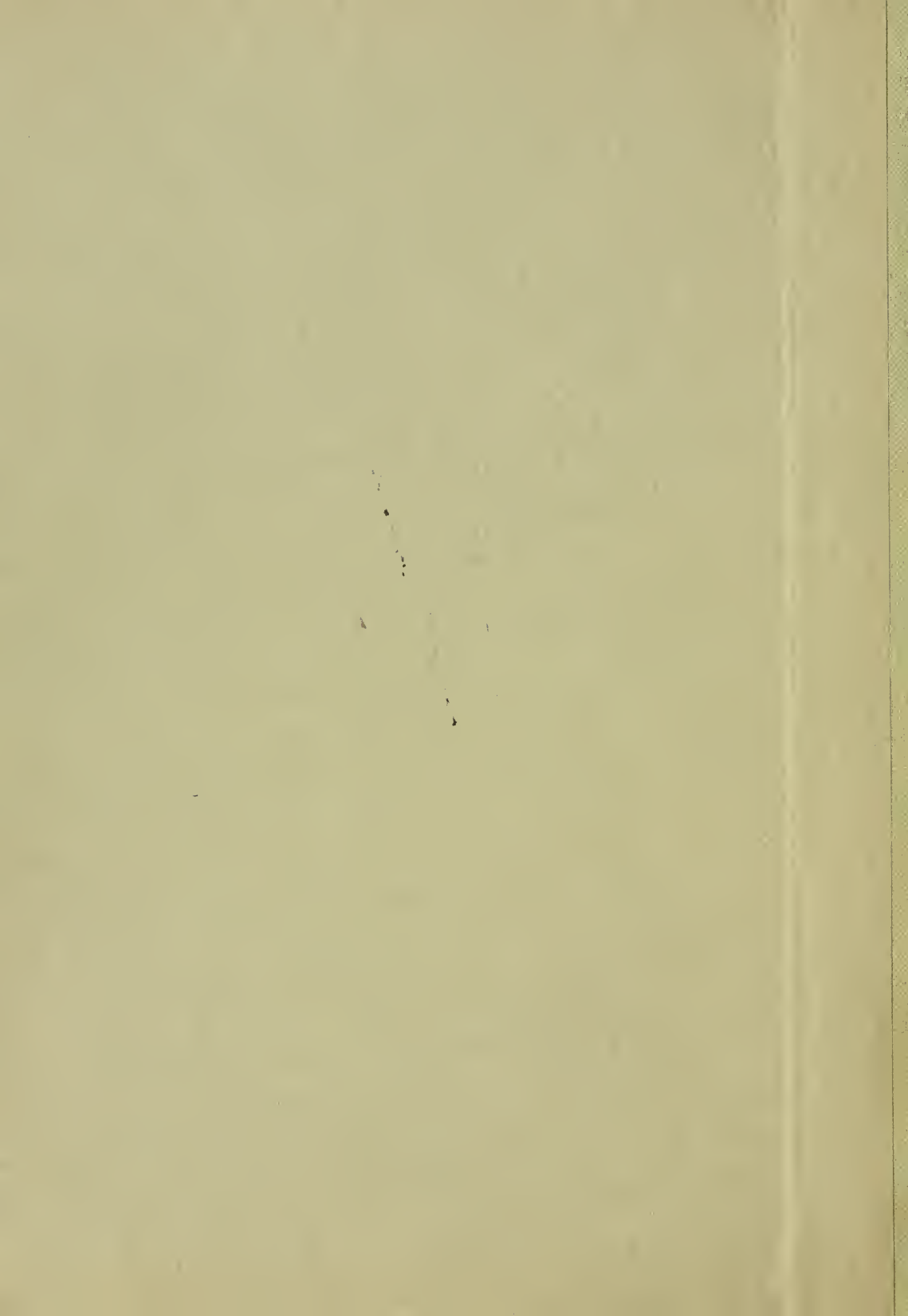


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The Royal Descent

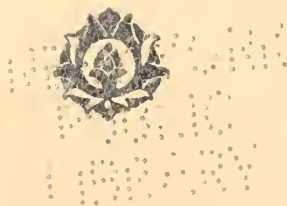
and

Colonial Ancestry

of

by Mrs. Harley Calvin Gage

Compiled by Mortimer Johnson



It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, do not perform their duty to the world.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Children's children are the glory of old men; and the glory of children is their fathers.

Remember the days of old, the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will shew thee; thy elders and they will tell thee.

DEUT. XXXII. 7.

Pour deux Royaumes comme le mien, je ne voudrais consentir un vilain fait.

PHILIPPE III., Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands.

ASTON, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

The Royal Descent

and

Colonial Ancestry

of

Mrs. Harley Calvin Gage

THIS PEDIGREE covers an unbroken period of more than fourteen hundred years of actual royal and imperial descent, from the monarchs of nearly every civilized nation, including; Guelph, Prince of the Scyri, ancestor of the present Royal Family of England; Priam, King of the Franks, 382, A.D.; Charlemagne, Emperor of the West; Alfred the Great; Hugh Capet; William the Conqueror; the Kings of France, Italy, England, Spain and Portugal; the Emperors of Russia, Germany, Austria and of the Holy Roman Empire; and hundreds of other Emperors, Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Counts, Knights of the Order of the Garter, including its Royal Founder, (1350) Edward III. of England; Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece, including the Founder (10 January 1429), and first Grand Master, Philippe III., Duke of Burgundy; the founders of Christian civilization and the historic protectors of the Christian Church.

See pp. 484-488, Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent*, Chapter entitled *The Royal Descent of Mrs. Harley Calvin Gage of Washington, D. C.*, by Charles H. Browning, Member of the American Historical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, &c., &c.; Sixth Edition, Philadelphia, 1905.

Also, see *Who's Who in New York*, Fourth Edition, 1909, page 522, and the following works;—

The Genealogy, History and Alliances of the American House of Delano (de Lannoy), 1621-1899, Compiled by Major Joel Andrew Delano. *The History and Heraldry of the Maison de Franchimont and de Lannoy to Delano, A.D. 1096 to 1621. The Royal Ancestry of Lannoy from Guelph, Prince of the Scyri, to Philippe de Lannoy, 476 A.D. to 1621, including other Royal Lines and a List of the Lannoy Chevaliers de la Toison d'Or (Order of the Golden Fleece)*. Arranged by Mortimer Delano de Lannoy, Pursuivant-of-Armes, Member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and Member of foreign Royal Societies of Heraldry. New York, 1899.

See, also, the following works; *L'Art de Verifier les Dates des Faits Historiques*; *Manuel d'Histoire de Généalogie et de Chronologie*; *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*; *Anderson's Royal Genealogies*; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*; *Freeman's Norman Conquest*; *Chronicle of William of Malmesbury*; *Ellis's Introduction to Domesday*; *Chronicle of Matthew of Paris*; *Chronicle de Pierre de Langtoft*; *Letters of Archbishop Anselm in Freeman's William Rufus*; *The Domesday Book*; *Round's Feudal England*; *Planche's The Conqueror and His Companions*; *Monasticon Anglicanum*; *Edmondson's Baronagium Genealogicum*; *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage*; *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne* by De Baranté, Vols. III. and V.; and *Vredius' Tables*; I., II., III. and IV.

Colonial Lineage.

496768

TENTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

THOMAS DUDLEY, COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, born, Northampton, England, 1576; died, Roxbury, Mass., 31 July, 1652. He was a direct descendant of a long line of Barons of Dudley, distinguished for services rendered to their country, and whose fortified residence was the famous three-moated Dudley Castle. Statesmen and warriors of renown were numerous among his ancestors, their services being so frequently recognized by extensive grants, that the Barons of Dudley were early among the most powerful of the realm. Thomas came to Massachusetts in 1630, bearing from King Charles I. his commission of Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts Colony. He was Governor of Massachusetts Colony 1634-1635, 1645-1646, and 1650-1651. The charter of incorporation of Harvard College under the seal of Massachusetts Bay Colony was signed by Governor Thomas Dudley under date 31 May, 1650. Under his administration the first mint was established, the famous "Pine-Tree Shillings" were first coined; and the efforts of the puritan clergy to secure recognition in both the making and execution of the laws led by Rev. John Cotton, were indignantly, and effectually suppressed. Governor Dudley was honored by a military, and civic demonstration at his funeral, such as had never before been seen in this country. Morton in his History of the Colonies says, "When he died, he left not his peer behind. Justice without respect of persons, and the most piercing judgment to discover the wolf clothed in sheepskin were his leading traits of character". His tomb is at Roxbury.

NINTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

ANNE DUDLEY, THE POETESS, second child and eldest daughter of Colonial Governor, Thomas Dudley. She was born, Northampton, England, 1612; died, Andover, Massachusetts, 16 September, 1672. She married, 1628, Simon Bradstreet, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts Colony, with whom she came to Massachusetts, 1630. She is celebrated as the first New England Poetess. The 1st edition of her poems was published, London, 1650, entitled "The Tenth Muse"; the 2d edition was issued, Boston, 1678, entitled "Contentmentations".

NINTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

SIMON BRADSTREET, COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, who was born at Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, 25th March, 1603; died, Salem, Massachusetts, 27 March, 1697. He was Assistant Governor of Massachusetts for forty-nine years, 1630-1679; Governor of Massachusetts 1679-1686, and 1689-1692. In 1628, he married Anne Dudley, the Poetess, daughter of Thomas Dudley, afterward Governor of Massachusetts. Their eldest child was Samuel (Rev. Dr.) who graduated from Harvard College, 1653. Their second child, Dorothy, married, 14 June, 1654, the Rev. Dr. Seaborn Cotton, born 1633, died 1686. She died 26 February, 1671. Seaborn Cotton,

was the eldest son of the Rev. John Cotton, the Puritan, and his wife Sarah Haukridge, of Boston, England. He graduated from Harvard College 1651, and was settled over a church in Hampton, New Hampshire, until his death. Elizabeth, born 13 August, 1665, daughter of Rev. Seaborn Cotton and his wife, Dorothy Bradstreet, married the Rev. William Williams of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and died, 1698.

TENTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

THE REV. INCREASE MATHER, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE, born, Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1639; died, Boston, 23 August, 1723. He was the youngest son of Richard Mather, born Lancashire, England, 1596, died Dorchester, 22 April, 1669. Richard Mather graduated from Oxford University, England, and became Rector of a church in Liverpool in 1634. Being suspended for non-conformity, he came to America, arriving in Boston, 16 August, 1635. He became a Congregational Divine, and settled over a church in Dorchester, where he remained until his death. Increase Mather, his son, graduated from Harvard College in 1656, and from Trinity College (A.M.) Dublin, 1658. He, like his father, entered the priesthood of the Church of England. At the Restoration, he refused to conform, returned to Boston and was ordained Minister of the New North Church, 27 May, 1664. Elected President of Harvard College in 1687. Sent by the clergy of New England to present a vote of thanks to King James II. in 1688. He resigned presidency of Harvard College 1701, having held that high office fourteen years, but retained pastorate until death.

NINTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

THE REV. COTTON MATHER, CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER, AUTHOR AND SCHOLAR, born, Boston, 12 February, 1663; died there 13 February, 1728. Graduated Harvard College, 1678. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1713, being the first American to receive the distinction. Cotton Mather published 383 books. His greatest work, on which he spent the last thirty years of his life, was never published. It was entitled "Biblia Americana", and the original MS. is still preserved in the Library of the Historical Society of Boston. He has been called the "Patriarch of New England".

TENTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

THOMAS ROBERTS, COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, born in England, came to New England in 1633, and settled at Dover, N.H. He had two sons, Thomas and Lieut. John, both of whom were active in persecuting the Quakers. The son Thomas, being High Sheriff, ordered the Quakers "whipped out of town at the cart-tail"; whereupon, the father arose in church, publicly asked God's pardon for having such sons, and immediately adopted the Quaker faith. Public documents are extant bearing his signature of date as early as 1640, and as late as 1670.

SEVENTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

THE REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMS OF HATFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, born 2 February, 1665, graduated Harvard College 1683, ordained Minister of the Congregational Church, Hatfield, 1685, died 31 August, 1741. He was a grandson of Robert (1) Williams of Norwich, England, who came over 1638, and became one of the original settlers of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he died 1 September, 1693. He had married in England, Elizabeth Stratton, died 28 July, 1674. Their second son, Isaac (2) born Roxbury, 1 September, 1638, settled at Newtown, (now Cambridge) 1631, died 20 July, 1708.

