Kings

as

Ancestors

Kings as Ancestors

in

England

France

Ireland

Italy

Jerusalem

Russia

Saxon Kings in Germany

Scotland

Wales

England

After the Aryan household somewhere in Asia not later than 3000 B.C. began to scatter, some tribes, as we have seen, pushed their way into Central Europe. The vanguard of these people are known as Celts.

In the spring of 58 B.C. *Caesar began a series of eight brilliant campaigns directed against the various tribes in Gaul (France), Germania (Germany), Britannia (Britain). In 55 & 54 B.C. by means of hastily constructed boats, he invaded Britannia but established no garrison there.

A hundred years later, the inhabitants of Britannia were again molested by Roman legions when it became a Roman Province under Prefecture of Gaul & Roman legions were established there.

Hadrian (A.D. 117-138) visited Britannia & secured the Roman possessions there against the Picts & Scots.

When Rome trembled before Alaric the last legion was withdrawn from the

* see page 66

provinces in an effort to bring all the Roman legions to the defense of Rome. The Picts now broke through the wall erected by Hadrian in Britannia & wrested the entire island from the Romans. The half-Romanized & effeminate provincials were no match for the Picts & they invited the Angles & Saxons from the shores of the North Sea to come & aid them.

These people came in their rude boats, drove back the Picts & being pleased with the climate & soil themselves took possession of the country & became the ancestors of the English people.

The Angles & Saxons gained possession of only the eastern half of what is now England. On the conquered soil they set up eight or nine or perhaps more, petty kingdoms. For two hundred years there was perpetual strife for supremacy among these states.

Finally *Egbert, King of the West Saxons brought all the other states

* see page 34

into subjection & became first king of the English, & the founder of the long line of Saxon monarchs, he married Redburga.

In the year A.D. 596, Pope Gregory sent the monk Augustine with a band of forty companions to teach the Christian faith in Britain. The monks were favorably received by the English who listened attentively to the story the strangers had to tell & being persuaded that the tidings were true, they burned the temples of Woden & Thor & were in numbers baptized in the Christian faith, as interpreted by Rome.

During the period when England was being wrested from the Celtic warriors, Celtic missionaries were affecting the spiritual conquest of Ireland, thus showing that the Celts were Christianizing before the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons. A bitter rivalry sprang up between the Roman & the Celtic churches. So long had the Celtic churches been cut off from all

relations with Rome that it had come to differ from it, being inclined to look up to St. John rather than to St. Peter as the apostle of pre-eminence. At the Council of Whitby (A.D. 664) King Oswy's decision gave the British Isles to the Roman side & the monasteries of Wales, Ireland & Scotland soon came to conform to Roman standards.

One of the fortunate results of this decision was that it brought the British Isles into closer connection with Roman civilization which was severed by the calamities of the fifth century.

A second valuable result was the hastening of political unity of England through its ecclesiastical unity. The Roman Church developed among several Anglo-Saxon states the sentiment of nationality. Through the exercise of central authority through national synods & general legislation,

the Roman church overcame the isolation of the different kingdoms & helped powerfully to draw them together into a common political life.

About the beginning of the ninth century, the Danes began to make descents upon the British coat. These sea rovers spread the greatest terror for they were not content with plunder but being pagans, they took special delight in burning churches & monasteries of the now Christian Anglo-Saxons or English, as we shall hereafter call them. After a time, the Danes began to make permanent settlements in the land & the wretched English were subjected to the same treatment that they had given the Celts. Just when it seemed as if they would be annihilated or driven off the island by the barbarous intruders, the illustrious *Alfred (A.D. 871-901) came to the throne. He was the son of King Ethelwolf (837), who married Osburga, dau. of

* see page 35, 43 and 198

England

Earl Oslac, the Dane & the grandson of *King Egbert, the first sole monarch of England. He was almost constantly employed in fighting the Danes, which ended in the withdrawal of the Danes & in which by the aid of ships of improved model, the English for the first time gained a desired naval battle over the Vikings. Alfred's success against the Danes was due largely to his reform of the national fyrd or militia by which the force of each shire was always ready for military service. His administration was also marked by judicial & educational reforms. He compiled a code of laws, rebuilt the schools & monasteries, & invited scholars to his court. He was himself a man of learning & translated into Saxon the Ecclesiastical History of the venerable Bebe, the Epitome of Universal History of Paulus Orosino & the Consolations of Philosophy by Boethius, & corrected a translation of the Dialogues of Gregory the Great. He has been called the civilizer King of England. Founder of University of Oxford. Married Ethelbeth, dau. Ethelred, the Great of Mercia.

