France

In some year about 600 B.C. a small fleet of galleys from the Asiatic city of Phocaea ploughed its way boldly into the Mediterranean, effected a landing at the harbor now known as Marseilles, coerced & cajoled the native chiefs into allowing the shipmen to make a settlement, to found a colony "as the Greeks said & a truly Hellenic city with temples, market place, walls & magistrates & genuine customs of the Greeks was founded there." The settlement became rooted, prospered & defied its foes although it was the most distant of the Greek colonies. With this foundation of "Massalia" (now called Marseilles) begins the history of the country later ages called *"France". Hitherto, it had been merely the home of savage tribes. Now it becomes linked to civilization. The tribesmen whom the Greeks found there were called "Gauls". They were **Celts, members of a great race that was spreading over most of western Europe save only southern & central Italy. When the Greeks first met them, they were decidedly untamed savages, red-headed, heavy-fisted & with the customs, vices & virtues of our Iroquois Indians. Contact with the Greeks taught them much.

* See page 13

** See page 8

France

Before the Romans came, there were already signs of a higher order of things. Clans were merging into considerable districts. In 58 B.C. Gaul was entered by possibly the greatest secular figure in history, *Julius Caesar. He had many reasons for wishing to enter Gaul, the personal glory & wealth might increase his ambition to become monarch of Rome, partly because the security of the ancient world required that Gaul should be civilized. Formidable German tribes (more barbarous & warlike than the Gauls themselves were threatening to cross the Rhine & conquer the whole land. Caesar conquered the Gauls who adopted the habits & customs of the Romans, studied Latin, adopted Roman clothes & welcomed the founding & building of cities. The Gallic provinces became one of the most prosperous, peaceful & important parts of the Roman Empire & the Gauls became among the most loyal & devoted subjects of the empire. Their old Celtic tongue was almost lost, at least by the upper classes & the old tribal bans & customs equally perished. For nearly three hundred years after the days of Julius Caesar the Gallic lands

* See page 29

have no important history save as a part of the Great Roman Empire. Beginning about 250 A.D. & for the next forty odd years, this part of the Empire was exposed to devastating raids by the Germanic tribes from across the Rhine. Many Gallic cities were devastated. In 300 A.D. a new succession of able Emperors seized the helm of state & drastic reforms insured temporary safety. The Roman Empire & Gaul with it received another hundred years respite. During these silent years, a new force was penetrating Gaul as everywhere else in the Empire. Soon after 100 A.D. Christianity began showing itself in these provinces. About 400 A.D. Gaul was officially Christian.

About 375 A.D. the Germanic tribes began to penetrate that part of the Empire where the Gauls now gladly, calling themselves Romans, lived. The invaders were well aware that the invaded were their superiors in everything but warfare. When the Roman Empire of the West finally went under in 476 A.D. a greater part of Gaul was already in German Hands.

But a new power arose asserting itself in the north & speedily over-shadowing all Gaul. The *Franks had been a loose confederacy of Germanic

* See page 13

tribes on the right bank of the Rhine since the Third Century. They had occasionally fought against the Romans, had often been their well-paid allies & had sent their warriors into Caesar's armies. For a long time they showed no wish to invade Gaul. When in the fifth century they gradually followed the examples of their fellow Germans & began to spread into what is now the extreme north of France, they were fierce, untamed warriors, heathens. In 481, the chief of the Salian Franks died & *Clovis, his unspeakable son (the line being called Merovingians from the Merovins, his ancestor) began his execrable reign. As king of all the North Gaul, he went forth & conquered South Gaul, but under his great grandsons the kings became puppets & their ministers, especially officials called Mayor of the Palace became the ruling power.

The following phase of early Mediaeval History involves Germany & Italy as well as France & affects the story of Spain. The Merovingian line of kings succumbed & were followed by the Carlovingian line of rulers, the family taking its name from its greatest representative, Charlemagne.

*See page 13

France

We must pause a moment to examine the Franks under the Merovingians, 486-752. The Franks who were destined to give a new name to Gaul & for the nucleus of the French nations, made their first settlement west of the Rhine about two hundred years before the fall of Rome. The name was the common designation of a number of Teutonic tribes that formed a confederation while dwelling beyond the Rhine. The Saline Franks were the leading tribe of the league & it was from the members of their most powerful family who traced their descent from Merovacus, a legendary sea-king of the Franks that leaders were chosen by the free vote of all the warriors. As we have seen, the Merovingian kings became puppets & the power passed into the hands of officials called Mayor of the Palace. We are now to trace the history of our descent from these sturdy men.

