820</b> 11th June	<b>King George IV, Ruled until his death when he was succeeded by King William IV.</b>

<b>1829</b>	<b>George de Lacy Evans spent the next eleven years in enforced early military retirement.</b> His political activities led him to stand for election as the Liberal candidate for Member of Parliament for Rye in East Sussex. Campaigning Catholic Emancipation through the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829. Holding the seat for two years, but with the new boundary changes of 1832, he moved and successfully stood for the seat of Westminster, which he held from 1833 to 1841 when he lost, only to win the seat back again in 1846. He also campaigned for and welcomed the passage of Catholic Emancipation through the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829.
<b>1830</b> 6th June	<b>Birth of William (Gulielmum) Lacy</b> <b>St Andrews Dublin</b> <b>Great Grandfather to Roy Albert Lacy</b> <b>Compiler of this de Lacy Timeline.</b>
<b>1830</b> 26th June	King William IV Ruled until his death when he was succeeded by Victoria on the 20 June 1837
<b>1837</b> 20th June	Queen Victoria 1st, ruled until her death on 22 January 1901.
<b>1854</b>	<b>Life was to change dramatically for de Lacy Evans. In 1854 at the age of 66,</b> he was recalled to the Army and promoted to Lieutenant General. Given command of the 2nd Division under Lord Raglan. His division quickly dispatched to the conflict in Crimea. Their first engagement was at the siege of Sebastopol. Which when taken, would open up the port to the allied forces. Later that year General de Lacy Evans 2nd division took part together with other allied forces at the battle of Alma. Routed the Russians who fell back in disarray to Sebastopol.
<b>1854</b>	<b>General de Lacy Evans and his 2nd division next became involved in the battle of Inkerman</b> The Russians made a surprise attack on the 2nd Division. Firing on guard pickets in the valley gave warning to the rest of the Second Division, who rushed to their defensive positions. During the battle General De Lacy Evans was severely injured in a fall from his horse.
<b>1860</b>	<b>James Horace Lacy Plantation Owner. Virginia, USA.</b> Ellwood Plantation and Chatham Manor Plantation 1823-1906. James Lacy owned 39 slaves at Chatham, a further 49 at Ellwood plus a further unknown amount that he rented out to other Virginians.
<b>1861</b>	<b>At the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861, James Lacy joined the Confederate Army</b> and quickly received the rank of Major working as an aide to General Gustavus W. Smith. Major James Lacy was with General Smith at the Battle of Seven Pines. Following the battle, they promoted James to field transportation inspector in the Trans-Mississippi Department. His brother Rev Beverly Tucker Lacy became Chaplain to General Stonewall Jackson. When General Jackson lost an arm in battle. The Lacys had it buried at nearby Ellwood.
<b>1861</b>	<b>Patrick, de Lacy born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, during November 1835. Enlisted as a Unionist soldier:</b> and joined the 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry. Where he fought in the American Civil War. Patrick de Lacy received in May 1864 the country's highest award for bravery. The Medal of Honor. Received for running ahead of the line, under concentrated fire, he shot the color bearer of the Confederate 1st South Carolina Infantry Regiment, thus contributing to the success of the attack.
<b>1864</b> (May)	<b>For action during the Virginian Battle of the Wilderness, Private Patrick de Lacy</b> received a promotion to Sergeant Major, then to Lieutenant before being 'mustered out' of the army Patrick was awarded the Medal of Honor in June 1865. He died on 27 April 1915, and his remains are interred, at Saint Catherine's Cemetery in Moscow, Pennsylvania. After the war and thanks to the efforts of Elizabeth Hicks Jaquinot, posthumously Patrick was promoted and given the rank of Captain.
<b>1862</b>	<b>Birth of Edward Joseph Lacy St Laurence O'Toole's, Dublin city,</b> <b>Grandfather to Roy Albert Lacy Compiler of this de Lacy Timeline.</b>
<b>1865</b>	<b>Union troops overran the James Lacy estates.</b> Plantation work stopped, and under the new constitution, The Union forces ordered the slaves to be freed. Unable to maintain their home properly without slaves, James Lacy sold Chatham for \$23,900 and moved his family back to Ellwood. James Horace Lacy spent the following years lecturing all over the United States.

<p><b>1870</b></p>	<p><b>General George de Lacy Evan</b>, who had led his forces with great leadership and bravery, was invalided back home to England. Age and Injury had taken its toll on his health, and soon after he died of bronchitis in January 1870.</p>
	<p><b>Start of the 20th Century time for new de Lacy legends to amerge.</b></p>
<p><b>1903</b></p>	<p><i>Albert Lacy was born in 1903, his father, Edward, was 41 and his mother, Mary, was 37. He had three sons with Anne Brunton Roy Albert Lacy was the youngest</i></p>
<p><b>1937</b> <b>Feb 23</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Birth of Roy Albert Lacy, Liverpool</i></b> <b><i>Compiler of this Time Line for de Lacy Chronicles</i></b></p>