* See page 30

England

For a full century following the death of King Alfred, his successors were engaged in a constant struggle to hold in subjection the Danes already settled in the land or to protect their domains from the fresh in-roads of bands of pirates from the northern peninsula. In the end, the Danes won & England in the eleventh century had three Danish kings.

In 1041, the Saxons repossessed the throne in the person of Edward, the Confessor.

Our line from *King Alfred descends through four kings namely,

Edward the Elder. died 925. Founder of the University of Cambridge. Mar. Edgiva, dau. of E. Aigellini of Kent.

Edmund I died 947. mar. Eliga gr. dau. Alfred the Great.

Edgar, the Peaceful. died 975. mar. Elfreda dau. of Ordgar, Earl of Devon.

Athelred, the Unready. died 978. mar Elgiva dau. Earl Thored of Normandy.

Edmund II surnamed Ironsides. died 1016. mar. Algutia of Denmark.

The English & Danish nobility, tired of war obliged this Edmund II & Canute, the Dane styled the Great (who later established himself as King of England) to divide the kingdom between them. Canute ruled the northern

* See Page 33

portion & Edmund reigned over the southern part. Edmund did not long survive the treaty, ^being foully murdered.

Our descent now comes through Edmund's son, Prince Edward, the Exile whose daughter *Margaret married **King Malcolm III of Scotland. For continuation of this line see page 100.

To continue our history of England.

We have seen how in 1041, England again had a Saxon King, (after the Danish usurpation) in the person of Edward the Confessor. Dying Edward named William of Normandy his heir. William being a lineal descendant of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. Harold, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, disputed the succession, but he reigned only nine months.

***William of Normandy invaded England in Sept. 1066 with a powerful fleet & army. Oct. 14th he gave battle to Harold at Hastings & obtained a great victory. Harold was slain & William was proclaimed King by his

^ See page 198

* See page 100

** See page 196

*** See page 47

triumphant army on the spot. William now marched upon London, & at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066, he was crowned & anointed King of England. Among the first acts of William after he had established his power in England was to fulfill his promises to the nobles, who had aided him in his enterprise by distributing among them the unredeemed estates of the English who had fought at Hastings in the army of Harold. (By unredeemed estates are meant the confiscated lands of Harold & his followers who would not redeem their estates by acknowledging William as King, paying money to redeem their lands or giving hostages for payment). He sent out his nobles to make a survey of the lands & their belongings, the result of it being compiled in a book called Domesday Book. He married *Matilda, dau. of Baldwin & Count of Flanders. He is buried in St. Stephens Church Caen, Normandy.

The Norman Conquest resulted for England in a strong, centralizing power being established in the island, the founding of a new feudal aristocracy (Norman baron succeeding Saxon Dane & the bringing of England

* See page 45

into more intimate relations with the nations of continental Europe by which her arts, sciences & general culture were advanced.

Henry I, "Beauclerk", youngest son of William, the Conqueror, came to the throne upon the death of his older brother William Rufus who succeeded their father William, the Conqueror, & who died unmarried.

Henry I married Matilda of Scotland, dau. of

*Malcolm III, Canmore, King of Scotland, & sister of *David King of Scots.

(**Maud, their dau., rightful heir to the throne married for her first husband, Henry IV, German Emperor 1106. She contended with her nephew Stephen, grandson of Henry I, for her father's throne but concluded peace with Stephen after securing the succession for her son (by her second marriage with ***Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, who became:)

Henry II, the first of the Plantagenet Line of Kings. He married Eleanor of Aquitaine, daughter of the Duke of Guienue. The name Plantagenet came from the peculiar badge, a sprig of broom plant adopted by one of the

* See page 100

** See page 123 & 146

*** See page 123

early members of the house.