Pepin, the first Duke of Brabant, a man of old & proud lineage married Ida, last name unknown & died in 647.

Begga, their daughter was heiress of Brabant & made a proud marriage with Anchises son of Arnulf, bishop of Metz. Their Latin & German blood were mingled in the descendents of Pepin.

Pepin, their son inherited the whole of the family estates & obtained the ancestral office of mayor of the palace in Austrasia. He ventured to make war upon the king of Neustria & his mayor of the Palace defeated them (A.D. 681) at Testris near St. Quentin & obtained the office of his mayor also: so that now he held the same dignity & power in all the divisions of the kingdom. So great was his power that he was able to proclaim himself Duke & Prince of the Franks.

Charles Martel was his son & heir. The dukes of the countries depended on the crown of the Franks & those of Aquitania, Bavaria, Thuringia & Allimanni were unwilling to obey the Mayor of the Palace as they had once obeyed the king. It seemed as if the fall of the Merovingians must bring with it the breaking up of the kingdom of the Franks into tribes & districts. But Charles Martel upheld his own dignity & his house was soon more regarded by the Franks than that of the Merovingians had ever been. The Arabs took advantage of the revolt of Aquitania to invade the country of the Franks. Inspired by their new religion, they had fled from the desert peninsula &

spread over Egypt & north Africa. Thence they attacked & destroyed the kingdom of the *Visigoths or West Goths in 711 & subdued almost all Spain. They now moved against the kingdom of the Franks. Here were two peoples in conflict both in their youthful vigor: two religions each in the course of development. The contest was to decide whether the Mohammedan civilization or the Christian civilization of the Christians was to rule.

Charles Martel summoned his feudal vassals. A great battle was fought at Poitiers in 732 scarcely inferior in horror or in the importance of its results to the renowned defeat of the **Huns in the Catalamian fields. For six days, the ground was contested: at length, on the seventh say, Charles thenceforth called Martel or the Hammer, secured a victory, saving Western civilization & Christianity. He afterwards wrested from the Saracens the territory of the Lower Rhine which with the aid of the rebellious ***Burgundian nobles, they had long occupied, defeating them a second time at Narbonne & capturing Avignon (A.D, 738). Charles Martel exercised the kingly office with dignity. Charles Martel died without ever having borne the title of king not withstanding, he had exercised all the authority of that office &

* See page 12
** See page 110
*** See page 12

had been the real head of the Frankish nation although nominally only an officer of the Merolingian court, a Mayor of the Palace.

*Pepin Brevis, his son, so called on account of his diminutive size aspired to the regal title & honors. He resolved to depose his weak titular master & to make himself king. Not deeming it wise however, to do this without the sanction of the pope, he sent an embassy to represent to him the state of affairs & to solicit his advice. Mindful of recent favors that he had received at the hands of Pepin, the Pope gave his approval to the proposed scheme by replying that it seemed altogether reasonable the one who was king in power should be king in name also. The weak inefficient Merolingian King was deposed & Pepin was anointed & crowned King of the Franks, thus becoming the first of the Carlovingian line of kings, the name of his illustrious descendant, Charlemagne giving the name to the house.

Quick to return the Pope's favor, Pepin straight way crossed the Alps with a large army, expelled the Lombards from their recent conquests, & made

* See page 112

*donations to that Pope of these captured cities & Provinces. This famous gift may be regarded as having had the basis of the temporal power of the Pope, the beginning of the Papal States & the story of the Popes as temporal rulers. Pepin died in 768 & his kingdom passed to his two sons, Carloman & Charles. Carloman died within three years & the free vote of the Franks conferred the entire kingdom upon Charles, better known as Charlemagne or Charles the great.