He was Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts for six years, and commanded a troop of horse in the French and Indian Wars. He married Miss Martha Park, daughter of a distinguished officer. Among their several children, the second son was the Rev. William (3) Williams, aforesaid, of Hatfield, who married, 8 July, 1686, Elizabeth Cotton, born 13 August, 1665; died 7 May, 1698, daughter of the Rev. Seaborn Cotton and his wife, Dorothy Bradstreet, of Hampton, New Hampshire, the latter a daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts. The son of Rev. William (3) Williams and his wife, Elizabeth Cotton, was Colonel Israel (4) Williams, lawyer and Judge of the County Court, born 30 November, 1709, graduated Harvard College, 1729. He married Miss Sarah Chester, sister of Colonel Chester of Wethersfield. He was a man of unusual ability, sagacity and sound judgment and great energy of character. By act of the House of Representatives, January 1756, authority was given the Governor to appoint a delegation of fourteen men to explore and survey the wilderness along the Otter Creek in Vermont as far as the borders of Lake Champlain. On 10 March, 1756, the Governor appointed Colonel Israel Williams as leader of the expedition. He built a Fort on the Otter Creek, explored the entire region then overrun by savage Indian tribes and hostile French, and made a complete report to the Governor, upon which future operations against these dangerous enemies were based. Colonel Israel Williams served throughout the French and Indian Wars of 1744 and 1755, leading an expedition against Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, at both of which battles he fought with great heroism. His third child was Deacon William Williams of Dalton, Massachusetts, born 1735, died 1808. He married, 1 January 1763, Dolly (Dorothy) Ashley, born 1744, died 2 January, 1833, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Ashley of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Hannah, born 30 December, 1763, died 10 January, 1828, married Major Jacob Mott of Caldwell Manor, Canada. Their eldest son, Captain Jacob Mott, born 12 March, 1788, died 18 November, 1849, married 20 March, 1817, Anna Soule, a lineal descendent of George Soule, who came over from England in the Mayflower in 1620. Their second son, Ashley Mott, was named for his father's mother's grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Ashley of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

SIXTH IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM

THE REV. JONATHAN ASHLEY OF DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, born 11 November, 1712, at Westfield, Massachusetts, died 28 August, 1780, at Deerfield. He married 1736, Dorothy, daughter of Rev. William Williams, born 20 June, 1713, in Hatfield, Massachusetts, died 20 September, 1808. Rev. Jonathan Ashley graduated from Yale College in 1730, was ordained second pastor of the church in Deerfield, 8 November, 1732. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. William Williams whose daughter Dorothy, he afterward married. Rev. Jonathan Ashley remained steadfast in his loyalty to the British Government, and prayed publicly for the King of England for forty years. On 22 July, 1774, following the ban placed upon tea, Parson Ashley went to Hatfield, bought a pound of the outlawed tea, and proceeded to give a "tea-party". In December following he refused to read from his pulpit a proclamation of thanksgiving issued by the Colonial Government, which was, however, read for him by his son, Esquire Ashley. He also refused to observe a day of fasting ordered by the Colonial Government. In 1774, that portion of his flock which disapproved of this loyalty to England, voted to refuse him both salary and firewood. This action was, however, overruled by the more influential members of his church, most of whom were, like their pastor, in sympathy with the Royal prerogative at the outbreak of the Revolution, though later becoming reconciled to the new order.

English Line

Alfred the Great, King of England, was born at Wantage, Berkshire, 849, and died 28 October, 901. His grandfather, Egbert the Great (775-836), was the first King of all England and founder of the English Monarchy (827 A. D.). Ethelwulf, Alfred's father, son of Egbert, was the second English king, reigning twenty-two years (836-858). He was succeeded by his four sons, successively, Ethelbald, who reigned two years (858-860); Ethelbert (860-866); Ethelred I. (866-871); Alfred, the fourth and last son of King Ethelwulf by his wife, Queen Osburge, succeeded his brother, Ethelred I., on the death of the latter from wounds at the battle of Merton 22d May, 871. At the age of five years Alfred was taken to Rome by his father, remaining one year. There he was anointed and crowned by Pope Leo IV. He established a uniform code of laws, which are still in use; divided the day into hours by means of notched candles; completely reorganized the military; founded the English navy; divided England into shires; built fifty fortresses; rebuilt the city of London; founded the University of Oxford; created English literature. A happy combination of acquired sweetness of character and native energy, for his qualities of soldier, administrator and scholar he has been styled the Charlemagne of his people. He married, 869, Princess Ethelbith, died, 904, daughter of Ethelan the Great of Mercia. His eldest son, Edmund, died young, and his third son, inheriting Alfred's passion for letters, lived a retired life. His second son succeeded him as;

EDWARD I., the Elder, KING OF ENGLAND, born 870, and died at Farndon, Northamptonshire, 925. In 898 he was given the title of King by Alfred, his father. Upon the death of Alfred, in 901, Edward was chosen his successor by the Witan. His heroic sister Athelfled, widow of the Earl of Mercia, was of great assistance in his military conquests, and left vast estates, which Edward annexed to the kingdom, including the districts of London and Oxford, besides Mercia. He was three times married, and had fifteen children. Three of his sons became Kings of England. Five of his eight daughters married Kings; Beatrix married (917) Gorm III., King of Denmark; Ethilda married (926) Hugh the Great of Burgundy; Edgiva married (928) Louis the Blind, King of Burgundy. Three of his daughters became Abbesses of Convents. Edwige married (919) Charles the Simple, King of France; Edith married (930) Otho, future Emperor of Germany. He was almost uniformly victorious. Edward founded the University of Cambridge, subdued the Scots and the Welsh, making all the other kings and princes in the island his vassals. He was succeeded by his sons Athelstan (925-941), Edmund (941-946), and Edred (946-955), successively. His twelfth child and fourth son, by his third wife, Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigelline, was;

EDMUND I., KING OF ENGLAND, born 922, died by the hand of an assassin, Lord Liofa, an outlaw, at a banquet in Gloucestershire, 26 May, 946. He was crowned 27 October, 941, and proved a virtuous and successful Monarch. In 943 he forced the King of Northumbria to submit to baptism. A zealous patron of the clergy, he made Dunstan Abbe of Glastonbury. He married 1st, Elgiva; 2nd, Elfleda; by each of whom he had one child. He was succeeded, 1st, by his son Edwy (955-959), 2d, by his son;

EDGAR, the Peaceful, KING OF ENGLAND, born 944, became King 959, died 975, crowned at Bath in 972, attended by eight tributary kings. Dunstan, his chief adviser, he promoted to be Archbishop of Canterbury. He favored the

church, and founded about fifty Benedictine Monasteries. His reign was entirely peaceful, though he was always prepared for war. Each year he sailed around the island with an immense fleet, to intimidate the Welsh, Scots and Danes. He married 1st, Elflida by whom he had a daughter, Edgitha, who became an Abbess, and one son, Edward; 2d, Elfrida by whom he had one son. Edgar was succeeded 1st, by his son by Elflida, his first wife, Edward the Martyr, born 960, crowned 975, assassinated 18th March, 978; 2d, by his son by his second wife, Elfrida;

ETHELRED II., the Unready, KING OF ENGLAND, born 965, died 1016. He succeeded his half brother, Edward, at the age of ten years, in 975. Dunstan continued to be chief adviser until his death, 991. Ethelred was twice married, and had twelve children, 1st (988) Elflida; 2nd (1001) Emma, (born 984, died 1052), daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy (born 933, died 996), by his wife Gonnora, daughter of Herbastus, a Danish noble. Disastrous wars with the Danish and Norwegian invaders, Sweyn and Olaf, followed. Ethelred fled into Normandy (1013,) returning (1014) with his brave son Edmund, the eldest of his twelve children who succeeded as;

EDMUND II., Ironsides, KING OF ENGLAND, born 989, assassinated 1016, after a reign of only seven months. On the death of his father, Ethelred II., Canute was proclaimed king by the Danes, but the citizens of London declared for Edmund. He married the Danish Princess, Algitha Eadguth. Betrayed by Eadric, he lost the battle of Ashington, in Essex, and made a treaty ceding to Canute the northern part of his kingdom. He was succeeded by his brother, Edward the Confessor, (ninth child and fifth son of Ethelred II.,) who died childless. The two little children of King Edmund were sent to the Court of Stephen, King of Hungary, for protection from the Danes. The surviving one of these two Princes, Edward, (Prince Edmund having died young, in Hungary) was chosen by Edward the Confessor, his uncle, with the concurrence of the Witan, to be his successor as King. Accordingly;

PRINCE EDWARD the Exile, OF ENGLAND, born 1015, died 1057, son of King Edmund II., Ironsides, and nearest kin of King Edward the Confessor, returned to England in 1057, dying at the age of forty-one, almost immediately after his arriving. He left three children by his wife, the Princess Agatha, daughter of Emperor Henry II., of Germany, viz.: Margaret and Christina, and one son, Prince Edgar Atheling, rightful heir to the English throne. During the wars which followed, the widowed Princess with her three children sought refuge, in 1068, at the Court of Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

Upon the death of Harold in 1066, at the battle of Hastings, Edgar Atheling, Prince Royal of England, was proclaimed King of England. He never ascended the throne, but went immediately to the camp of the victorious William, Duke of Normandy, and offered allegiance to him. The Prince died in retirement, in 1120, the last of his race. Christina, the second child, became the Abbess of Ramsay, and died a nun. The youngest was;

PRINCESS (SAINT) MARGARET OF ENGLAND, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, granddaughter of King Edmund II., Ironsides, and grandniece of King Edward the Confessor, born in Hungary 1045, died at Edinburgh, 16th November, 1093, married 1070, to Malcolm III., King of Scotland, (born 1034, died 1093). She became the mother of two princes, both of whom with their father, King Malcolm III., were killed in the siege of Alnwick, 13th November, 1093. Queen Margaret died immediately on hearing the fatal news. She was canonized a Saint by Pope Innocent IV. in 1250. Her biographer Turgot (also her chaplain and confessor) tells how lovingly and earnestly she labored to civilize the people and to Christianize her husband. She introduced many new industries among the women, including fine needlework, lacemaking and the illuminating

of books and manuscripts. She gave great care and personal attention to the education of her children and set a noble example. The Bodleian Library at Oxford contains a copy of the Gospels which was hers. Under her influence court manners became more refined and chaste, and the retinue of the King began to show something of royal magnificence. The King, entirely captivated by her beauty and piety, caused her missals and books of devotion to be richly bound and ornamented with gold and jewels. Although unable to read Latin, he was accustomed to kiss them in token of reverence. Queen Margaret succeeded, notwithstanding great opposition on the part of many of the clergy, in elevating and improving the liturgy and music of the church of Scotland, and finally in introducing the Roman liturgy. The Roman Catholic Church honors her as a saint on the 10th of June each year. Her daughter ;

PRINCESS MATILDA OF SCOTLAND, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, born 1080, died at Westminster, 1st May, 1118. She was the daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and was the first wife of **HENRY I., King of England**, (born 1068, died 1st December, 1135), the youngest son of **WILLIAM I., the Conqueror, King of England and Duke of Normandy**, styled "Dominus Anglorum." She was baptized Eadgyth, (Edith,) but was always known as Matilda, or Maud. After the death of her parents (1093) Matilda was sheltered in Scotland by her uncle, the Prince Royal, Edgar Atheling, of England. On 11th November, 1100, she was married to King Henry I., in Westminster Abbey, by Anselm. Their only son, William, born 1103, was drowned at sea on the Casquel Rocks, together with his bride, Isabelle, daughter of Fulke IV., Count of Anjou, on his passage from Normandy to England (25th November, 1120). The King, who was never known to smile thereafter, proclaimed his daughter Matilda his successor, and twice required the barons to swear fealty to her. The Queen, Matilda, founded the first Priory of St. Augustine in England in 1108. Pious and learned, she had great influence on the life and morals of her time. She was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her daughter ;

EMPRESS MAUD (or Matilda) OF GERMANY, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, styled "Matildis Imperatrix Henrici Regis filia et Anglorum Domina", was born at London, 1102; died at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, 10th September, 1167. Daughter of Henry I., King of England, and his wife Matilda of Scotland, she married the German Roman Emperor, Henry V., at Manz, 7th January, 1114, who was crowned at Rome in 1111. Born Princess Royal of England, Matilda became Empress of Germany, at the age of twelve years, through marriage with the German Emperor. She is always referred to in History as "the Empress Maud", prior to her accession to the crown and throne of her father. When the Emperor died (1125) she returned to England (1126). She married, secondly, 3d April, 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet (born 1113, died 7th September, 1150), Count of Anjou, 1129, Duke of Normandy, 1144, son of the Count of Anjou. Their first child, Henry II., King of England, was born 5th March, 1133. She disputed the English throne with her cousin Stephen, and 30th September, 1139, she invaded England with an army, captured Stephen, February, 1141, and was proclaimed Queen of England and Normandy, 8th April, 1141. Stephen recovered the throne, and she returned to Normandy, 1148. Her son, ascended the throne, as ;