John, their son, surnamed Lackland ascended the English throne in 1199 & had a stormy career that ended in his being compelled by the barons to sign *Magna Charta, the first great charter of English rights & liberties & delivered to the Barons in the meadow which is called Runnemede 15th June 1215. John appealed to the Pope who declared the Charta null & void. The barons retorted by declaring the crown forfeited & bestowing it upon Louis, son of Philip I of France who had landed in England in 1216. John died during the ensuing year & his opportune death saved the crown for his son. Magna Charta is the foundation of the English Constitution. The people have again & again forced tyrannical kings to renew & confirm its provisions & to swear solemnly to observe all its articles. It must always be considered the most important concession that a freedom loving people ever won from a tyrannical sovereign. John married for his second wife Isabel, dau. Aymer Count of Angoulesme.

King Henry III, son of Louis, King of France (1216-1272) witnessed the second most important step taken in English Constitutional freedom. This was the formation of the House of Commons made up of Bishops & nobles. It was again

* see page 376

the royal misbehavior that led to this great change in the form of the national assembly. Henry had violated his oath to rule according to the Great Charter & had become more tyrannical than his father. The indignant barons rose in revolt & Henry & his son being worsted in a great engagement, known as the Battle of Lewes (1264) were made prisoners. Simon de Montford, a Frenchman whom Henry had made prominent in the government now assumed control of affairs. He issued in the king's name, writs of summons to the nobles & bishops to meet in Parliament: & at the same time sent similar writs to the sheriffs of the different shires, directing them "to return two knights for the body of their country, with two citizens or burghers for every city & borough contained in it." This was the first time that plain, untitled citizens or burghers had been called to take their places with knights, lords & bishops in the great council of the nation, to

join in deliberation on the affairs of the realm. The Commons were naturally at first a weak, timorous body, quite over-awed by the great lords but were destined eventually to grow into the controlling body of the British Parliament. Henry III married Eleanor of Provence, dau. of Raymond Beranger, Count of Provence, grandson of the King of Aragon. He is buried at Westminster Abbey.

Edward I surnamed Longshanks was born July 17, 1239, to them & ruled England as king from 1272-1307. In 1270-72 he was engaged in the Seventh Crusade from which he was returning when he heard of his accession to the throne. He reached England in 1274, in which year, he was crowned. In 1276, he began the conquest of Wales which had become practically independent during the barons' wars & in 1284, he annexed that country to England. He expelled the Jews from Eng. in 1290 & attempted to subdue Scotland but was defeated by Sir Wm. Wallace in 1297. For his first wife he married *Princess Eleanor, daughter of **Ferdinand III, King of Castile. It is from this marriage that we descend.

Edward II, their fourth son was born in Wales 1284, & created first

* See page 152

** See page 151, 152, & 153

Prince of Wales in 1301. He married *Isabella, dau. King Philip IV of France. In 1314, he was defeated by Robert Bruce in the Battle of Bannockburn. His queen in 1325 intrigued with Roger Mortimer & other disaffected barons. Bristol was captured, Edward was imprisoned & murdered in Berkely Castle.

Edward III, their son 1327–1377 married Philippa of Hainhault, dau. of William I Count of Holland & Hainhault. On the deposition of his father Edward II, he was proclaimed king under the regency of his mother (the queen) & Roger Mortimer. In 1330 he took the government into his own hands, secured the execution of Mortimer & the imprisonment of the queen-mother. In 1338, he began the Hundred Years War with France claiming the throne of France in right of his mother. In 1346 his army at Neville's Cross, defeated the Scots under David (II) Bruce. He gained with his son the Black Prince, the Victory of Crecy over the French in 1346, reduced Calais 1347. In 1360, he concluded peace with France renouncing the French throne, Normandy, Anjou in lieu of other promises ceded to him in France. He subsequently in a war with

* See page 91

England

Charles V lost all his French possessions. He built Windsor Castle & founded *Order of the Garter.

To recapitulate briefly in order to show our descent from **Alfred, the Great.

