Ireland

So much fable is mired up with the early history of this country & the dates & orthography of the names, so vary in every account, it is impossible to do more than compile from accepted authorities.

Haydn's The Book of the Dignities
Edited by Ockerby 1890

Donal, King of Leinster
Descended in 20th generation from

Cahir Moor, Pagan King of Leinster & Monarch of Ireland A.D. 119. Donal was slain in 974.

Diarmuid, King of Leinster, his son.

King Donach Maol-na-mbo, his son.

Dramuid, 177th Irish Monarch, his son mar. Darbliforgal, grand daughter of Monarch Brian Boromha.

Murcha, their son, died 1090.

Donoch Mac Morough, King of Dublin, his son.

Dermod Mac Morough, King of Leinster, his son, mar. Dervolga, dau. O'Melaghlin, King of Meath.

Eva, their daughter mar. Richard, Earl Strongbow. He was made successor to his father-in-law. He was head under MacMorough of all the clans of Leinster.

Ireland

Isabel de Clare, their dau. mar. William le Marschal, Earl of Pembroke.
Maud Marschal, their dau. mar. Hugh Bigod.
Ralph Bigot, their son mar. Bertha Furnival.
Isabel Bigot, their dau. mar. Gilbert Lacie.
Maud de Lacie, their dau. mar. Geoffrey d'Genevill.
Sir Peter de Geneville, their son mar. _____
Lady Joan, their dau. mar. Roger, Earl of Marche.
Edmund de Mortimer, their son. mar. Philippa, grand dau. of King Edward III.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry Perci, The Hotspur.
Henry de Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Lady Eleanor, dau. Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry de Percy, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir Rich. Poynings.
Henry de Percy, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Lord 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 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

Ireland

Dermod Mac Morough

or as it was sometimes written

Dermot Mac Morrogh

King of Leister

This Dermot who was aftertimes called Dermot-na-Gall of the English, was a man of great size & strength, stern in manner, brave & fierce in war, & his voice was loud & hoarse from constant shouting in battle. He was cruel, tyrannical & treacherous & was hated in his own day as much as his memory had been hated ever since. Finally Dermot was routed by O'Ruare in 1166 & fled across the sea, resolved to seek the aid of the great King Henry II of England. Dermot presented himself before the king at Aquitaine in 1168 & prayed him for help against his enemies, offering to hold his kingdom of Leister under him & to acknowledge him as lord & master. The king eagerly took the offer but being then too busy with the affairs of his kingdom to go himself, he gave Dermot letters, permitting any of his British or French

subjects that pleased to join the expedition. With these letters, Dermot proceeded to Bristol where he engaged the services of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, better known by the name of Strongbow, on condition that the Earl should get Dermot's daughter Eva in marriage & should succeed him as King of Leinster. Dermot resolved in May 1170 to make himself King of Ireland & on Aug. 23rd 1170 Strongbow landed at Waterford with an army of three thousand men & being joined by others, they captured the city of Waterford & killed many of the inhabitants. Then Dermot carried out his promise & the marriage of Strongbow & Eva was solemnized. Scarcely had the ceremony ended when tidings came that Hascalf of Dublin had revolted against Dermot. Whereupon, Dermot & Strongbow, in this same year 1170 marched over the mountains with an army of five thousand, & when the Dublin citizens beheld this formidable army approaching they were so terrified that they sent

their illustrious & saintly archbishop Laurence O'Toole with conditions of surrender. A truce was agreed upon till terms of peace should be settled. Dermot & Strongbow remained in possession of the city. In the spring of 1171, Dermot died at Ferns in the sixty-first year of his age. Immediately after his death, Earl Richard de Clare (Strongbow) had himself proclaimed King of Leinster. The fame of the great conquests of Strongbow reached the ears of the king. Fearing that Strongbow might make himself king, he issued an edict forbidding further intercourse with Ireland: & at the same time, he began to prepare for his own expedition. And now Strongbow being in need of provisions & reinforcements was reduced to dire distress: & the little band of Anglo-Normans was reduced to great need, but were preserved from destruction only by their own indomitable bravery. Strongbow was finally summoned to the presence of King Henry. Hastily crossing the sea, he presented himself before that monarch whom he found with a large army

preparing to invade Ireland. On the 18th Oct. 1171, King Henry landed at Crook, a little below Waterford with many of his nobles & an army of four thousand four hundred knights & men-at-arms. Counting attendants, he probably had ten thousand altogether. At Waterford he was met by Dermot MacCarthy, King of Desmond, who was the first Irish prince to submit & pay tribute. In 1173, Strongbow was appointed viceroy (or governor) of Ireland by the king. No sooner had Strongbow entered on his new duties as viceroy than troubles began to thicken around him. He found most of the Irish princes in revolt, the money he had brought with him was soon spent & he had nothing with which to pay the soldiers. After great & many revolts, Strongbow died 1176 A.D. & was interred with great pomp in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

Isabel, his only child mar. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

A concise History of Ireland. Pages 80-88, 97.