HENRY II., the first of the Plantagenets, styled "Rex Angliae, Dux Normaniae et Aquitaniae, etc.", born at Le Mans in 1133; crowned 19th December, 1154; married in 1151, Eleanor the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France, by whom he had eight children. She was the daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William V., Duke of Aquitane, and died 26th June, 1202, at Chinon, near Tours, in France, and was interred at Fontevraud, in Anjou. Henry II. was the grandson of Henry I. by the latter's daughter, Matilda, and

her second husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet. His mother, Matilda, made war upon the usurper, her cousin, Stephen, son of Adela, seventh child of William the Conqueror, and forced an agreement by which (Stephen's only son having died) her son Henry should succeed to his grandfather's throne, which he did upon Stephen's death, the following year. Henry inherited from his father Anjou, Touraine, Maine and Normandy; from his wife he acquired Poitou and Aquitaine. Through these and other possessions he was master of a large portion of France as well as of all England. His reign was marked by a desperate struggle between the state and the church for supremacy, ending in the death, by murder, of Thomas-à-Becket (1117-1170), formerly a favorite of the King, who had created him Archbishop of Canterbury. The King was ultimately successful in reducing the church to subordination in civil matters. Ireland was conquered by the English King, 1172, but most of the Irish tribes and chieftains continued to be more or less independent for centuries. (Chamber's Encyclopedia, Vol. V, p. 310). Henry II. resembled in character and intellect his grandfather, Henry I., and was, like him, a wise ruler and patron of literature and the arts, many splendid Gothic edifices being erected during his reign. The two elder princes having died, the King was succeeded, 1st, by his third son, Richard Coeur de Lion (born at Oxford, September, 1157, killed 6th April, 1199), one of the most admired heroes of all history. Together with Philip II., King of France, he led a crusade to the Holy Land, known as the Third Crusade (1190). After many battles with the renowned Saladin, Richard took the cities of Acre and Ascalon. His bravery was unparalleled. He exposed himself to every danger, and, in order to encourage his soldiers, labored in person with them in repairing the ruined walls of Ascalon. So great was the admiration of Saladin that when Richard the Lionheart became dangerously ill of fever, the generous Sultan sent fruits, and ice to cool them, and other things to aid the recovery of his noble foe. Essentially a hero in character, an able and daring leader, every event of his reign of nine years reads like a romance of fascinating interest, even his death from an arrow wound, received while besieging the castle of a rebellious subject baron at Chaluz, in France. Henry II. was succeeded, 2d, by his fifth son, John, brother of Richard I., Coeur de Lion. John, the youngest of the family of eight children, was always his father's favorite son, but, through the unwise indulgence of his mother, Eleanor, unfortunate traits of character were developed, which caused much trouble when he became sovereign, as;

JOHN, KING OF ENGLAND, SIGNER OF MAGNA CHARTA, (Runnymede, 5th June, 1215) styled "Joannes Rex Angliae et Dominus Hiberniae, etc.," and surnamed Lackland, born at Oxford, 24th December, 1166; crowned 27th May, 1199. King John married 1st, Isabel, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Gloucester, from whom he was divorced, upon the ground of consanguinity; and secondly, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, by whom (who married secondly, Hugh, Lord of Lusignan and Valence, in Poitou and dying, 1246, was buried at Fontevraud) he had Henry his successor the eldest of a family of six children. John had already received from his brother, Richard I., during the lifetime of the latter, earldoms amounting to one-third of the kingdom, and was nominated successor to the throne by the King upon his deathbed. Arthur, son of John's deceased elder brother Geoffrey, was lineally heir to the crown, but as yet the law of primogeniture was not fully established. Arthur's claims were upheld by the King of France. In the contest, John lost Normandy, Touraine, Maine and Anjou, and Arthur died a prisoner, in the Castle of Rouen. The ancient struggle with the barons continued, and finally the latter drew up a petition, which John rejected, and war was declared. The army of the barons met the King at Runnymede, twenty-nine

miles southwest of London, where, with magnificent ceremonies and great display of royal dignity, the *Great Charter*, the foundation of all English government, was signed "Per manum nostrum in prato quod vocatur Runnimede". King John died at Newark Castle, Nottingham, 19th October, 1216, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. He was succeeded by his eldest son, only nine years of age, under the protectorship of the wise statesman, the Earl of Pembroke, as :

HENRY, III., KING OF ENGLAND, styled in the latter part of his reign "Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ," (leaving out "Dux Normaniæ", which province had been lost during the preceding reign), born at Winchester, 10th October, 1206; crowned 28th, October, 1216, at the age of ten years; married 14th January, 1236, Eleanor, second daughter and co-heiress of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, by whom (who, after the King's decease, took the veil at Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, and died a nun there, *en odeur de Sainteté*, 24th June, 1291) he had Edward, his successor. A war with France cost him Poitou, and, but for the generosity of the French King, Louis IX., commonly called St. Louis, might have been even more disastrous. Under the guidance of the wise Earl of Pembroke, he ratified Magna Charta, 1216. The ancient struggle between the barons and the king, the former headed by his brother-in-law, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, culminated in the battle of Lewes, 14th May, 1264, in which the King was taken prisoner, together with his son Edward. Leicester, being virtually King, summoned a Parliament, in which, for the first time in English history, boroughs were represented. Within a year the King's talented son, Prince Edward, who had escaped from captivity, led an overwhelming army against Leicester, who was defeated and slain at Evesham, 4th August, 1265. This reign marks the counterpoise of the two forces, the king and the barons, which developed into the British Parliament. Statute law dates from this reign, the "Provisions of Merton", enacted in the twentieth year of the reign of Henry III., being the first law recorded on the English statute-book. King Henry III., died at Bury St. Edmunds, 16th November, 1272, after a reign of fifty-six years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by the eldest of his ten children, who ascended the throne as :

EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND, styled the same as Henry III., born at Westminster, 17th June, 1239; crowned 19th August, 1274; married, 1254, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, by whom (who died 28th November, 1290, and was buried in Westminster Abbey) he had Edward, created *Prince of Wales* soon after his birth, the first to bear that title, which has since been given to each heir-apparent to the English throne. As Prince Edward, in 1270, he went with Louis IX., King of France, on a crusade to Jerusalem. He defeated the Welsh under Prince Llewellyn at Llanfair, 11th September, 1282, and incorporated Wales with England. In 1296 he entered Scotland and conquered the country, bringing home the celebrated stone from the Cathedral of Scone, upon which the Kings of Scotland were crowned, and which is now in Westminster Abbey. Later, in 1298, on 22d July, he defeated William Wallace, and finally, Stirling, the last castle in Scotland, was forced to yield to the English King. William Wallace, the Scottish hero, was hanged as a traitor at Smithfield, London, 23d August, 1305, and Robert Bruce became the champion of Scottish independence, being crowned at Scone, 27th March, 1306. Edward at once set out with an army to chastise Bruce, but worn out with his many cares, he died upon reaching the seat of conflict. Valor, prudence, inexhaustible energy and pertinacity mark this king as one of the greatest rulers of all time. Both Hale and Blackstone credit him with settling entirely and for all time, the "very scheme and model of the administration of

'common justice between man and man'. The vital principal that the privilege of levying taxes resides in Parliament was first and for all time established by this enlightened, liberal and sagacious monarch. Edward I. was one of the ablest and most successful monarchs that ever reigned. Politic and warlike, he was very popular on account of his majestic personal appearance, his great military successes and the reforms in government which he instituted. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign, he solemnly, though with great reluctance, confirmed Magna Charta. For his abilities as a lawgiver he has been styled the English Justinian. King Edward I. died at Burgh on-the-Sands, near Carlisle, 7th July, 1307, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by the Prince of Wales, who was the ninth child and the fourth son by his wife Eleanor, the three elder sons having died young, and who ascended the throne as ;

EDWARD II., KING OF ENGLAND, styled the same as Henry III., surnamed of *Carnarvon*; born there 25th April, 1284; crowned 23d February, 1307-8; married 28th January, 1307-8, Isabella, daughter of Philip IV., the Fair, King of France, and by her (who died 22d August, 1358), had Edward, Prince of Wales. The King, disregarding the dying admonition of his father, Edward I., withdrew his armies from Scotland, and at the disastrous battle of Bannockburn, 24th June, 1314, was defeated by Robert Bruce with great slaughter, and Scotland was lost to England as a subject country for all time, having ever since been on equal terms with England. King Edward II., who was deposed by Parliament 7th January, 1327, was murdered at Berkeley Castle, 21st September following, and was buried at Gloucester. He was succeeded by his son, the Prince of Wales, the eldest of four children, as ;

EDWARD III., KING OF ENGLAND, styled the same as Henry III., until the thirteenth year of his reign, when he assumed the following style; "Dei Gratiâ, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ"; born at Windsor, 13th November, 1312; proclaimed King 25th January, 1327, and on the 1st February, 1328, ascended the throne at the age of fifteen years; married 24th January, 1329, Philippa, daughter of William III., Count of Holland and Hainault, by whom (who died 15th August, 1369, and was buried in Westminster Abbey) he had John of Gaunt. Through right of his mother, Isabella, sister of the French King, Charles IV., who died without a son, Edward laid claim to the crown of France, and contested his right with Philip of Valois, (Philip VI.). Edward declared war against Philip VI. in 1337, and in 1346, accompanied by his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, then only sixteen years of age, known as the Black Prince, on account of the color of his armor, he personally invaded France, marched with a large army to the very gates of Paris, won the battle of Crécy, in which the Black Prince showed the courage and prowess of a veteran, slaying with his own hand the King of Bohemia, an ally of the French. By his wife, Philippa, Edward had seven sons and five daughters, several of whom died young. He was succeeded by his grandson, Richard, son of the Black Prince, who was the heir to the throne, the latter dying 8th June, 1376, in his forty-sixth year, during the lifetime of his father, Edward III. The reign of Edward III. marked greater progress in the development of good laws than all the preceding reigns. Trial by jury became universal, and justices of the peace first appeared. Henceforth legal proceedings were carried on in English instead of French, as heretofore. In the person of the Black Prince, whose dazzling valor sheds a deathless lustre upon this reign, was witnessed the culmination of chivalry. He was the first English Prince to use the three feathers as a crest and the motto "Ich Dien". The fine arts, especially architecture and poetry, also attained a grand development. Chaucer, Gower, Wicliffe, the reformer, and several eminent chroniclers, flourished at this time. The celebrated military ORDER OF THE GARTER was founded by Edward III. in

1350, consisting originally of twenty-five knights, His Majesty, the King, making the twenty-sixth. The English authority, John Seldon, statesman and political writer, says: "The Order of the Garter exceeds in majesty, honour and fame all chivalrous orders of the world". King Edward III. died at Shene (now Richmond), in Surrey, 21st June, 1377, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

His son ;

JOHN OF GAUNT, K. G., DUKE OF LANCASTER, DUKE OF AQUETAINE and EARL OF RICHMOND, KING OF CASTILE AND LEON, fourth son of Edward III., King of England, and brother of the famous Black Prince, born 24th June, 1340, in the city of Ghent, Belgium, from which fact he was surnamed "of Gaunt"; married first, in 1359, the Lady Blanche Plantagenet, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, by whom (who died 1369) he had Henry, who succeeded to the crown of England as Henry IV.; Philippa, Queen of Portugal; and Elizabeth, Duchess of Exeter. He took part in the French expedition which culminated in the glorious victory of Poitiers (19th September, 1356) under the brilliant generalship of the Black Prince. John was a brave knight, but never a competent general. On the death of the King, (21st June, 1377), the Black Prince having previously died (8th June, 1376), the supreme power passed into the hands of John of Gaunt, but he never was formally made King of England. His most powerful opponent, William of Wykeham, was disgraced. A struggle with the clerical party ensued, in which Lancaster was drawn into an alliance with the reformers, especially Wyckliffe, whom he defended before a convocation at St. Paul's, 19th February, 1377. In 1392-94 he was successful in negotiating a series of treaties with France. John of Gaunt died at his splendid palace, the Savoy, in London, one of the grandest of all the royal castles and his favorite residence, 3d February, 1399. He was the son of a King, (Edward III.), the father of a King (Henry IV.), the uncle of a King (Richard II., son of the Black Prince), the grandfather of King Henry V., the great-grandfather of King Henry VI., and the great-great-grandfather of Henry VII., King of England, the founder of the Tudor dynasty. His daughter ;