Alfred the Great mar. Elsneitha, dau. of Etheland, the Great Earl of Mercia.
King Edward, the Elder, their son mar. Edgiva dau. of Earl Aigellini of Kent.
King Edmund I, their son mar. Eliga, grand daughter Alfred the Great.
King Edgar, the Peaceful, his son mar. Elfrida, dau. of Ordgar, Earl of Devon.
King Aethielred (or Athelred), the Unready, his son mar. Elgiva, dau. of Earl Thored of Normandy.
King Edmund, Ironsides, his son mar. Algitha of Denmark.
Prince Edward the Exile, his son mar. Agatha dau. of Henry II of Germany & Queen Cunegunde.
Princess Margaret, his dau. mar. King Malcolm III of Scotland.
Canonized by Pope Innocent IV 1251.
David, King of Scots, their son mar. Matilda, dau. of Waltheof.
Prince Henry, their son mar. Ada, daughter 2nd Earl of Warren.
Margaret, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Henry de Bohun, their son mar. Lady Maud Fitz-Piers.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Maud D'eu.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Eleanor de Braose.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Maud de Fieules.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Princess Elizabeth, dau. of King Edward I.
William de Bohun, their son mar. Elizabed de Badlesmere.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Lady Joan, dau. Richard Fitz-Alan.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

* See page 373
** See page 33

England

Humphrey d'Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.

Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catharine Wideville, sister of Queen of Edw. IV.

Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Lady Eleanor de Percy.

Lady Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan Langton.

Edward, their son, name of wife unknown.

Edward, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.

Thomas, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

David, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.

Ann, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.

Mary, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

*Alfred the Great

Alfred the Great & his wife Elswitha had a son *King Edward the Elder, through whom we have traced our descent to the "Civilizer King" of England (See page 34). They also had a daughter Elfreda who likewise gives us descent from this renowned King.

Alfred the Great mar. Elswitha, dau. of Etheland, the Great Earl of Mercer.
Elfrida, their dau. mar. Baldwin II, son of Baldwin I, King of Jerusalem.
Arnulph I, their son.
Baldwin III, their son.
Arnulph II, their son mar Rosalie, dau. **Beringarnis III of Italy.
Baldwin IV, their son.
***Baldwin V, their son mat. Alisa, dau. Robert the Pious, King of France.
**Matilda, their dau. mar. William the Conqueror.
Henry I, their son mar. Matilda, dau. Malcolm III of Scotland.
Maud, their dau. (2) Geoffrey of Anjou, son Foulk, King of Jerusalem.
Henry II their son mar. Eleanor of Aquitaine.
King John, their son mar. (1) Isabel de Tailefero.
Henry III, their son mar. Eleanor of Aquitaine.
Edward I, their son mar. Eleanor of Castile.
Edward II, their son mar. (1) Isabel of France.
Edward III, their son mar. Philippa of Hainhault.
****Lionel, Duke of Clarence, their son mar. Elizabeth de Burgh.
Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.

* See page 35
** See page 120
*** See page 37
**** See page 374

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry Percy, the Hotspur.
Henry, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Richard Poynings.
Henry, 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Lord of Pembroke.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.
Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.
David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.
Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.
Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.
Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.
Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

England

Descent from *1 William the Conqueror

William the Conqueror 1st Norman King of Eng. mar. Matilda, dau. Baldwin & Alisa, dau. Henry I of France.

King Henry I, their son mar. Matilda of Scotland.

*2 Maud, their dau. mar. (2) *5 Geoffrey of Anjou.

*4 King Henry II, their son mar. Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine.

King John, their son mar. Isabel, dau. of Count of Angoulesme.

King Henry III, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Raymond, Count of Provence.

*2 King Edward I, their son mar. (1) Eleanor, dau. Ferdinand III of Castile.

King Edward II, their son mar *7 Isabel, dau. King Philip IV of France.

*3 King Edward III, their son mar Philippa, dau. *6 Wm. Count of Holland & Hainault.

Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau of Wm. de Burgh.

Lady Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer, 3rd Earl of Marche.

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry Percy, the "Hotspur".