**Charlemagne may be considered on the whole as the most important personage in Mediaeval history. His reign marked an epoch between the ancient & modern world, his commanding personality stamped itself deeply upon his own age & its shadow over several subsequent centuries. We are told that he was large & robust, of commanding stature & excellent proportions. The top of his head was round, eyes large & animated, nose somewhat long. He had a fine head of gray hair, face bright & pleasant. Sitting or standing he showed great presence & dignity. His walk was firm & the whole carriage of his body manly. Voice was clear but not as strong as his frame might have led one to suspect. Simple in his habits of dress, temperate in eating & drinking;

* See page 91

** See page 112

delighted in riding, hunting & manly sports. He was ready & fluent in speaking & able to express himself with great clearness. He took pains to learn foreign languages, gaining such mastery as Latin that he could make an address in that tongue as well as he could in his own (Frankish language) while Greek he could understand rather than speak. When at table, he delighted in music & in listening to the reading of pious books & histories. Beginning as King of the Franks, he ended as a Roman Emperor claiming all the power of the old Caesars. His coronation took place in Saint Peters. Imagine the impressive ceremonial: the incense smoke, the chanting choir, the splendidly arrayed ecclesiastical courtiers in the nave, the still more splendidly arrayed ecclesiastics nearer the alter. His empire embraced all of modern France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, the greater part of northern Germany, Italy, some hold on the western part of Austria & Hungary, & the extreme northeast corner of Spain. While he lived such was his personality that it really seemed as if the nations were about to be fused together under his fostering, there was a revival of learning & letters. "Let Schools be

established in each monarchy or Bishopric," so ran his mandate, "in which boys may learn to read & to correct carefully the Psalms, the signs in writing the songs, the calendars & the grammar because of other men's desire to pray to God properly, but they pray badly because of the incorrect books." He also reformed the bans, collected libraries & extended to the church a patronage worthy of Constantine. In a word, he laid the foundation of all that is noble, beautiful & useful in the history of the Middle Ages. He conquered the Saxons and imposed on them the Christian faith. By Hildegarde, his wife, dau. of Childebrande, Patriarch of the Capetian Kings of France, brother of Charles Martel, he had a son.

Lewis I who became his successor. He was not strong enough, however, to cement the Gallic, Germanic & Italian elements into a single contented nationality. Upon his death, his sons dismembered the Empire, their contentions ending in the Treaty of Verdun in 843 by which *Charles the Bald or Charles II (a son by his second wife Judith, the Fair) took virtually the

*See page 118

whole of France. This Treaty of Verdun is celebrated not only because it was the first great treaty among European states but also on account of its marking the divergence from one another & in some sense the origin of the three great nations of modern Europe France, Germany & Italy. He married Hernintrudis & had

Lewis or Louis III who married Adelheida & had a son Charles III & also a dau. Gisela who married *Rollo the Dane.

*Chas. III was also called Chas. the Simple & married Edgina, dau. of King Edward, The Elder.

Louis IV, King of France, their son married Gerberga dau. of Henry The Fowler.

Charles, Duke of Lorraine, their son mar. Agnes de Vermandois.

Gerberga, their dau., Duchess of Brabant.

Lambert I, Count of Lorraine.

Lambert II, Duke of Brabant, their son, mar. Oda of Lorraine.

Henry II, Duke of Brabant, their son, mar. Adela of Thuringia.

Godfrey Barbatus, 25th Duke of Brabant, their son, mar. Sophia, dau. King Henry IV of Germany.

**Joselyne se Lorraine, their son mar. **Agnes de Percie & agreed that their offspring should bear the name of which she was the last of the line.

* See page 79

** see page for de Percie line 320

France

Sir Henry de Percie, the son, mar. Isabel, dau. of Adam de Brus, Lord of Skelton.
William de Percie, their son, mar. (1) Ellen Bardolf (2) *Joan d'Brivere.

(We descend from William de Percie & both of his wives. We shall here follow the line from his first wife)

Henry de Percie, their son, mar. Eleanor, dau. of John, 7th Earl of Warren.
Henry, 1st Lord Percy, of Alnwick, their son, mar. Eleanor, dau. of Richard Fitz-Alan 5th Earl of Arundel.
Henry, 2nd Lord Percy, their son, mar. Idonea, dau. of Robert de Clifford.
Henry, 3rd Lord Percy, their son, mar. Lady Mary, dau. of Henry Earl of Lancaster.
Henry 4th Lord Percy, their son, 1st Earl of Northumberland, mar. Margaret, dau. Ralph, 2nd Baron of Nevill.
Henry "The Hotspur", their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund de Mortimer.
Henry de Percy, their son, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, mar. Lady Eleanor, dau. Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry de Percy, their son, 3rd Earl of Northumberland mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir Rich. Poynings
Henry de Percy, their son, 4th Earl of Northumberland, son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Lady Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Lady Catherine, their dau. mar Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. Cuthbert Langton of Langton Hall.