PHILIPPA, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, was the second child of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, a granddaughter of Edward III., King of England, a sister of Henry IV., King of England, and mother of Edward I., King of Portugal. She was also a half-sister of Catherine, Queen of Castile, the wife of Henry II., King of Castile. Philippa was born in the Savoy Palace, London, 1366, died at Lisbon, June 9th, 1414, and was buried in a monastery founded by her at Batalha. She was married at Oporto, 2d February 1387, to John I., the Great, King of Portugal, (born 22d April, 1357, died in his palace, Lisbon, 14th August, 1433). On his marriage to Philippa, John was created a Knight of the Garter, being the first foreign monarch to receive that distinction. Philippa was a heroic queen and the devoted mother of eight children, two of whom died young. She taught her sons to sacrifice all for their country, and history shows how well her precepts were heeded. The records of her five sons and their achievements fill volumes of history. Prince Henry the Navigator, (born 13th March, 1394, died 13th November, 1463), was one of the greatest of all explorers, a commanding figure in the development of his times. Prince Peter, Regent of Portugal, 1439, was called by the people "a man almost divine". Prince Ferdinand undertook in 1437 the fatal expedition to Tangiers and died 1443, in chains in an African prison at Fez, after six years of voluntary confinement, when at any time freedom might have been purchased by the sacrifice of Ceuta, an important seaport, deemed the key to Africa. The noble conduct of Dom Ferdinand during this long and cruel imprisonment, borne with heroic patience and exemplary piety, won

for him the title of "The Constant Prince". Dom John, for many years Holy Constable of Portugal, was born 1400 and died 1442. The only daughter of Philippa and King John, the Infanta Isabella, born 1395, died, 17th December, 1472, married, 1429, Philippe III., Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands. During this reign of fifty years, Portugal became, through her extensive commerce and great naval development, the richest and most powerful nation of all Europe.

(See Stephens' *History of Portugal*, London, 1895. Vertot's *Revolutions de Portugal*, Paris, 1678. *Historia de Portugal*, by Alex. Herculano. *Historia de Portugal*, by Rebello da Silva, 5 vols., 1860).

The second son and third child of King John and Queen Philippa, was ;

EDWARD I. KING OF PORTUGAL, K. G., named for his English mother's brother, ~~Henry~~ Henry IV., King of England, and his great-grandfather, Edward III., King of England, was born at Viseu, 30th October, 1391, and died at Tomar, 9th September, 1438. He ascended the throne of his ancestors upon the death of his father, King John, 15th August, 1433. As Prince Edward, at the age of twenty-three, (1414), he distinguished himself at the taking of Ceuta in Africa, an expedition in which all five brothers took part, the two youngest princes being but thirteen and fifteen years of age, respectively. Their mother, Philippa, had taken great interest in the expedition, but was stricken with the Plague, called the "Black Death", just as they were about to sail. She sent her blessing from her death bed. Edward married, 1428, Leonore (died, 1445), daughter of Fernando I., King of Aragon and Sicily. One of his daughters Eleonore (born 1434), married, 1452, Frederick IV., Emperor of Germany; another daughter, Jeanne (born 1438), married 1455, Henry II., King of Castile. King Edward was a man of unusually pure life, a model prince, possessed of strong intellect, and famed for sound judgment and justice in all his dealings. He was a philosopher and author of several valuable works, his literary style being characterized by dignity and elegance. His "Reflections" dedicated to his wife, the Queen, and a treatise on "Horsemanship", a science in which he had no superior, have both been extensively translated. The manuscripts of these two works are still preserved among the most precious in the "Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris". He was an enthusiastic patron of learning, science, painting and architecture. The King's brother, Dom Pedro, was a poet of recognized talent. This reign saw the continuance of the great literary development of the previous reign, and the creation of a national literature which made the name of Portugal renowned throughout Europe. A century later, Camoens, Portugal's great Epic poet, (1424-1479) celebrated in verse this heroic period. The explorations and discoveries of the King's brother, Prince Henry the Navigator, continued, constantly adding new territory and colonial possessions to Portugal's wealth. Prince Henry's life ambition was to find a direct route to India by circumnavigating Africa, the coast of which was then wholly unknown, the indentation made by the gulf of Guinea then being supposed to mark the southern extremity of that continent. Year after year, he dispatched fleets of two and three vessels at a time, which often made important discoveries but never succeeded in doubling the great cape. Among the islands discovered were the Canaries and the Azores (1431) the latter remaining to this day Portuguese possessions. Through his pious desire to Christianize the African savages, Prince Henry became, unwittingly, the founder of the African slave trade, when, in 1444, his fleet of eight vessels brought home 200 captive natives, who were set to work on the domains of the Order of Christ, in Algarves, of which order Prince Henry was Grand Master. Cape Verde, Madeira, Guinea, the rivers Senegal and Gambia were his discoveries, and he opened the way for future and greater successes. Prince Henry was never married, choosing to

devote his entire life to the most rigorous labor, even refusing the most pressing invitations from the Pope and foreign monarchs, who greatly desired him to visit their courts, and vied with each other in honoring him. King Edward's life was shortened by grief for the military disaster of his favorite brother, the brave but rash Dom Ferdinand, who, entirely against the judgment of King Edward, the Pope, and all the wiser heads of Portugal, had set out to conquer and Christianize Africa. The King died 1438, and was succeeded by his eldest son, then six years of age (born 1432, died 1481), Alphonso V., King of Portugal and Castile. By his will King Edward left the regency to his wife Leonore, but the people, through a great Cortes at Torreshorras, composed of all the Grandees, set aside the will and appointed Dom Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, brother of the late King Edward, "Defender", with all power to govern, and Queen Leonore guardian of the person of the little King. Alfonso married, 1475, his niece, Joanna, elder daughter of Henry IV., King of Castile by his wife Joanna, sister of Alfonso, and sixth child of King Edward I., and claimed the Kingdom of Castile in her name, upon the death of the King. But the Castilians chose Isabella, 1451-1504, sister of Henry IV. of Castile, whose marriage, in 1469, to Ferdinand II., the Catholic, King of Aragon, united Castile and Aragon and resulted in United Spain, which has since continued under a single monarch. As the friends and patrons of Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand and Isabella are immortal. The child of Edward I., King of Portugal, was :

PRINCE JEAN MANUEL, DUKE OF VILLENA, LORD OF BELLOMONT, DUKE OF PENAFIEL, born 11th January, 1435, died 3d May, 1490. Having the same father he was half-brother of Alphonso V., King of Portugal and Castile, the latter born 1432, died 1481. His mother, Jeanne Manuel, was a Spanish Princess, descendant of Prince Juan Manuel, (born 3d May, 1282, died 1348, Regent of Spain, 1312-1320,) by his wife Bianca, whom he married 1329, daughter of Fernando II., Prince de la Cerda, born 1254, died August, 1275, by his wife Blanche of France, born 1252, died 1320, daughter of Louis IX., the Saint, King of France, born 1215, died 1270. St. Louis died while on a Crusade to the Holy Land. Fernando II., Prince de la Cerda, was a grandson of Alfonso X., the Wise, born 1221, died 1284, King of Castile and Leon, 1252, Emperor of Germany, 1257, by his wife Yolande, (born 1237, died 1300, daughter of Jayme I., King of Aragon), whom he married in 1246. Alfonso X., was himself the eldest son of Ferdinand III., the Saint, born 1199, died 1252, King of Castile and Leon, 1217, by his wife, Beatrice of Hohenstaufen, died 1234, daughter of Philip, German-Roman Emperor, (H. R. E.), born 1176, assassinated 1208. Jean Manuel, Prince of Portugal, Marquis of Villena, Lord of Bellomont, Duke of Penafiel, as aforesaid, married, 1458 Aldonce de Figueora, born 1440, died 1487, daughter of Cordova, Count de Figueora de la Vega. They had a son, Don Jean Manuel de la Cerda, Lord of Bellomont and Campos and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece; and a daughter :

PRINCESS MARIE MANUEL DE LA CERDA, born 1468, died 1500, Spanish Princess through her mother, and granddaughter of Edward I., King of Portugal through her father. She was, therefore, a great-great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Edward III., King of England, through her English great-grandmother, Philippa. She married, 1488, Baudouin of Burgundy, born 1445, died 1508, son of Philippe III., surnamed the Good, Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands, also called the Magnificent, the most powerful monarch of his time and Founder and first Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The members of this Order, founded by Philippe III., to celebrate his marriage with the Infanta Isabella, daughter of John III., the Great, King of Portugal by his English wife

Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, enjoyed great distinction, taking precedence over all save kings, virtually holding the rank of "Princes of the Blood Royal". Baudouin was the half-brother of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, born 13th February, 1433, killed at the Siege of Nancy, 27th March, 1477, son of Philippe III., Duke of Burgundy by his third wife the Infanta Isabella, born 1395, died 1472. Charles the Bold was the last of the Dukes of Burgundy and second Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece, founded by his father. Charles died leaving one only child, Marie, Duchess of Burgundy, born 13th February, 1457, died 27th March, 1482, by his second wife, Isabella of Bourbon, died 25th September, 1465. Marie, being the sole heiress of her father, she became the wealthiest and most eagerly sought after alliance of all Europe. She married, 1477, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, afterwards, 1493-1519, German-Roman Emperor (H. R. E.), a part of her vast possessions then reverting to the Crown of France, and a part being taken over by Austria, the latter including the Grand Mastership of the Order of the Golden Fleece. This supreme distinction was held by Marie's husband, the Emperor Maximilian I., and has passed through successive Austrian Emperors to its present holder, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The mother of Baudouin, son of Philip III., Duke of Burgundy, was the Lady Catherine de Tiesferies, daughter of Martin, Count de Tiesferies by his wife, the Lady Richarde de la Blanche. Baudouin of Burgundy was Baron de Bagnuolo, Lord of Falais, Lord of Bredam, Lord of Sommerdick and Lord of Manilly, Governor of Lille, Envoy to Spain, Knight of the Golden Fleece. In 1488, Baudouin was Ambassador to Spain; in 1477, he fought with his brother Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in the disastrous siege of Nancy, where Charles lost his life and Baudouin was taken prisoner, afterwards being ransomed. Again in 1490, a ransom of £12,000 (\$60,000) was paid for him. His daughter;

LADY MAGDELAINE OF BURGUNDY, LADY OF FALAISE, was born 1489, died 1511. She was the granddaughter of Philippe III., the Magnificent, Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands, and cousin of Marie, Duchess of Burgundy, Empress of Austria, wife of the Emperor Maximilian I., of the Holy Roman Empire, 1493-1519, born 1459. She married, 1509, Philippe de Lannoy, Lord of Molembais, of Solre-le-Chateau, of Colroy and Lord of Turcoing in Flanders, born 1489, died 12th September, 1543. In 1531, he was created a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, his official number being CLXXXIII., and, in 1535, a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Golden Cross by the Emperor Charles V., of Germany and the Holy Roman Empire, 1519-1556, to whom he was Councillor and Lord High Chamberlain. Philippe's grandfather was Baudouin de Lannoy, surnamed "le Bégue", Lord of Molembais and Governor of Lille, who, in 1429, was one of the twenty Founder Knights at the institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece, his official number being XIX. He died 1474. The son of this nobleman, by his wife, Adrienne de Berlaymont, Lady of Solre-le-Chateau (died 29th April, 1439), daughter of Jacques de Berlaymont, Lord of Solre-le-Chateau, by his wife, Catherine de Robersart, was Baudouin de Lannoy, Lord of Molembais and of Solre-le-Chateau, born 1438, died 7th May, 1501. He was a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, No. LXXXIX., Lord High Chamberlain and Grand Master of the Palace, 1477-1501, to Maximilian I., Emperor of Austria and of the Holy Roman Empire. He served with the Duke of Burgundy at the Siege of Beauvais in 1472, and was the Governor of Zutphen. He married Michelle d'Esne, Lady of Colroy (died 22d April, 1511), daughter of Amé, Lord of Esne d'Haullien by his wife Habilan de Manilla, and was knighted by Maximilian I. This Baudouin de Lannoy, as aforesaid, was the father of Philippe de Lannoy, Lord of Molembais, &c., who married Lady Magdelaine of Burgundy as aforesaid, and their son;