Scotland

Kings of Scotland

The early accounts of these kings are by many historians deemed in a measure fabulous. The antiquity of the kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.

Haydn's The Book of Dignities,
Ockerby's Edition. Page 17.

330 B.C. Fergus I, King of the Gael Albinach in the year of the world 3674, in the time of Alexander the Great & before Christ 330 A.D. 403. Fergus II, who restored the Scottish Kingdom A.D. 403, a descendant in the 21st generation from Fergus I, King of Gael Albinach. Some call this Fergus the first king & suppose either that the previous kings are fabulous or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The received histories of Scotland are here followed.

Above book. Page 18.

A.D. 858. Kenneth Mac Alpine, First King of all Scotland, a descendant in the 13th lineal degree from King Fergus II. This Kenneth is sometimes spoken of Kenneth II. He defeated the Picts & slew their king & his nobility. He united the Picts & Scots under one sceptre & became first sole monarch of all

Scotland. He died A.D. 858.

King Constantine II, his son, was taken in battle by the Danes & beheaded in 874.

King Donald VI, 2nd son of Constantine II, died 903.

King Malcolm I, his son was murdered in Moray 958.

King Kenneth III, his son was slain 994.

King Malcolm II, his son was assassinated on his way to Glannis 1033.

Beatrix, his dau. mar. Crinan Thane of the Isles.

Duncan I, their son, grandson of King Malcolm II, was assassinated by his cousin Macbeth who ascended the throne.

*King Malcolm III (Caen-Mohr or Canmore) son of Duncan I, mar. ** Princess Margaret, dau. of Prince Edward the Exile, grand daughter of King Edmund Ironsides, sole heiress of the line. King Malcolm was killed while besieging Alnwick Castle 1093. He built the Cathedral of Durham.

*David, King of Scots, their son mar. Matilda, dau. of Waltheof.

Prince Henry, their son mar. Ada, dau. William, 2nd Earl of Warren.

Margaret, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun.

Henry de Bohun, their son mar. Lady Maud Fitz-Piers.

* See Page 38

** See page 36

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. Elizabeth, dau. of King Edward I.
William de Bohun, their son mar. Elizabeth 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.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somer.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Catharine Wideville.
Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Eleanor de Perci.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. Cuthbert Langton.
Edward, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.
Thomas, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

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

Wales

South Wales was conquered by Henry II about 1157. The rest of the country was finally subdued by Edward I about 1282-3. The annexation of the country to England is recorded by the Statute of Wales March 19, 1284. The country was incorporated, united, & annexed to & with England in 1535 by Henry VII. cap. 26.

Haydn's The Book of Dignities, page 17.
Ockerby's Edition 1890

Royal Welch Line

Rhodri Manr (or Roderic surnamed the Great) descended in the fifth generation from Cadwalluber, last king of the Britons A.D. 689. Rhodri Manr was king of Wales A.D. 843 & married Anghard, grand-daughter of Arthur, King of Britain. Rhodri Manr divided Wales among his three sons, allotting to each his part. To the eldest, Anarawd, he gave North Wales which embraced the counties of Merionlth part of Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon & the Isle of Anglesen. At Aberfraw, in this last, was the prince's seat.

Haydn's The Book of Dignities, page 16.
Ockerby's Edition 1890

Anarawd, son of Rhodri Manr, King of North Wales & Progenitor of the sovereigns of North Wales.

Wales

Royal Welch Line

Edwal Voel, his son, King of North Wales.

Mueric, his son.

Edwal, his son, King of North Wales.

Iago, his son, King of Powys, a division of Wales made in time of Rhodri Manr.

Cynan, his son.

Gryffrydth, his son Founder of the 1st Royal Tribe of Wales.

Owain Gwenedt, his son, Prince of Wales.

Iowerth Drwyudion, his son, Prince of North Wales.

Llewellyn, his son, Prince of North Wales.

Gwladys, his dau. mar. Ralph, Lord Mortimer from whom descended maternally King Edward IV.

Roger Baron Mortimer, their son.

Edmund, Baron Mortimer, their son.

Roger, Earl of March, their son mar. Lady Joan, dau. Peter de Geneville.

Edmund de Mortimer, their son.