Henry de Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Lady Eleanor Nevill, dau. Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

Henry de Percy, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir Rich. Poynings.

Henry de Percy, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Lady Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

Lady Catharine, their dau. mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan Langton.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

*1 See page 36

*2 See page 49 & 51

*3 See page 53 & 300

*4 See page 38

*5 See page 123

*6 See page 300

*7 See page 301

England

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.
Ann, their dau. mar. John Smalley.
Sarah, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.
Mary, their dau. mar. James Marshall.
Sarah, their dau. mar. William Hadley.
James, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

England

Returning to Edward I, we trace to him not only through his son Edward II, son by his first wife, Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III of Castile, but also through his second wife Margaret. The line to him thus runs to him.

*Edward I mar. for 2nd wife **Margaret, dau. King Philip of France.
Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, their second son born at Woodstock hence the name. mar. Margaret, dau. John, sister of Thos. Lord Wake.
Joan, The Fair Maid of Kent, mar. (1) Sir Thomas Holland, mar. (2) Wm. de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, (3) Earl of Kent, Edward Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince.
Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent, their son mar. Alice, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. John de Nevill.
John de Nevill, their son mar. Ann, dau. John Holland, Duke of Exeter, killed at Towton 1461.
Ralph, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Margaret Booth.
Ralph Nevill, their son mar. Elizabeth Sandys.
Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Catherine, dau. Edward Duke of Buckingham.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. Cuthbert Langton.
Edward, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.

* See page 47
** See page 90

England

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.

Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

*King Edward I of England

We also descend through a third child of Edward I, King of England but by which wife Eleanor of Castile or Margaret of France cannot say.

King Edward I
Princess Joan, his dau. mar. Gilbert "The Red", Earl of Clare.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. John de Burgh.
William de Burgh, their son mar. Maude, dau. Henry Earl of Lancaster.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry "The Hotspur".
Henry de Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Lady Eleanor, dau. Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry de Percy 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir Rich. Poynings.
Henry de Percy 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Lady Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Lady Catharine, their dau. mar Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan Langton, dau. Cuthbert Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, of Langton Hall, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, The Pilgrim, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.
Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

* See page 47

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.

Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

*King Edward III of England

&

Thomas Plantagenet

King Edward III mar. Philippa of Hainhault, daughter of Wm. Count of Holland & Hainhault.

Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, their sixth son mar. **Eleanor, dau. Humphrey de Bohun. In 1375 being about to marry Eleanor (Alianor) one of the daughters & coheirs of Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford & Essex ("then in minority & in Ward to the King") Thomas Plantagenet, being the son of the King obtained, toward the better support of them both, a grant of three hundred pounds per annum to be received out of the Exchequer until such time as she should accomplish her full age. "By reason of which marriage he was shortly thereafter made constable of England so to continue during the King's pleasure" & the next year 1378 had a grant of many Castles in Wales with their members. At the solemnity of King Richard Second's coronation, he was advanced to the title of Earl of Buckingham with the grant of a thousand marks annually to be paid out of the Exchequer, until other provisions of so

* See page 47, 262

** See page 199

much in value should be made for him. He was also made General of those forces then "returned" to serve the King, in his fleet at sea. Upon the appearance of the French near the coast of Dover, Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock was with his brother Edmund, Earl of Cambridge "in the head of numerous forces to encounter them in case they should endeavor to come ashore." Soon after this having intelligence that the Spanish fleet was come to Scutuse, he was also one of the chief commanders in the English Navy then "imployed against them in vindication of the injuries received by that assistance which they had given the French, the preceding year." By reason of storms they could effect nothing at that time. In 1380 he was by indenture "retained" to serve the King, as General of that expedition then made on behalf of the Duke of Brittany (at that time much oppressed by the French) & landing at Calais "marcht" through France till they came thither. In this year, Alianor (Eleanor) his wife accomplished her full age & he