JEAN DE LANNOY, LORD OF MOLEMBAIS, OF SOLRE-LE CHATEAU AND OF COLROY, born 1511, died 25th May, 1560. He was created Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1546, No. CCVIII., Lord High Chamberlain to Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and of the Holy Roman Empire, 1519-1556, Governor of Hainault and Captain-General of Flanders in 1559. Jean married in 1534, Jeanne de Ligne, Lady of Barbançon, daughter of Louis de Ligne, Lord of Barbançon, by his wife, Marie de Berghes, Heiress. Their only son;

GYSBERT THE HUGUENOT, born 1535, at Tourcoing in Flanders, was baptised in the Roman Catholic Church, but became a Protestant after the Siege of Tourcoing by the Huguenots, commonly so-called in derision after 1560, the word Huguenot signifying Confederate. Gysbert married, in 1558, the Protestant Heiress, Lady Marguerite de Ligne, and removed to Tournai in Hainault, where the public records show that he and his son Jean were residing in 1599. Gysbert's sister, Marie, married Jean de Glymes, Marquis de Berghes, Count of Valhain and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, a nobleman of Brabant. He was created Marquis de Berghes, 23d May, 1533, by Charles V., German-Roman Emperor (H.R.E.) - Gysbert's marriage with the Protestant Heiress and subsequent complete alliance with the Huguenots caused a serious family feud, he being the first Protestant in any branch of his family, and he was disinherited by his father. The estates passed at the death of the latter, to his sister Marie, in 1560, and upon her death, 22d May, 1567, without issue, to her aunt Marie, who, in turn, left them to another niece. Gysbert used the coat-armor of Barbançon, inherited from his mother, and the Lannoy armes of his paternal ancestors. His son;

JEAN DE LANNOY, was born 1570 at Tourcoing in Flanders, and died in Leiden 1604. He married in the Walloon Church, Tournai, 13th January, 1596, the Protestant Heiress, Marie le Mahieu, born 1578, died 1650, of a distinguished Brabant family. After the death of her first husband, Jean de Lannoy in 1604, by whom she had three children, two sons and a daughter, Marie married in 1605, her second husband, Jean Pesyn of Tournai. There were no children by this second marriage. In the History of the Town of Leiden, by Frans van Mieris, in Part I., page 323, is a most interesting account, illustrated by a map of the locality, of a home for the Congregation of the French Church, erected on the Pieters Kernhoff, by Jean Pesyn and his wife Marie de Lannoy who died 1650. Also in the Leidsche Lakenhall, a museum in Leiden, are still preserved two oil portraits of Jean Pesyn, two of his wife, Marie de Lannoy and one of her daughter by Jean de Lannoy. Marie established before 1609 a hospice, composed of twelve houses, for the persecuted Huguenots. John Robinson, the famous pastor, there took refuge with his flock in 1611, remaining until his death in 1625. The will of Marie de Lannoy concerning this foundation is now preserved in the public archives of Leiden. Arms; Gules, a chevron or, accompanied in chief of two besants, argent and in pointe of a quintefenille or. Their children were two sons, (1), Isaie de Lannoy, baptized in the Protestant Church of Tournai, Hanau (Belgium), 26th March, 1599, who removed to Leiden, Holland, and was, as shown by the ancient town records still in existence, residing there 26th September, 1602; (2nd), a younger son, destined to found in America a branch of the noble House of Lannoy;

PHILIPPE DE LANNOY, born in Leiden 1602, and baptized 6th December, 1603, in the famous Walloon Church. Those present at the ceremony were his parents, Jean and Marie de Lannoy, Antoinette de Lannoy and Marguerite de Lannoy. Philippe de Lannoy left Leiden to join the ship Fortune, the first vessel to follow the Mayflower. It sailed from London, bringing the patent of government from the King, James I., of England.

Among the passengers were the youth of nineteen years, Philippe de Lannoy, John Pierce and his thirty-five colonists, including John Winslow, Robert Cushman, Thomas Prince (afterwards Governor), Jonathan Brewster and John Adams. They landed at Plymouth, Mass., 11th November, 1621. Philippe married 19th December, 1634, at Duxborough (now called Duxbury), Mass., Hester Duxborough (also spelled Dewsbury), whose family gave name to the town. His estate (See Winsor's History of Duxbury) was a little north or northwest of that of John Alden, on the north side of Mill Brook, consisting of forty acres, and extending to the sea on the east. Winsor says he was "a man of much nobilitie" and that he often served on the "Grand Inquest". (See Records Plymouth Colony, Vol I, p. 32 *et seq.*). He served on jury 2d May, 1637; he volunteered for the Pequot War, 7th June 1637, and fitted out fifty-six men at his own expense for service in that war; was granted forty acres in Duxbury, 2d October, 1637. He was one of the original proprietors of Middleborough, Mass. (See History of Middleborough, Mass., in Vol. 3, New England Historical and General Register). In 1645, he was one of the original grantees of Bridgewater, Mass. On 7th March, 1652, he purchased 800 acres in Dartmouth, which were formally transferred to him 29th November, 1652. He died in Bridgewater, 1681, leaving a valuable estate and a large collection of books. For full account, see "*The Genealogical History and Alliances of the American House of Delano 1621-1899*". Compiled by Major Joel Andrew Delano. Royal Octavo, 561 pp. His second son;

DR. THOMAS DE LANNOY, born at Duxbury, Mass., 21st March, 1642, died at same place 13th April, 1723. He was a physician, and, like all the other leading colonists of the day, frequently acted in other capacities. We find he was elected in 1676 surveyor of public highways, and in 1691 he was elected constable. He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. John and Priscilla (Molynes) Alden, born at Duxbury, 1643; died at same place 12th September, 1688. Hon. John Alden (1599-1687) came on the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth, 21st December, 1620, and was one of the signers of the famous Mayflower Compact, the first form of government ever drawn up by white men on this continent. He married in Plymouth, 1621, Priscilla (born 1602, died at Duxbury, 1687), daughter of William Molynes, also a Mayflower colonist and signer of the Mayflower Compact. John Alden was Representative for Duxbury to the General Court, 1641-1649; Member of the Council of War, 1653-1676. William Molynes was of aristocratic lineage, being a descendant of an ancient and noble French family, named Molyneux, sometimes shortened to Molynes. The son of Dr. Thomas de Lannoy and Mary Alden, his wife, was;

LIEUTENANT JONATHAN DE LANNOY, born at Duxbury, 1676, died at Duxbury, 6th January, 1765. He married, 12th January, 1699, Hannah, (born at Plymouth, 28th December, 1675, died 12th April, 1764), daughter of Thomas and Mary (Churchill) Doty. Thomas Doty was a son of Edward Doty, who was a Mayflower colonist and a signer of the Mayflower Compact. Lieutenant Jonathan was a man prominent in all the affairs of the colony. His daughter;

HANNAH DE LANNOY, (name anglicised to Delano), born at Duxbury, December 23d, 1711, died at Woolwich, Me., 25th September, 1768, married at Duxbury, 14th January, 1733, Captain Ezekiel Soule, born at Duxbury, 11th February, 1711, died at Woolwich, Me., 8th December, 1768, son of Captain Joshua Soule of Duxbury, (1681-1767), son of John Soule of Duxbury, 1632-1707, and his wife Esther de Lannoy (1638-1678), daughter of Philippe de Lannoy, of the ship Fortune. John Soule was a son of George Soule, a Mayflower colonist, and signer of the Mayflower Compact (1620). The son of Hannah de Lannoy and her husband, Captain Ezekiel Soule, was;

MAJOR WILLIAM SOULE, born at Duxbury, 1738, died at Alburgh, Grand Isle County, Vermont, 23d March, 1811. Like his father and grandfather he was a shipbuilder and owner of a fleet of vessels running between Maine, and other New England ports and the Carolinas, and making occasional voyages to England. His early life was spent at Woolwich, on the coast of Maine. He was a staunch Royalist and had a command as Major under General Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga, 17th October, 1777. He married at Duxbury, Anna Sewall of Bath, Me. She died at Alburgh, 27th March, 1825, aged 86 years. The tombstones of Major William Soule and his wife, Anna, are standing in a state of almost perfect preservation in the old cemetery at Alburgh, Vt., (1910), as are also those of all the Mott, Soule and Marvin families named in the two following generations. Their son;

CAPTAIN JOHN SOULE, born Spencertown, N. Y., 19th March, 1772, died Alburgh, 30th March, 1812. He was one of the seven sons of Major William Soule and his wife Anna Sewall. His brother, Lewis Soule, Representative, 1807-1820, in the Vermont State Legislature from Grand Isle County, was a distinguished jurist, and 1825-6 and 1831, was Chief Justice. He married 25th March, 1794, Sylvia Marvin, born 20th January, 1776, at Brookhaven, L. I., died 17th August, 1830, at Alburgh, daughter of Captain Benjamin Marvin (1737-1822), a distinguished Officer of the Old French War and the Revolutionary War, commissioned Captain of the 4th New York Line of Troops. He fought in the Battle of Saratoga at the head of his company on the Colonial side, commanding the brass artillery, and had charge of 10,000 stands of arms, which he took to Albany after the battle. He was taken prisoner by the British, 16th October, 1792. He was a Charter Member of the Burlington Lodge of Freemasons, the first organized in the State of Vermont, and was a member (1794-1798) of the State Legislature of Vermont. His daughter;

ANNA SOULE, born Caldwell Manor, 1st November, 1796, died Moira, N. Y., 25th June, 1852, married at Alburgh, 20th March, 1817, Captain Jacob Mott, of Caldwell Manor, born 12th March, 1788, died 18th November, 1849, son of Major Jacob Mott of Dutchess County, N. Y., a Royalist and British Army officer whose extensive estates, comprising the site of the present City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were confiscated 28th June, 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War. *See original Records of Deeds, City Hall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vol. IV, page 93.* Major Jacob Mott then removed to Canada, where he bought an estate known as Caldwell Manor and resided there until his death. When the final survey of the boundary between Canada and the States was made in 1800, this property fell just south of the line, and became a part of the State of Vermont. Major Jacob Mott lost his life by fire 29th July, 1826, when the old manor house was burned to the ground, having returned against the entreaties of his family, in a vain attempt to rescue some valuable papers from the flames. His bones were afterwards found, directly under the location of the room where the papers had been kept. This colonial landmark dated from 1744, when Louis XV., King of France, under date 1st November, granted lands to François Focault, a subject of France, and erected the same into a Seigniory. This grant was afterwards confirmed by the King of England under the name of Caldwell Manor. The town of Alburgh was organized in 1792, and named Allenburgh, for the local hero, Colonel Ethan Allen, and afterwards shortened to Alburgh. British authority was recognized from 1783 to 1796, when by treaty with the new Federal government the British troops were withdrawn, and the local town authorities were given full sway. The ancient house was twice rebuilt, first, in 1828 by a son of Major Jacob Mott and again in 1850 by his grandson. Of Capt. Jacob Mott's two sons, the elder, the Rev. John Soule Mott, born 13th Dec., 1817, died 28th July, 1888, was in holy orders; the younger son was;