* See page 348

France

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.

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

Edwin Jr.

Raymond

France

Charles III or *Charles the Simple reigned over about a fourth of the famous **Charlemagne's (his ancestor's) dominion. One important act of his left its imprint on future generations. The Norsemen who had raided the domains of Charles, thanks to steady contact with the Christians were becoming more tame & they wanted permanent settlements. ***Charles finally bargained with Rollo, the master of a strong fleet of dragon ships, & granted to Rollo a broad strip of land along the Channel, provided that this territory would become a feudal principality, that Rollo, the new duke would marry (some say) the daughter, (others say) the sister of Charles, Gisela, & that Rollo would do homage to him for his fief. The Viking chief & his best swordsmen were also to become Christians & to adopt civilized customs. The bargain was made & honestly carried out in 912. The Norsemen or Northmen became Normans in their land of Normandy. Their rude Scandinavian speech was merged as a mere dialect of what was now clearly French. Rollo renamed himself Robert & was christened.

* See page 46
** See page 73
*** See page 127

France

We have seen how we descend from *Charlemagne through his son Lewis or Louis I & his second wife Judith the Fair, we can also trace to Charlemagne through that same son Louis I & his first wife Irmingardis, for their daughter Adelheide married Robert Fortis, Count of Anjou, Duke of Marquis of France; his great grandfather being Childebrande, Duke of Swabia, Patriarch of the Capetian Kings of France.

Robert, Count of Paris, King of France, their son married Beatrix, dau. Herbert, Count de Vermandois.

Hugh, Count of Paris, their son married Hedwig, dau. of Henry "the Fowler".

Hugh Capet, their son, King of France occupies an illustrious place in history. He was wealthy, ambitious, tactful & above all was supported by the great influence of the church. He seized the crown & on July 1, 987, was solemnly crowned "King of the Gauls, the Bretons, the Normans, the Aquitanians, the Goths, & the Gascons". From him the race of kings is called Capetians or Capevingians. With his coming, we can justly say that

* See page 75

France

"Frankland" had perished & "France" was fairly on the scene. For two hundred years after the Archbishop of Reins (the first church man of the land) put the crown on the head of Hugh Capet, the new kingdom of France had a struggling & often precarious existence. No where seemed the "organized anarchy" of *feudalism more triumphant than in France just before the year 1000 A.D. Under the conditions, it shows Hugh Capet's marvelous ability that he founded a dynasty & built up an effective kingdom for the first Capetian king, Hugh Capet. He differed from his vassal counts & dukes simply in having a more dignified title: his power was scarcely greater than that of many of the lords who paid him homage as their suzerain. The Capetian kings were lucky in never lacking a direct heir from the accession of their founder, Hugh Capet, descendent of Charlemagne 987 – 328. Hugh Capet married Adele, dau. Wm. Duke of Aquitaine.

* See page 17

France

Several of the Capetian kings were mediocre men, among them

Robert, The Pious, 996–1031, son & successor of Hugh Capet. mar. Constance, dau. Wm. Count of Provence.

*Henry I, King of France, son of Robert, the Pious, mar. Anne, dau. of Jaroslans, Czar of Russia 1031–1060.

King Philip I, The Fair 1060–1108, their son married Lady Bertha de Holland.

They were not strong men & they were facing a perilous situation. Philip probably had a smaller dominion than Hugh Capet & to make matters worse for him a formidable rival had arisen. Ever since their conversion & settlement, the Dukes of Normandy had been little less than independent princes. Now in 1066, William "The Conqueror" had overthrown the Anglo-Saxon dynasts in Eng. & had become the full-fledged king of the realm. The possibility of William next turning his attention to conquering France was an ever present menace to Philip I. But in 1087, William "The Conqueror" died & the 12th Century saw the Capetian monarchy ruled by three men of very high ability.

Louis VI 1108–1137, called The Fat, son of Philip I, married for his second wife Adelaide, dau. Humbert II of Piedmont.