obtained the custody of all those castles, manors & lands both in England & Wales which upon the partition betwixt her & Mary (her sister) were allotted to her. In 1381 upon that dangerous insurrection of Commons, headed by Jack Straw, he was sent with military power into Essex for the suppressing of them. The same year, he was again in the King's service beyond sea arriving at Calais three days before Mandyn-tide (in July & coming before St. Omers made divers knights there). Thence he "marcht" to the siege of Nauntes. After two months there in expectation of the Duke of Brittany he retreated to the City of Nanutes, there to refresh his men. In 1383 the Scots having broken the truce & done mischief upon the borders, he began his march northwards in Lent with a thousand lances & two thousand archers & entered Scotland about Easter. But that expedition became unprosperous for want of good conduct. In 1384 he was "joyned" in commission with John, Duke of Flanders & the inhabitants of that country for appeasing such difficulties as then were betwixt the English & the Flemings. In all which "imloyments"

having merited much, the said Thomas was in 1386 (bearing the title Earl of Buckingham & Essex) advanced to the dignity of the Duke of Gloucester, his patent bearing date at Westminster 12 November, having thence, with a grant of a thousand pounds per annum to be paid out of the customes of several ports but the *ceremony of his creation was performed at Hoselow Lodge in Tindale by girding with a sword & putting a cap with a circle of gold upon his head, the Parliament then sitting in London, assenting thereto. At which time the King took his homage. It is said that in this Parliament the King being denied money "for the supply of his necessary occasions" & that this Duke was instrumental in obstructing it, there was a design to "murther" him & some others who most opposed the tax, by an invitation to supper at a citizen's house in London: that being forewarned, thereof, they met not there. Nevertheless in 1388 he was constituted Justice of Chester & all the North Wales. About his time, the Duke of Ireland being very much hated by the people for corrupting the King by his evil counsel, this Duke being allied with the Earls of Salisbury, Arundel, Northumberland &

* See page 32

Nottingham joined with them against him by reason whereof he highly incurred the King's displeasure. The great lords growing again in power & appearing in arms at Haringey Park, he was constituted one of the Commissioners to examine the complaints & accusations made against sundry persons. Being at this time, very powerful divers lords & others who seemed obnoxious were through his influence expelled from Court & imprisoned. Shortly afterwards, the King made a formal reconciliation betwixt him & the Duke of Ireland. But this did not last long for the Duke of Ireland being not satisfied that they should overtop him got into arms: which necessitated this Duke to raise what force he could. Whereupon following him into Oxfordshire after a sharp skirmish at Radcole Bridge, he routed all his strength & forced him to flee beyond the sea & procured an act of permanent banishment against him. The next year, the king getting again into power, this Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester was put from his council. Nevertheless within a short time after he received some testimony of seeming favors by the grant of a thousand pounds per annum for himself & "the heirs male of his body to be

* See page 32, 371-375

paid out of the Exchequer until provision could otherwise be made in lands of that value. Shortly after being designed to go with a considerable power into Ireland, he was "stopt" therein through certain malicious suggestions of his enemies. Nevertheless before the end of that year he was "imployed" into France as an "embassador" (with John, Duke of Lancaster) there to treat of a peace betwixt this and that "realme". In 1394 he attended the king in person into France: at which time divers of the most powerful men there submitted to obedience. The same year, he founded a "colledge" in the parochial church of Plessy consisting of six priests, two clerks & two choristers & richly endowed it. In 1395 "being by indenture 'reteined' to serve the king in the wars in France, with one hundred men at arms (whereof three to be Baunerets & eight knights) obtained a grant to himself & the heirs male of his body, of the fee-perme of the Form of Gloucester & all the fines, forfeitures & Amerciaments belonging thereto. In 1396 the king being then again in Ireland & a Parliament called in this realm by his lieutenant here, the Duke

representing to the Commons what want there was of money, by reason of the great expenses in that realm, so far prevailed that the clergy gave a tenth & the "laity" a fifteenth. In 1397, this Duke was at the "Enterview" betwixt King Richard & the King of France when a peace was concluded. King Richard married the dau. of the French King, she being then about eight years of age. But not withstanding all this, so great a rancor did the king bear towards him upon the account of the Duke of Ireland (his chief favorite) so banished as hath been told, that in 1397, thinking himself sufficiently powerful (there being no talk but of peace & tranquility & that he stood great likelihood to be elected Emperor of Germany, his uncles also of Lancaster & York being likewise gone from court, the king "discovered" himself to Thomas Mowbray). What he had in mind to do: which in short was to destroy this Duke of Gloucester (his own uncle). The story is thus related by Froisard. The king as if he were hunting rode to Havering atte Boure, about twenty miles from London & Plessy where his Duke then lay. He came to Plessy about