HON. ASHLEY MOTT, born at Caldwell Manor, Alburgh, 4th July, 1822, died Poutlney, Vt., 12th March, 1878. He was a temperance, educational and political leader, a public-spirited citizen and philanthropist. During the Civil War (1860-1865) he served on important Commissions between the United States and Canada. He was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of the male line of Adam Mott (1) of Essex, England, who, as a youth of nineteen years, came to New Amsterdam, and married there, 28 July, 1647, Jane Hulet of Buckingham, Eng. (See Records of the Old Dutch Church.) In 1646, Adam Mott received a Royal Grant of Lands from the Dutch Government. (See New York Historical Documents, Vol. XIV., p. 66.) His will, of date 12 March, 1681-2, is now in the office of the Surrogate of New York. In 1655 Adam Mott was one of the founders of Hempstead, Long Island (then called Nassau). In Book A, the oldest town Records, he appears as one of the five "Select Men", chosen 17 March, 1657. On 24 Feb., 1663, he was appointed Deputy on behalf of the English Government to negotiate a treaty with the Dutch, which resulted in an agreement which he signed with Governor Petrus Stuyvesant. This document is still extant. He died shortly before 5 April, 1690, when his will was proved, leaving several thousand acres of land in and adjoining New Amsterdam, (New York) to his thirteen children. His fifth son, Joseph (2), was vestryman of St. George's Parish. Several deeds transferring land, and bearing his signature, "Joseph Mott, Gentleman", are extant, also his Will, of date 24 March, 1734-5 which was proved the following February. His eldest son, Joseph (3), born 1696, was vestryman of St. George's 1743 to 1759. He married, 2dly, 3 June, 1759, Catherine (van der Velt) Boerum, a widow, by whom he had three children, the second of whom was Major Jacob Mott (4), aforesaid, grandfather of Hon. Ashley Mott. Joseph Mott (3) received from King George II. extensive grants of land in Dutchess County, New York, known in public records and documents as "The Great Nine Partners", owing to his taking eight others into the grant. In 1759 he removed with his family to Dutchess Co. His will dated 1762 was proved 1765 and is of public record, as are also several deeds of transfer, all of which he signed "Joseph Mott, Gentleman, of Hempstead, Island of Nassau". Among the other lineal descendants of Adam Mott (1), aforesaid, are the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, Founder of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, known as the "Father of Modern Surgery;" the Right-Rev. Gershom Mott Williams (7) D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Marquette; and the Hon. Jordan L. Mott, Capitalist, Presidential Elector 1876 and 1888; and acting Mayor of New York 1879. Hon. Ashley Mott (7) married, at Essex, N. Y., 18 October, 1847, Rosetta Abigail Graves, born Elizabethtown, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1822, youngest child of Rev. James Graves, son of David Graves, born South Hampton, New Hampshire, 25 Oct., 1771, died 30 Dec., 1856, by his wife, Mary Gilman, married 25 April, 1794, born 24 April, 1776, died 3 August, 1869, daughter of Caleb Gilman by his wife Mary Wilson. Caleb Gilman was of the distinguished Gilman family which founded Gilmanton, N. H., and which has produced many eminent men including the Hon. James Taylor Gilman, Governor of New Hampshire for fourteen years, and Hon. Daniel Coit Gilman, first President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. By his wife, Rosetta Abigail Graves, Hon. Ashley Mott had a daughter;

† **MARY ELDORA MOTT**, born at Caldwell Manor, 20 June, 1859, married, 21 Feb., 1883, Harley Calvin Gage of Concord, N. H., born 25 Oct., 1851, eldest son of the Hon. Calvin Gage, born 17 Nov., 1811, died 31 Jan., 1889. Hon. Calvin Gage, was a son of Major Richard Gage, and lineal descendant of John Gage, second son of Lord John Gage and his wife, the Lady Penelope, who came over from Suffolk, Eng., in 1630, with John Winthrop, Jr., and was one of the twelve founders of Ipswich, Mass.

(For full account, see *Burke's British Peerage and Gage Family Histories.*)

† See p. 26.

(13)

Charlemagne, Emperor of the West,

was born 2d April, 742, and died at Aix-la-Chapelle, 28th January, 814. His birthplace is disputed between Liége in Belgium and the ancient Chateau of Saltzburg in Bavaria. He was the eldest of the three sons of Pepin le Bref, (born 714, died 2d June, 768), Duke of Neustria 741, united the monarchy, 746, King of France 752-768, by his wife Bertrade, (died 12th July, 783), daughter of Heribert, Count of Laon. Pepin was the second son of Charles Martel, (born 690, died 22d October, 741), Duke Majores Domus of the Monarchy of Austrasia, 714-718, by his wife Rotrude, (died 724). Charles Martel was the second son of Pepin, Count of Heristal (died 714), Majores Domus of Austrasia, 687, by his wife Alpaida, (married 688) sister of Dodon of Saxony. Pepin, Count of Heristal, was the eldest son of Anchises, (killed 685) Majores Domus of Austrasia, by his wife Begga (died 694), daughter of Pepin of Landen, and afterwards a nun at Namur. Anchises was the second son of St. Arnold, (died 640), Bishop of Metz, 610, Majores Domus of Austrasia, by his wife Doda, a Saxon Princess. St. Arnold was the younger brother of Pepin of Landen (died 639), Majores Domus of Austrasia, 615, and both were sons of Arnold (died 601), who was a son of Ausbert (died 560), who was the son of Vaubertus (died 528), who was a son of Ausbert, (died 474) the third son of Chlodio (died 451), King of France, 428-451, the eldest son of Pharamond (died 428), King of France and Germany, 420-428, by his wife Agatha, daughter of the King of Cimbri. As given above, Charlemagne was a lineal descendent in the male line, through ten generations from Pharamond, first King of France and Germany in the Merovingian Dynasty. *See Allström's Dictionary of Royal Lineage, Vol. I.*

In 754, Pope Etienne III. came to France from Rome to consecrate, 28th July, at St. Denis, Pepin le Bref King, his two sons Charles and Carloman being anointed successors. This was done, to secure the dynasty, by the Pope's own hand. Pepin died on 9th October, 768, and the two brothers were crowned jointly kings at Noyon; Charles, King of Neustria, and Carloman King of Austrasia. The third son of Pepin le Bref, also named Pepin, born 756, died 759. Upon the death of Carloman, 4th December, 771, Charles united the monarchy and became sole King, under the title of Charles I. In 774, he annexed, by conquest, the kingdoms of the Franks and the Lombards. The close relations between Charles and the Pope, the Empire and the Church, found their complete expression in the coronation of Charles in St. Peter's, Rome, by Pope Leo III., on Christmas Day in the year 800, as Roman Emperor, while the people shouted, "To Charles Augustus, crowned of God, the great and peaceful Emperor of the Romans, life and victory". Thus began the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, destined to sway the entire civilized world and to endure a thousand years. (*See The Holy Roman Empire, by the Hon. James Bryce.*) Carlus Magnus, now became Charlemagne, the distinctive name which history has agreed to give to the founder of the German Empire, thus incorporating the epithet *Magnus* with the original name itself, *Charles*. His coronation at Rome was everywhere accepted as the revival of the old Roman Empire. He was the source and fountain-head of all earthly authority and government, which from him extended downward, step by step, to kings, dukes, counts and even to the lowest vassal. This reign of forty-six years marks the epoch of transition from barbarism to civilization in Europe. Religious

unity and centralization of power, were the two principles from which Charlemagne never swerved. His commanding genius conceived and accomplished a triple civilization, Frank, Germanic and Lombard. He converted the ancient military despotism into an organized polity. Through energy and ability unexampled in the world's history, he was successful in codifying the laws of his vast empire, and in extending Christian culture, literature, the arts and sciences. After thirty-two years of the fiercest warfare, the last Germanic champions of the heathen religion of Odin were vanquished, and forced to adopt Christianity. By his orders, sermons were first preached in the language of the common people. The Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed were now, for the first time in history, taught to all. Men, women and children, throughout the Empire, were compelled to learn them by heart, under severe penalties and corporal punishment for those who neglected to do so, the priests being held strictly responsible for carrying out these orders of the Emperor. Through his royal emissaries, "*Missi dominici*", usually going in pairs, a Count and a Bishop, hundreds of whom ceaselessly traversed the empire, Charlemagne was in closest touch with the conduct of priests, judges of courts and others upon whom he depended for the execution of his mandates. These royal envoys brought back the complaints of the people, which received the Emperor's closest attention. He reformed abuses, redressed unjust judgments, and punished corrupt officials most severely. His capacity for vast affairs was only equaled by his genius for details, which he was able to dispose of with almost miraculous rapidity. His passion for labor, war and danger, was not greater than his devotion to the arts of peace. In momentous affairs of state he showed the absence of feeling and the unscrupulousness of all great warriors, but, in daily intercourse, he was benign, just, mild and cheerful. Charlemagne's capacity for work has never been approached except possibly by Napoleon I., or Frederick the Great. This enormous intelligence was served by a titanic body. The coins of his time show us the Emperor's portrait, a countenance both majestic and benevolent. He wore the costume of a Roman Emperor when at Rome, at other times the plain dress of his people. His height was seven times the length of his foot, his eyes were blue, large and piercing, yet kindly. Possessing great muscular power, he found it sport to fight with the gigantic wild bulls in the Forest of Arden. Horsemanship and the chase were his chief pleasures. He despised excesses in others, and was himself very abstemious. His noonday meal usually consisted entirely of apples of which he was very fond. In 772, he married the Princess Hildegarde, (born 757, died 30th, April, 782), daughter of Godfray, Duke of Swabia, by whom he had three sons, each of whom he crowned King during his lifetime, and who succeeded to his vast possessions at his death. Charlemagne had no fortified residence. He loved to travel over his empire, and had palaces in many places. He spent much time on the Rhine, at Ingelheim, Mayence, and Nimeguen; but his favorite residence was Aix-la-Chapelle, and there he built a splendid palace, a noble Cathedral and other magnificent monuments. His fame spread to all parts of the world, and in 768, Haroun al Raschid sent ambassadors, bearing priceless gifts to greet the great Emperor. His biography by Eginhard, his secretary, is replete with tributes to this most wonderful personality. Charlemagne was very learned for his time, speaking Latin fluently and having an almost perfect knowledge of Greek. He placed the scholar, Alcuin at the head of the school in his own palace, and invited to his court the most learned men of the day. Besides his "*Capitularies*," many letters and some Latin poems, ascribed to Charlemagne, are extant. See *Lewis' History of Germany, Chapter IV.*; *Kohlrauch's History of Germany, Chapter V.*; and the "*Chanson de Roland*", by *Théroutde, Norman Trouvère of the 11th Century.*

Up to the age of seventy, Charlemagne had been blessed with almost perfect health; but, during the last two years of his life, he suffered from fevers and rheumatism. Fasting and the baths of Aix were the only remedies he could be induced to employ. He died suddenly, after eight days illness from pleurisy, at 9 o'clock in the morning, 28th January, 814, at the age of seventy-two years. As the news of his death spread, consternation and gloom pervaded the empire, all pursuits were abandoned and many believed the end of the world to be at hand, so complete was the domination of this master-mind. Clothed in his imperial robes, his body was placed in a sitting posture upon a throne of gold and ivory, in a splendid chapel built by the Emperor at his beloved Aix, the chapel ever since giving name and renown to the place, *Aix-la-Chapelle*. Crowned and sceptered as in life, a copy of the gospels inscribed upon sheets of gold upon his knees, with priceless offerings at his feet and with all the symbols of his power about him, the tomb was then filled with the most precious perfumes, closed and sealed. Canonized as a Saint of the Church, by Pope Anastasius in 855, he received the highest honors and glory the church and the world could confer. In all the realm of history and romance there is no name which to this day so exalts the imagination, no name that has been upon so many lips and received the homage of so many men as that of Charlemagne. His lofty intellect shines out of the darkness of his age like a sun. His full title was: "Carolus serenissimus Augustus, a Deo coronatus, magnus, pacificus Imperator Romanorum gubernans Imperium, qui et per Misericordiam Dei, Rex Francorum et Longobardorum". His second son was;

PEPIN I., KING OF ITALY AND BAVARIA, born 776, died 8th July, 810, crowned by Charlemagne, his father, and consecrated by Pope Adrian, at Rome, on Easter Day, in 781. He was King of Italy 781-810. Commissioned lieutenant at the age of five years, the little king was made to march at the head of the Italian army on all its various expeditions. He married the Princess Bertha, daughter of William the Great, Duke of Toulouse. Pepin was buried in the Crypt of the ancient church of St. Ambrose, in Milan, and there his relics still repose. In this church, founded in the fourth century on the ruins of a temple of Bacchus, Carlovingian Kings received the famous iron crown, so called because it contains a nail from the Holy Cross. This crown is the one now preserved at Monza. He had one son and four daughters. His son;

BERNARD, KING OF ITALY, born 799, blinded and killed 818. He was the first National King of Italy 810-818, his father, Pepin I., having ruled in the name and under the authority of Charlemagne, virtually a viceroy. He married the Lady Cunegonde, and had one son;

PEPIN II., who died 840, **COUNT PALATINE OF VERMANDOIS AND VALOIS** and **LORD OF PERONNE** and **ST. QUENTIN**. He married the Lady Alice of Valois, and had three sons. The third son was;

HERIBERT I., killed 902, **DUKE OF VERMANDOIS**, Senlis, Berengarius and Bayeaux. He married Richilde, daughter of Robert the Strong, Duke of France, 861, Count of Blois, Champagne and Anjou, 864-866, by his wife Alpaïda, daughter of Louis I. (the third son of Charlemagne), born 778, German-Roman Emperor 814-840, King of France and Italy 818. The children of Heribert I. and his wife Richilde were a son, Heribert II., and a daughter;