Roger de Mortimer, their son.

Edmund de Mortimer, their son mar. Philippa, grand-daughter King Edward III.

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry Perci, the Hotspur.

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

Henry de Perci 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Sir Rich. Poynings.

Henry de Perci 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Lord of Pembroke.

Wales

Royal Welch Line

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 McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

Italy

There were in early times, three chief races in Italy, the Italians, the Etruscans, & the Greeks. The Italians, (a branch of the Aryan family) embraced many tribes including the Latins that occupied all Central Italy. The Etruscans, a wealthy, cultured maritime people of uncertain race, dwelt in Etruria, now Tuscanny. Before the rise of the Romans, they were the leading race in the peninsula. Some 500 years B.C the Gauls, a Celtic race came from over the Alps, settled in Northern Italy, & became formidable enemies of the infant republic of Rome.

About 106 B.C. Italy was threatened with an avalanche of Barbarians who had invaded & desolated the Roman provinces of Gaul & who threatened to pour over the Alps into Italy. The mysterious invaders proved to be two Germanic tribes, the Teutons & Cimbu, the vanguard of the great German migration which was destined to change the face of Europe. These intruders were seeking new homes, carrying with them in rude wagons all their property, their wives & children. The Celtic tribes were no match physically for them & fled before

them. Several Roman armies beyond the Alps were cut to pieces. The terror at Rome was only equaled by that occasioned by the invasion of Gauls two centuries before. The Gauls were terrible enough & now the conquerors of the Gauls were coming.

Anticipating the march of the Teutons, the General, Marius, hastened into Northern Italy & almost annihilated them. But civil strife, dissensions, & personal ambitions did what the Barbarians could not do. Under Theodosius, the Roman world was united for the last time under a single master. He divided his Empire in A.D. 395 between his two sons, Arcadius & Honorius. To the former, a lad of eighteen, he gave the government of the East, to the latter, a boy of eleven, the sovereignty of the West.

The Eastern Empire lasted over a thousand years to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in A.D. 1453. In the Western Empire, however, soon after the death of Theodosius, the barbarians were trooping in vast hordes through all the region of the West. First the *Visigoths under

* See Page 12

Italy

*Alaric were defeated but while Italy was celebrating her triumph over Goths, the **Vandals, the *Burgundians & other tribes came in hordes from the forests & morasses of Germany, swept over the Alps & overspread the plains of Italy. They advanced as far as Florence but were finally starved into surrender by Stilicho, the great General. His popularity arousing the jealousy of the weak Honorius, he was executed. Thus fell the great General whose sword & counsel had twice saved Rome from the barbarians. Listening to the bad counsels of his unworthy advisers, Honorius provoked to revolt the thirty thousand mercenaries in the Roman legions by a massacre of their wives & children who were held as hostages in the different cities of Italy. The Goths beyond the Alps joined with their kinsmen to avenge the perfidious act. These hosts under Alaric crossed the mountains, pillaged the cities on their march & began their siege of Rome which finally sued for terms of surrender. Alaric retired from Rome to Etruria where he was joined by escaped slaves &

* See Page 149

** See Page 12

accessions of barbarians from beyond the Alps. Demanding from the weak Honorius lands for his followers, demands treated with foolish insolence by Honorius, Rome paid the penalty. The barbarians broke into the capital & sacked the city 410 A.D.

In time, the barbarians that were over-running & parceling out the inheritance of the dying empire were now in turn pressed upon & terrified by a foe more hideous & dreadful in their eyes than they themselves had been to the Romans. *These were the non-Aryan Huns. Their leader was Attila, called the "Scourge of God". He had defeated & exacted tribute of the Court of Constantinople. He turned westward & crossed the Rhine into Gaul, proposing first to ravage that province & then traverse Italy with the fire & sword in order to destroy the last vestige of Roman power. The Romans & their Gothic conquerors laid aside their hatred of each other & made common cause against the Huns. A mighty battle ensued on the Plain of Chalons. Attila retreated

* See Page 7

with his shattered hosts across the Rhine 451 A.D. This great victory is placed among the significant events of history, for it decided that the Christian Germanic races & not the pagan Scythic Huns should inherit the dominions of the expiring Roman Empire & control the destinies of Europe.

But Rome which had been saved from Huns, suffered from a *Vandal fleet from North Africa, a fleet which in 453, sailed up the Tiber & for fourteen days & nights sacked Rome. Unlike the *Goths, the Vandals in their pillage of Rome, did not spare the Christian temples. Only a shadow of the Empire of the West remained. All the provinces, Illyrium, Gaul, Britain, Spain & Africa were in the hands of the Goths, the Vandals, the **Franks, the *Burgundians, the **Angles, the Saxons & various other intruding tribes.