five o'clock, the Duke having just "supt". He with his Duchess & children met the king in the court. The King was brought in & a table was spread for his supper. Whereat being set, he told the Duke that he would have him ride to London with him that night saying that the Londoners were to be before him on the morrow as also his uncles of Lancaster & York with divers other nobles & that he would be guided by their counsel. The king asked the Duke of Gloucester to command his steward to follow with his train, The Duke suspecting no harm so soon as the king had supped got on his horse back, accompanied him with no more than seven servants (three esquires & four yeomen) taking the road to Boudeley to shun the common road to London & riding fast approached near Stratford on the river Thames. Being thus far & coming near the ambuscade which was laid the king rode away at a great pace & left the Duke of Gloucester somewhat behind him. Whereupon the Earl Marshall with his band came galloping after & overtaking him said, "I arrest you in

the King's name." The Duke seeing that he was betrayed called aloud to the king but to no purpose, for the king rode on & took no notice of it. This was done about ten or eleven o'clock at night. Whence the Duke of Gloucester was carried onto a barge & so into a ship which lay in the Thames whereupon they conveyed him the next day to Calais. Being thus brought thither, he "askt" the Earl Marshall the cause thereof, saying "Methinks you hold me here as a prisoner. Let me go abroad & see the fortress," but the Earl Marshall refused. Froisard says that the Duke hereupon fearing his life desired to have a priest who sang Mass before him that he might be confessed & so he had. Soon after dinner, having washed his hands, there came into the chamber four men who suddenly casting a towel about his neck strangled him till he was dead. Then they laid him naked in his bed & gave out that he died of a palsy that had taken him that night. Likewise within two days after, the Earl Marshall appareled himself in black because he was his cousin.

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Moreover that Duke being dead his body was embalmed & seared in lead & so sent into England, first to his Castle of Hadley upon Thames & thence by "charriot" to his own house at Plessy & there buried in the church that he had founded in honor of the Holy Trinity. The death of this good Duke happened to be on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle 1398. To *Alianor, his widow the murderous king gave all her own wearing apparel & two "charriots" with some other small things which had been seized on by the Mayor of London & prized at nineteen pounds, four shillings four pence. The testament of this woman of position & wealth is most interesting being a mirror of the customs of her times. She bequeathed her body to be buried within the Chapel of Edmund in the Abbey Church of Westminster near to the grave of her husband, Thomas Duke of Gloucester, appointing that on her funeral day her body should be covered with a black cloth & a white cross upon it, having an "escocheon" of her arms on the midst thereof.

* See page 199

Also that four tapers & eight morters should be placed at the four corners thereof; & that fifteen poor men each of them holding a torch (namely five at the head & five on each side) should have each of them "a gown & large hood, both of them lined in white & breeches of good blew cloth." Likewise that "each of them should have a pair of shoes & a shirt, as also twenty pounds in money amongst them to pray for her soul & the soul of her late husband." She also bequeathed to the Church of Walden-Abbey where her late father *Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex & Northampton, as also the Constable of England lay buried, "a fair vestment of Vandekyn Blew diapered of other colours with hearts of Cyprus-Gold." To her son Humphrey, a "bed of cloth damaskt" & to Isabel, her daughter then a nun in the Minoresses at London, "one bed of cloth of Gold." There were two other daughters Anne & Joane. Of these Anne became the wife of Edmund, Earl of Stafford; Isabel was a nun, Joane died unmarried & Humphrey the son died in 1400 having no children.

* See page 199

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Thus the whole inheritance came to Anne wife of Edmund Earl of Stafford. Whereupon he did his homage in 1402 & had livery thereof.

Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret, dau. d'Somers.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.
Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.
David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.
Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.
Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.
Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.
Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

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