Louis VII 1137–1180, surnamed The Young to distinguish him from his father Louis VI with whom he was associated for some years on the throne. In the

* See page 131

France

Second Crusade 1147-90, *Louis VII was one of the main participants. He married Adelaide of Theboud.

Philip II, their son, was king of France when the crisis came to the French monarchy. From his mighty deeds, he presently earned for himself the lofty title of Philip II (Augustus), 1180-1223. More than any one person, he was the author of the greatness of France. When he ascended the throne, the very existence of the monarchy was in question. When he departed, its victorious future seemed assured. Chroniclers of his day give his picture. "He was a well-knit, handsome man, bald (after an illness), of agreeable face & ruddy complexion, loving good cheer, wine & women, generous to his friends, niggardly to those he disliked, catholic (that is pious) in his faith, far-seeing & obstinate in his resolutions." This king was fortunate in enjoying a very long reign during which he saw his desire upon nearly all his enemies. Late in 1189, Philip II & **Rich. I of Eng. went together to Palestine in the Third Crusade, but they quarreled, & Philip II returned to France.

* See page 23 & 24

** See page 25

France

Philip was victorious over King John of Eng. (Richard's brother) & over Emperor Otto IV of Germany, both of whom had his eye on France, & both of whom were invading France. After Philip's victory over Emperor Otto IV at the Bridge of Bouvines (between Lille & Tournai), he returned to Paris amid great rejoicing of the royal city. We are told that on the day of entry the Le Deurn of the clergy mingled with the clang of bells & the bray of trumpets. The houses were hung with curtains & draperies, the roads strewn with green branches & flowers & the citizens, churchmen & university students all went forth to meet the king, singing canticles of praise. It was a truly national victory, for the militia from all men-at-arms had borne their brave part in the battle. The French people, the French nation was finding itself & sensing its own worth & power. Bouvines, therefore has to go down in history as one of the world's decisive battles. After Bouvines, John returned to England, & the old heritage of the Norman dukes was definitely

lost. Philip II showed admirable ability in reconciling the factions in the conquered land, knowing how to take away the sting of conquest & yet to confirm his new power. His innovations for the management of the enlarged royal dominions, the introduction of baillas as high royal officers to supervise the lower & to check up abuses, his skillful financial measures whereby he was able to fill his armies with soldiers at steady wages & not to depend merely on feudal levies, the marked favor he showed the new "free towns", which were giving scope & liberty to the lower classes – all these things without entering into technical details, show him the great statesman as well as the successful warrior. In 1223 he died leaving enormous blocks of territory from Picardy to the heart of Aquitaine added to the direct royal domains, the royal revenues more than doubled & the feudal lords realized that henceforth they were only privileged subjects, not equals of the king. In other words under Philip Augustus the great power of France was born. He married Isabel of Hainault.

Louis VIII, their son & his father's successor as King of France 1223-26,

brought nearly the whole of the great faction of Southern France under the royal control. The standards of the Capetians were thus to float proudly across the whole land from the gray Channel to the blue Mediterranean. He married Blanch, dau. of Alphonso VIII, King of Castile.

*Louis IX, his twelve year old son, succeeded him, 1226-1270. To later annals Louis IX was known as St. Louis. He began his long reign for forty-four years, a king who next to his father, Philip II, was to be the chief architect of the grandeur of royal France. Blanche of Castile, the young king's mother, was the prop of his government remaining as Regent in France when he went to Palestine on Crusade. Until she died, 1252, she was a powerful personage in the realm & was the capable confidant & advisor of her son. In her, we meet about the first of those remarkable women who were destined to play such a part in the annuls of the French monarchy. Louis IX made an immense impression on his age & the part he played in the Crusades is dramatic & spectacular. Sire de Joinville, one of his comrades-in-arms gives this picture of him. "Slender figure, large blue eyes, long blond hair, &

* See page 25

the manners of a young girl." But there was nothing "timid" in the manner in which he brought to justice malcontent barons who defied his law, or in which he charged to battle when his honest efforts had failed to maintain the peace. In him, mediaeval piety shone at its best & proved that it was possible to be hyper-scrupulous in masses and fasts, to tend the sick, to give bread with one's own hand to beggars & every other like charity & yet, also to enforce the law & order over the realm, to chase away enemies, enact righteous laws, & make the wicked tremble at a king's just anger. In 1248, Louis "took the cross" for a crusade. The spirit of the first crusaders was waning but Louis considered it his high duty to make another attempt to rescue the Holy City. The expedition was more fortunate than its predecessors. The king landed in Egypt, whence after some brave fighting, he was taken prisoner in 1250 by the Paynims & released only after paying a heavy ransom. By his heroic bearing in captivity, however he won the admiration not merely of all Christendom, but even of his Egyptian captors.