PRINCESS BEATRIX, born about 890, married Robert I., killed 16th June, 923, Count of Paris, Duke of France and Count of Anjou, King of France 922, son of Robert the Strong, brother of Eudes, King of France, 887-898. Robert was crowned King of France at Rheims, 29th June, 922. He was killed in the Battle of Soissons, 16th June, 923, after accomplishing prodigies of valor. The children of Beatrix and her husband, King Robert, were four daughters and a son;

HUGH THE GREAT, died 6th June, 956, **DUKE AND KING OF BURGUNDY, DUKE OF FRANCE**, Count of Vermandois, Count of Paris and Marquis of Orleans. He married successively (1) Judith, daughter of Charles IV., King of France; (2) Ethilda, born 912, died 984, daughter of Edward I., King of England, and sister of three English Kings; (3) in 938, Hedwig, born 921, daughter of Henry I., German-Roman Emperor, 919-936. Hedwig was a sister of Otto I., the Great, German-Roman Emperor 962-973, King of Italy 951-973. Upon the death of his father, King Robert I., the Barons disputed the crown. Hugh was triumphant, but declined the crown, while actually holding supreme power. In 923 he gave the crown of France to his sister Emma's husband, Raoul, King of France 923 to 936, son of Richard the Just, Duke of Burgundy. Upon the death of Raoul, Hugh bestowed the crown upon Louis d'Outremer, who then became Louis IV., King of France, 936-954, and who was a brother-in-law of Hugh, having married, 939, Geberga, a sister of Hedwig, third wife of Hugh. Thirdly, he crowned his nephew, Lothaire, son of Louis IV., at the age of thirteen, King of France 954-986. Thus by the exercise of great foresight and moderation, the foundations of the Capetian Dynasty were more solidly laid. This great personage, son of a king, maker of three kings during his lifetime, never called himself king, though he was the rightful and recognized heir to the throne of France. He was the Founder of the Capetian Dynasty, the third of France; the father of a King (Hugh Capet), the brother-in-law of three kings; and the lineal ancestor of thirty-three kings of France, his direct line ending with Charles IV. The great Duke was buried beside his English wife, Ethilda, in the Cathedral of Madgeburg, his best-beloved city. Of his eight children, the 5th, Emma, married, 960, Richard I., Duke of Normandy, and Otto and Henry (surnamed the Great) became successively Dukes of Burgundy, the latter reigning 963-1001. His sixth child (by his third wife, Hedwig) was;

HUGH CAPET, SOVEREIGN OF ALL FRANCE, born (840), died 24th October, 996, lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Charlemagne, and first King of the Capetian Dynasty. The voluntary and unanimous choice of the great feudal Barons, he was crowned, 3d July, 987 at Noyon. Later he made Paris his capital. This reign marks the beginning of modern history. Feudalism was now at its highest point of development, and the title of Duke of France as held by Hugh the Great, who made and unmade kings at his will, had signified far more than that of the kings who were his creatures. Now began under Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great, the disintegration of the feudal system, and a corresponding increase in the power of the King, the centralization of government in the person of the King. To this end and to win the support of the people, new powers and privileges were granted to cities and towns throughout France, resulting in unprecedented impulse to commerce and civilization. The power thus acquired by incorporated towns as a reward for fealty to the King, was, in corresponding degree, lost to the Barons, and greatly weakened their authority. A new middle class was thus created. Though Duke of France, Hugh, before his accession, had also been Abbott of St. Martin de Tours. Hence, the surname, Capet, from "Capetus" a monk's hood. He married, 970, Adelaide, daughter of William III., Duke of Guienne, Count of Auvergne, Count of Poitou, 951-963, by his wife Héloys, married 933, daughter of Robert, first Duke of Normandy, 911-927, son of Count Regnvald, *the Rich*, of Norway, died 890. Robert was baptised 912, in the Cathedral of Rouen. He married 912, Gisele (born 897, died 932) daughter of Charles III., King of France 898-922 who was third son of Louis II., King of France and Italy 877-879, who was eldest son of Lothaire, King of Italy, German-Roman Emperor, 840-855, who was eldest son of Louis I., King of

France and Italy, 818, German-Roman Emperor, 814-840, son of the Emperor *Charlemagne*. The eldest of the five children of Hugh Capet succeeded as ;

ROBERT II., the Pious, born 971, died 1031, **DUKE OF BURGUNDY** 1015, **KING OF FRANCE** 996-1031. Already, in 988, during the life-time of his father, Robert had been consecrated and crowned King of France and Co-Regent. This was done to settle the succession beyond question, and more solidly to establish the dynasty. During his long and peaceful reign of thirty-five years, great progress was made in middle class freedom, and the seeds of national prosperity were sown. The towns and cities of France now, for the first time, began to form themselves into corporations, to contract obligations, acting in their own name, thus laying the foundations of middle-class and national prosperity. Robert married, 1005, Constance (died 1032) daughter of William I., Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Provence and Toulouse, 968-992, by his wife, Adelaide (married 992) daughter of Geoffroi I., Count of Anjou, 958-987, by his wife, Adelaide (married 979, died 987), daughter of Robert, Duke of Vermandois, Count of Châlons and of Beaune (died 29th August, 968) by his wife, Adelaide, daughter of Giselbert, Duke of Burgundy, died 956, by his wife Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, the Just, Duke of Burgundy, 877-921, by his wife, Adelaide, sister of Rudolph I., died 911, King of Burgundy, and a granddaughter of Adelaide, fourth child of Louis I., King of France and Italy and German-Roman Emperor, 814-840, son of the Emperor *Charlemagne*. Robert had six children, the eldest succeeding to the throne of France as Henry I., King of France 1031-1060, and marrying Agnès, daughter of Jaroslaw I., Czar of Russia. The sixth child was Robert, Duke of Burgundy and King of Portugal. He married 29th April 1009, Helia, daughter of Dalmas I., Seigneur de Semur, and by her was the lineal ancestor of all succeeding Dukes of Burgundy, the line ending with the death at the Battle of Poitiers, 1477, of Charles the Bold, who having no son, the dukedom passed to his only child, Marie, and through her to her husband, Maximilian I., Emperor of Austria and of the H. R. E. The fifth child of Robert II., was ;

ADELAIDE, PRINCESS OF FRANCE, born 1008, died 1071. She married, 1028, Baudouin V., (Baldwin) Count of Flanders, 1036-1067, Regent of France 1060-1067, during the minority of his nephew, Philip I., King of France 1060-1108, who was but eight years of age at the death of his father, Henry I., King of France 1031-1060. The eldest daughter of Adelaide, Princess of France and her husband, Baudouin V., was Matilda, born 1035, died 1083, married, 1054 *William, Duke of Normandy*, afterwards (1066) the *Conqueror* and **KING OF ENGLAND**, as **WILLIAM I.**, born 1026, died 9th September, 1087, King of England 1066-1087, ancestor of all successors to the English throne. Baudouin was known as "le Debonaire" and "le Pious." He accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Their second child was Baudouin VI., the Good, his father's successor as Count of Flanders, and the fourth child was Robert I., Count of Aosta and Count of Flanders 1071-1093. Their third child was a daughter who, by her first marriage, to Tostig, Count of Northumberland, became ;

JUDITH, COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, (born, 1040, died 4th March, 1094). She married, secondly, Prince Guelph IV., (died 1101) Count of Altdorf, Duke of Bavaria 1070, deposed 1077, restored 1096-1101. He was the eldest son of Albert Azzo II., Prince of Este (died 1097) Marquis of Modena and Count of Milan 1045-1097, by his wife, Cunigonde of Altdorf, (died 1057), daughter of Prince Guelph II., (died 1027), Count of Altdorf, Duke of Kärnthen, by his wife, Ermengarde. Guelph II. was also (through his mother, Itha, who married, 991, Prince Rudolph of Germany, died 1040), a grandson of the German-Roman Emperor, Otto II., 973-983, by his wife, married 972,

Theophamia, died 15th June, 991, daughter of Romanus II., Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire. Judith had three children by her second marriage. Her second son was;

HENRY VII., the Black, (born 1077, died 1126), **DUKE OF BAVARIA** 1120-1126. He married, 1100, the Princess Wulfhilde, daughter of Magnus I., Duke of Saxony, 1071-1106, by his wife (married 1070) Sophie, daughter Bela I., surnamed *the Holy*, King of Hungary 1061-1063, by his wife Sophie (died 1064) daughter of Mieczislaw II., King of Poland 1025-1034, by his wife, Richenze, (married 1014, died 1063), daughter of Ezzo-Ernfried, Count Palatine of the Rhine, (died 1034), by his wife Mathilde (married 991, died 1025), daughter of Otto II., German-Roman Emperor, 973-983, by his wife, Theophamia, daughter of Emperor Romanus II., of the Eastern Roman Empire. Henry VII., had seven children by his wife, Wulfhilde, the second of whom was ;

HENRY VIII., the Superb, (born 1102, died 19th September, 1139), **DUKE OF BAVARIA** 1126, deposed, 1139, **COUNT OF TUSCANY**, 1133-1139. He was **DUKE OF SAXONY** under the title of **HENRY II.**, 1126-1138, and **COUNT OF BRUNSWICK**, 1136-1139. He married, 1127, Gertrude (born 1115, died 1143), daughter of Lothaire II., German-Roman Emperor, 1125-1137, and Duke of Saxony, by his wife, Richenza (died 1141), Countess of Brunswick. The Dukedom of Bavaria was usurped by an Austrian Margrave under the title of Henry IX., who was deposed 1154, when the son of Henry VIII. succeeded as ;

HENRY X., the Lion, (born 1129, died 1195), **DUKE OF BRUNSWICK** 1139-1195, **DUKE OF BAVARIA** 1154-1179, **DUKE OF SAXONY** 1139-1180. He married 1168, Matilda, (born 1156, died 1189), daughter of Henry II., King of England, first of the Plantagenet Kings. Henry X., having been deposed in 1179 and 1180, the Dukedoms of Saxony and Bavaria were lost to his son and heir, who succeeded only to the dukedom of Brunswick and to the titles and estates of his wife. The second son ;

HENRY IV. (in the line of Brunswick) **le Beau**; (born 1170, died 1227) **DUKE OF BRUNSWICK** 1195-1227, **COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE**, the latter title and estates acquired through his marriage, 1194, to Agnes of Hohenstaufen, (born 1177, died 1204), only child and heiress of Conrad (born 1127, died 1195), Count Palatine of the Rhine 1156-1195, lineal descendant of eleven Counts Palatine of the Rhine, reaching back to the first of the line Herman I., 966-996. The mother of Agnes was Irmengarde, daughter of Berthold I., Count of Henneberg 1143-1157. Conrad was a younger son of Friedrich II., Duke of Swabia, whose eldest son was Friedrich III., Barbarossa, German-Roman Emperor 1152-1190, and Duke of Swabia 1147-1152. The daughter of Henry IV., was ;

AGNES WELF, COUNTESS PALATINE OF THE RHINE, born 1208, died 1267, married, 1225, Otto II., the Illustrious, born 1206, died 1253, Duke of Bavaria 1231-1253, and Count Palatine of the Rhine 1227-1253, son of Louys I., Duke of Bavaria 1183-1231, by his wife, married 1204, Ludomille of Poland, daughter of Friedrich, Duke of Bohemia 1177-1189. Louys I. was the eldest child of Otho I., the Great, Duke of Bavaria 1180-1183, son of Otho IV., Count of Wittelsbach, successor to Henry X., deposed 1179. Their daughter;

AGNES OF BAVARIA, born 1229, died 1260, married 1245, Hellin I., Marquis and Count de Franchimont, (born 1225, died 1256), son of Conrad de Franchimont, Governor of Liège. The Seigneurie de Franchimont was situated in Normandy, west of Flanders. Normandy was created a Duchy under Hrolf or Harold the Viking, first Duke of Normandy, in 911. Franchimont was erected into a Manor by Arnulph de Franchimont,