The story of the twenty years following the sack of Rome by the Vandals affords only a repetition of the events above narrated. During those years, several puppet emperors were set up by the different leaders of the invading tribes. Finally a six-year-old child Romulus Augustus was placed on the shadow throne. He had reigned a year when Odoacer the leader of a tribe of

* See Page 12

** See page 13

German mercenaries dethroned him, abolished the title of emperor, & took upon himself the government of Italy. In the end, Italy became in effect a province of the Empire of the East (A.D. 476). The Roman Empire in the West had come to an end, after an existence (from the founding of Rome) of 1229 years.

The Lombards in the 8th century fully established their kingdom in Northern Italy & took every opportunity to enlarge their territory at the expense of the Eastern Empire. They made themselves masters of Ravenna, Rome. But this was not a change agreeable to either the Pope's or the Roman people: hence the aid of *Pepin, father of Charlemagne was asked. Pepin came, saved Rome & won from the Lombards the territory of Exarchate of Ravenna. He then took a step that led to mighty results: he bestowed the territory on the popes & this was the beginning of the temporal power of the Catholic Church. When **Charlemagne had overthrown the Lombard kingdom & was crowned king of Italy & afterward Emperor of the West (A.D. 800), he

* See page 72

** See page 73

confirmed the grant which his father Pepin had made to the popes.

In 951, we find in Italy, *Otto (or Otho) I surnamed the Great who succeeded his father Henry I as King of Germany. The immediate pretext of his going to Italy was very romantic. Adelaide, queen of Lombardy called on Otto or Otho I to support her against **Beringarius II (Berenger II) King of Italy. She, a widow, sent piteous calls for help to the great Otho then a widower. The Pope & factions needing Imperial support also sent calls to him. Otto came, defeated Beringarius, married Adelaide & wished to receive the Imperial crown. Alberic, Lord of Rome would not give his permission, so Otto went back to Germany & bided his time. After Alberic's death, he was called back to Rome & crowned as Emperor of the Romans in St. Peter's basilica on the second of February 962, by ***Pope John, Alberic's son. This coronation was the beginning of the new phase in the Roman Empire. In this phase, that Empire is known as the Holy Roman Empire, although it was merely a union of Italy, Germany & Bergundy.

* See page 144 & 146

** See page 120

*** See page 114

Italy

Otto's empire was by no means universal but its suzerainty was acknowledged by Bohemia, Moravia, Poland, Denmark & perhaps Hungary & sometimes France. Eastern Europe was entire Greek or barbarian, Britain, an island, & Spain, practically Mohammedan. The idea of a universal (that is European) empire was finally well sustained, especially after Otto was crowned Emperor of the Romans & King of Italy. The Emperor's authority rested at bottom on the German military power, & as this depended on the obedience of wayward & jealous dukedoms, it was intermittent & uncertain. The Papacy was far more stable. *It was far better organized than the Empire. The ironical element in the situation was that the Empire itself lifted the Papacy to the position in which it was able to turn & defy the Empire, fight it & finally destroy it. The Empire representing the feudal system also had a struggle with the new social force, the spirit of trade, represented by the Lombard cities with whom the Papacy sided. All Italy was finally divided into two great parties

* See page 113

designated by terms derived from Germany, Guelfs, those opposed to the empire, Ghibellines, friends of that empire. Feudalism & trade fought & trade won, *marking the close of the Middle Ages.

In 1152-90 **Emperor Frederick I of the house of Hohenstaufen is the hero of the period, a noble specimen of a knight, such as Walter Scott conceived a knight to be. He had a bright, open countenance, fair hair, that curled a little on his forehead, a red beard (hence his name Barbarossa) which impressed the Italian imagination, valiant, resolute, energetic, bountiful in alms giving, attentive to religious duties, a kind friend, a stern enemy. He was born too late for he belonged to a chivalric generation out of place in a world which had begun to deem buying & selling matters of greater importance than chivalry & crusades. His particular enemies were the Lombard cities. Barbarossa made his first expedition across the Alps in answer to appeals that had been made to him from various parts of Italy. The popes complained of the Romans who set up a Republic. Barbarossa with his lofty notions of Imperial authority & Imperial dignity gathered together an