In 1254, he came back to France & for the next fifteen years devoted himself to the happiness of his kingdom. He was undoubtedly the most powerful monarch of his age. Delightful are the pictures given to us of how he used to love to award shrewd & speedy justice alike to high & low, sitting with his legal counselors under an oak in the royal forest at Vincennes. The Popes listened attentively to the respectful but very plain counsel he sometimes gave them about their miserable quarrels over secular matters. The great barons submitted their differences to him for arbitration, even when under feudal usage they were entitled to draw the sword. Turbulent factions & dynasts in Eng. & Lorraine (not then a part of France) requested him to judge between them. All this meant that the king of France was adding to his physical power that imponderable but often irresistible moral power which comes when worldly greatness, intellectual force & spiritual worthiness are all united in one person. Louis IX was not a great innovator as a statesman but without striking any one violent blow at Jerusalem, he steadily

strengthened the royal authority. He reformed the royal coinage & put it on an honest basis. Henceforth it circulated everywhere in the realm. The king's good money drove out the feudal bad money, an incalculable factor in developing the economic life of France. It is impossible to over estimate the gains in authority & prestige for the Capetian monarchy accruing from this forty-four year reign of a genial, wise, valiant, energetic & genuinely pious man. His end added to the sanctity already associated about his name. In 1270, he went on a crusade again although nearly all his worldly-wise intimates urged him against it. Europe was weary of crusades & only the king's great personal influence inclined a large army to embark. On the way to Palestine, the host landed at Tunis in Africa to coerce its Moslem prince who was threatening Sicily. The camp was soon attacked by pestilence, the king sickened & died after a brief illness (1270). The expedition at once broke up & returned to France with the body of the beloved king. The

universal opinion of the age declared this ruler to be a saint & in 1297 (an unusually short time by Catholic usage) he was duly canonized at Rome & placed on the "Calendar". The gain to the Capetian dynasty from such an honor, so long as the spirit of the Middle Ages persisted, was incalculable. He married Margaret, dau. of Count de Berenger.

In 996, Hugh Capet had left a narrow domain land around Paris, & a fragile claim to the homage of various unruly feudatories, to his successors. In 1270, less than three hundred years after Hugh Capet, St. Louis, his lineal descendant left a solid dominion spreading from sea to sea with great revenues & a formidable fighting power to his son known to us as

Philip III King of France. France had reached a high estate when this king came to the throne & notwithstanding many hours of sore trial, she has never really fallen from her high estate in Europe. Philip II, 1270-85 had an indistinguishable reign having for his queen Princess Isabel, daughter of James, king of Aragon (a daughter *Margaret near King Edward I of England).

* See page 49

France

Philip IV, their son, the Fair, ruled longer & also brought mightier deeds than his father Philip III, 1285-1314. A large part of his reign centered around his famous quarrel with *Pope Boniface VIII. The real issue at stake was whether in secular matters, the Pope could over-rule the authority of kings & constitute himself a kind of super-monarch, merely deputing the temporal government of the world to such princes as would serve faith fully as his crowned vice-regents. Frenchmen were entirely unwilling to have an Italian prince (as Boniface certainly was) intermingle in their own distinctly secular affairs. France stood stoutly behind Philip & all the threats & anathemas of Rome could not put his throne in danger. The king even sent armed agents into Italy & actually arrested Boniface as a pretender to the Papacy (1303): and although the Pope was soon rescued from prison by his friends, the shock & humiliation of the affair were so great that he soon died utterly discredited. Philip IV married Jane, daughter Henry, King of Navarre.

**Isabel, their daughter married King Edward II of England.

* See page 73

** See page 42

France

King Edward III, their son mar. Philippa of Hainhault.

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

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. 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, dau. Cuthbert 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, Edwin Jr., Raymond