* See page 21

** See page 146

army & descended into Italy to settle all the troubles & did with vigor reduce the cities to obedience. He was not content with that victory, however. He wished to have the Imperial rights & authorities definitely settled on a permanent basis, so he convoked a diet on the plains of Roncaylia near Piacenza, summoned to it bishops, dukes, nobles of the realm, famous jurists, & his representatives from each of the fourteen Lombard cities. Frederick was a just man, wished his legal rights & determined to know them. Lawyers had already begun to play a part in public affairs. Roman Law had never been lost. For centuries, it had remained side by side with the customs of the conquering Barbarians, less as a code of law than as a tradition of the subject Latin people. When the needs of quickening civilization required a more elaborate system of law than custom could supply, there was the Roman Law ready for use. It suddenly leaped into general interest & rivaled the church as a career for a young man. At Roucaylia, the body of lawyers appointed to determine Imperial rights, decided doubtless in accordance with Barbarossa's expectations, in favour of

the Imperial side. Frederick's legal triumph was complete but such a decision could only be sustained by force. The cities with the Papacy would not accept it. They preferred war, & they got it. The arbitrament of the sword, however, reversed the decision of the lawyers at Roucaylia & Frederick frankly admitted defeat. The Empire had always asserted a claim to South Italy. Frederick finally "took the cross" & led his army toward the *Holy Land. He died on the way, 1190, leaving behind him a reputation for honour & chivalry.

It is interesting to note our descent from men who played a part in the development of civilization in Italy. At this time, Pepin (See Page 72), Charlemagne (See Page 73), Otto (See Page 144), Frederick Barbarossa (See Page 145) & Beringarin II, King of Italy, the line we shall now trace. In order to understand who he was, we shall quote from Haydn's Book of Dignities, page 81, as follows:

Flanders. This country early passed into the hands of France & was governed by its counts & earls, chiefly subject to that crown, from A.D. 862 until united with Burgundy in 1384. In 862, Baldwin, the Great Forester or ranger of France, having carried off Judith, the daughter of *Charles, the

* See Page 25

Italy

Bald, widow of a king of England, after much difficulty obtained the king's consent to marry her & was made the first Earl of Flanders. So the pedigree reads, Counts of Flanders

Baldwin I Bras de fer, 1st Earl of Flanders mar. Judith, dau. Charles the Bald, King of France, great grand daughter of Charlemagne.
Baldwin II, their son surnamed the Bald mar. Elfrida daughter Alfred The Great.
Arnulph I, their son.
Baldwin III, their son.
Arnulph II, their son mar Rosalie, dau. Beringarius II King of Italy.
Baldwin IV, their son.
Baldwin V, their son mar. Alisa, dau. Robert the Pious, King of France.
Matilda, their dau. mar. William the Conqueror.
King Henry I, their son mar. Matilda of Scotland.
Maud, their dau. Empress of Germany by first marriage _____
for second husband, Geoffrey of Anjou, son of Fuled, King Jerusalem.
King Henry II, their son mar. Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine.
King John, their son mar. Isabel, dau. Aymer, Count of Angoulesme.
King Henry III, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Raymond Count of Provence.
King Edward I, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Ferdinand III, King of Castile.
King Edward II, their son mar. Isabel, dau. King Philip IV of France.
King Edward III, their son mar. Philippa, dau. Wm. Count of Holland & Hainhault.
Lionel, Duke of Clarence, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. Wm. de Burgh.
Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry the Hotspur.
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. Richard Poynings.
Henry de Percy, their son, 4th Earl of Northumberland, mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

* See page 75

Italy

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. of 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

Kings of Ancient Italy

Among the kings of Ancient Italy, we find Berenger, Duke of Friuli who was deposed in 888 A.D. & restored in 905. He is known as

*Berenger II, his grandson was also deposed. (See page 118)
Rosalie, his dau. mar. Arnulph, Count of Flanders.
Baldwin IV, their son.
Baldwin V, their son mar. Alisa, dau. Robert the Pious.
Matilda, their dau. mar. William the Conqueror.
King Henry I, their son mar. Matilda of Scotland.
Maud, their dau. mar. (2) Geoffrey of Anjou.
King Henry II, their son mar. Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine.
King John, their son mar. Isabel, dau. Aymer, Count of Angoulesme.
King Henry III, their son mar. Eleanor of Provence.
King Edward I, their son mar. Eleanor of Castile.
King Edward II, their son mar. Isabel, dau. King Philip IV of France.
King Edward III, their son mar. Philippa, dau. Wm. Count of Holland & Hainhault.
Lionel, Duke of Clarence, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. Wm. de Burgh.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry, the Hotspur.
Henry de Percy, their son mar. Lady Eleanor, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry de Percy, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir Richard Poynings.

* See Page 45 & 113

Kings of Ancient Italy

Henry de Percy, their 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.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, the "Pilgrim" 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