Lord of the Castle and Domain of Franchimont in Normandy, 1139. He was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by Conrad III., of Hohenstaufen, German-Roman Emperor 1138-1152, who was a son of Frederick I., Seigneur of Hohenstaufen, Duke of Swabia 1080-1105 by his wife, Agnes, married 1090, died 1143, daughter of Henry IV., German-Roman Emperor 1056-1106, by his wife, Bertha, married 1066, died 1088, daughter of Otto, Count of Savoy 1048-1060, son of Umberto III., died 1048, Count of Savoy 1038-1048, by his (Otto's) wife Adelaide, died 1091, daughter of Manfred, Count of Turin. Arnulph married a daughter of the Count of Ivoy. (*See Copie Généalogique de la Famille de Lannoy, 1139-1866*). His son was Conrad de Franchimont, 1115-1175, Count of H. R. E., Lord of Franchimont, Governor of Liege, Governor of Bouillion, under Henry of Limburg, Prince-Bishop of Liège. Conrad accompanied the latter to Italy, charged by the German-Roman Emperor, Frederick Barbarossa (1152-1190) to guard the "Relics of the Three Kings", when the precious dépôt was sent to the Basilica of St. Denis. He married 1166, Ermengarde Wallecourt of Namur, (granddaughter of Conrad II. Count of Luxembourg 1128-1136, by his wife Ermengarde, died 1134, daughter of Otto II., first Count of Gueldre, died 1113) and daughter of Henry II., Count of Luxembourg 1136-1196 and Count of Namur 1139-1196, by his wife Laurentine, married 1157, daughter of Thierrri, Count of Flanders, died 1168, son of Didrick II., (Thierri) the Valiant, Count of Alsace and Duke of Lorraine 1070-1115, by his wife Gertrude, died 1117, daughter of Robert I., Count of Frison and Count of Flanders, 1071-1093, by his wife Gertrude, married 1063, daughter of Bernhard II., Duke of Saxony, 1011-1059, by his wife Bertrade, daughter of Harold III., King of Norway, 1000, King of Denmark 991, King of England 1013-1014. (*See Vredius, Table IV., p. 115*). Agnes Welf founded the Monastic Order of St. Agnes, and built a number of monasteries and convents for its use. In 1215, Frederic II., German-Roman Emperor 1212-1250, King of Jerusalem 1229-1250, granted the Palatinate of the Rhine and Duchy of Bavaria to Louys I., Duke of Bavaria, whose son Otto, married Agnes Welf as above. (*See Enc. Brit., Vol. XVIII., p. 166.*) The son of Agnes and her husband, Helin I., succeeded as ;

HELLIN II., MARQUIS DE FRANCHIMONT, born 1246, died 1271.

He married 1266, Agnes, born 1248, died 1271, daughter of Gilbert, Count de Duras de Liège, by his wife, Gertrude, Countess de Namur, a descendant of the Royal House of France. Hellin II. held this Marquisate of the Holy Roman Empire under Prince Richard Plantagenet (third son of John, King of England) Earl of Cornwall, elected German-Roman Emperor 1257, died 2d of April, 1272. The son of Hellin II., was ;

JEAN, MARQUIS DE FRANCHIMONT, born 1267, died 1314, married 1310, Mahienne, Countess de Lannoy, only child and heiress of Jean, last Lord of Lannoy and of Lys, from whom her husband assumed the Seignury of Lannoy and their issue bore the surname of Lannoy ever after. (*See History and Genealogy of Delano de Lannoy, 1096-1899, pp. 27-63*). She was the daughter of Jean, Count de Lannoy, died 1300, lineal descendant, of Heribert I. the Great, Duke of Vermandois, 888-902 (great-grand-son of Charlemagne), by his wife Richilde, daughter of Robert le Fort, Duke of France, Count of Anjou 864-866, by his wife Alpaida, fifth child of Louis I. of France, German-Roman Emperor, King of France and Italy 814-840, son of Charlemagne. Their son and heir ;

HUGH, COUNT DE LANNOY AND DE LYS, MARQUIS DE FRANCHIMONT, born 1311, died June 1349, married 1329, the Lady Marguerite, born 1310, died 1380, daughter of Giles, Marquis de Maingoval, a Peer of France. She died aged 70, and was buried beside her husband in the choir of the Church at Lys. They had two sons, co-heirs, Gilbert and Hugh. The elder son ;

GILBERT, COUNT DE LANNOY AND DE LYS, (born 1339, died 1416), Lord of Santes and Beaumont, Lord of Rollancourt and of Willerval, married (1385) Catherine, Countess de Molembais, Heiress. They had three sons, all of whom were founder Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece (1429); Hugues (official number in the Order, VII.), Gilbert (XII.), Baudouin le Bègue (XIX.) The second son, Gilbert, was Ambassador to England, Councillor and Chamberlain to Philippe the Good, Duke of Burgundy (1419-1467), Founder and first Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His elder brother, Hugues, was, according to the records, "one of the most eminent, wise, valiant, honorable and true knights of his times. He made many voyages, had the charge and ruling of many notable embassies, distinguished himself for valor and generalship on the field of battle, in sieges and combats in France and Holland, and was overwhelmed with honors by his Sovereign. He died 1st of May 1456, aged seventy-two years." (*See Olivier de la Marche in his Memoirs.*) Accompanied by the Sire de Roubaix and Jan Van Eyck, the artist, Hugues was entrusted as ambassador to negotiate the alliance of Philippe the Good, Duke of Burgundy, with the Infanta Isabella, daughter of John I., of Portugal. Lisbon was reached safely, 18th December, 1428, and Jan Van Eyck, obtaining sittings from the lovely Isabella, sent her portrait, painted "bien au vif," to the royal suitor. The following July, the portrait and negotiations having proved successful, the marriage of Philippe III, Duke of Burgundy, the most powerful monarch of his day, and Isabella of Portugal was celebrated by proxy with great splendor, the feasts and rejoicings on the occasion lasting until September, when the youthful bride at last set sail for her husband's dominions. It was in honor of this, his third marriage, that Philippe founded, 10th January 1429, the famous Order of the Golden Fleece, and undertook a crusade to the Holy Land. The third son of Gilbert, Count de Lannoy and de Lys, and his wife Catherine, was ;

BAUDOUIIN (Baldwin), (le Bègue), COUNT DELANNOY, LORD OF MOLEMBAIS, GOVERNOR OF LILLE, (1400-1474), one of the twenty founders or original Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece. This order, of which Philippe III, Duke of Burgundy, was the founder and first Grand Master, instituted in 1429, conferred great distinction. Its members took precedence over all, except kings. Baudouin married the Lady Adrienne (died 29th April, 1439), daughter of Jacques, Count de Berlaymont, Lord of Solre-le-Chateau, and Catherine Robersart, his wife. Their son and only child ;

BAUDOUIIN, COUNT DE LANNOY, LORD OF MOLEMBAIS AND LORD OF SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU (1439-1501), Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Lord High Chamberlain to Maximilian I., Emperor of Austria and of the Holy Roman Empire, and his Empress, Marie, Duchess of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles I., eldest son of Philippe III., (le Bon), Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands. She was the greatest heiress and most eagerly sought after alliance in all Europe. Baudouin served with Philippe III. at the siege of Beauvais (1472), and was Governor of Zutphen. He married the Lady Michelle d'Esne, Lady of Conroy (died 22d April 1511), daughter of Amé, Lord d'Esne and his wife, Habilan de Mannilla. Their son and heir was knighted (Order of the Golden Fleece) by the Emperor Maximilian I., of Austria, and succeeded his father as ;

PHILIPPE, COUNT DE LANNOY (born 1489, died 12th September 1543), Lord of Molembais, Lord of Solre-le-Chateau, Conroy, and Lord of Turcoing in Flanders. Created Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1531; also created by the Emperor Charles V., Knight of the Golden Cross. He married 1509, Magdelaine of Burgundy, Lady of Faillaise (born 1489, died 1511), daughter of Baudouin of Burgundy, son of Philippe III., (the Good), Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands. Her mother, Marie Manuel de la Cerda, was a

granddaughter of Edward I, King of Portugal (1433-1438), Knight of the Garter, whose mother, Philippa, was a daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), fourth son of Edward III, King of England (died 1377) and a lineal descendant, through four successive English Kings, of John, King of England, signer (1215) of Magna Charta. The son of Philippe and his wife, Magdelaine, was;

JEAN, COUNT DE LANNOY, LORD OF MOLEMBAIS, LORD OF SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU AND LORD OF COLROY, born 1511, died 25 May, 1560. He married, 1534, the Lady Jeanne de Ligne, and had ;

GYSBERT THE HUGUENOT, born 1535, married, 1558, the Lady Marguerite de Ligne, and had ;

JEAN DE LANNOY, born 1570, died 1604. He married Marie le Mahieu, born 1578, died 1650, and had ;

PHILIPPE DE LANNOY, born 1602, died 1681. He married 19 Dec., 1634, Hester Duxborough, and had ;

DR. THOMAS DE LANNOY, born 21st March, 1682, died 13th April, 1723. He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Alden, and had ;

LIEUTENANT JONATHAN DE LANNOY, born 1676, died 6th Jan., 1765. He married, 12th Jan., 1699, Hannah Doty, and had ;

HANNAH DE LANNOY, born 23d Dec., 1711, died 25th Sept., 1768. She married 14th Jan., 1733, Capt. Ezekiel Soule, and had ;

MAJOR WILLIAM SOULE, born Duxbury, Mass., 1738, died 23 March, 1811. He married, 1770, Anna Sewall, and had ;

CAPT. JOHN SOULE, born 19th March, 1772, died 30th March, 1812. He married 25th March, 1794, Sylvia Marvin, and had ;

ANNA SOULE, born 1st Nov., 1796, died 25th June, 1852. She married 20th March, 1817, Capt. Jacob Mott, and had ;

HON. ASHLEY MOTT, born at Caldwell Manor, Grand Isle Co., Vermont, 4th July, 1822, died 12th March, 1878. He married, 18th October, 1847, Rosetta Abigail Graves, and had ;

MARY ELDORA MOTT, born 20 June 1859, at Caldwell Manor, Grand Isle Co., Vt. life member of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society; Charter member of the Women's University Club of New York City; member Daughters of the American Revolution; Society of Mayflower Descendants; Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London, Eng.; Classical Association of England and Wales; and Founder and President of the National Society Colonial Daughters of American Founders and Patriots. She was married in Holy Trinity Church, Minneapolis, Minn., 21 Feb., 1883, to Harley Calvin Gage, born Concord, N. H., 25 Oct., 1851, son of Hon. Calvin Gage, born Concord, N. H., 17 Nov., 1811, died there 31 Jan., 1889. Hon. Calvin Gage was for many years a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature, and was one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of his state. (See Editorial in Concord Evening Monitor, 31 Jan., 1889.) He was engaged in large and important business enterprises including an extensive lumber business, owning and developing vast tracts of timber lands in Maine and Canada, in which the eldest son, Harley Calvin Gage, was associated with his father. Later, with Gen. John J. Johnston, Harley Calvin Gage was engaged in extensive real estate operations in and around St. Paul and Minneapolis, including the development of additions to those cities and the founding of suburban towns. The Gage family is of Norman extraction, and derives its descent from de Gaga (Gage) a great feudal Baron, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. The present titled head of the family is Lord Henry-Charles Gage of Fittle, Sussex, Baron and Viscount. (See Burke's British Peerage pp. 590-592.)

(For full account of last eleven generations, see pages, 14-17.)

Spanish Line.

Sancho III., THE GREAT, (born 985, died February, 1035) **EMPEROR OF SPAIN, KING OF NAVARRE**, 1000-1035. He married, 1001, Donna Majora Munia Elvira (born 985, died 1067, daughter of Sancho-Garcias, Count of Castile, and had four children. The eldest was Garcias III., King of Portugal and Navarre. The second son was ;

FERNANDO I., the Great, (died 1065), first **KING OF CASTILE, KING OF LEON**. Reigned 1035-1065. He married, 1033, Sancha (born 1015, died 1076), daughter of Alfonso V., King of Oviedo and Leon, and had five children. The eldest son was Sancho II., King of Castile 1065. The second son was ;

ALFONSO THE BRAVE, (born 1034, died 1109), **KING OF CASTILE 1072-1109; KING OF LEON**, as Alfonso VI., 1065-1109. He was betrothed, 1068, to Agneda, who died the same year, daughter of William the Conqueror, of England. He married 1080, Constance (born 1057, died 1092), daughter of Robert I., Duke of Burgundy and King of Portugal (born 1031, died 1075), created Duke of Burgundy 1032; son of Robert II., King of France (the Pious), 996-1031. King Alfonso had three children and was succeeded by the eldest, his daughter ;

URACCA, (born 1080, died 1126), **QUEEN OF CASTILE AND LEON**, Heiress, 1109-1126. She married, 1091, Pierre-Raymond de France, Count de Bourgogne and de Galice (died 1108), son of Hugh II., Duke of Burgundy, 1103-1142. They had two children, a son and a daughter. Their son, the elder, succeeded as ;

ALFONSO II., (born 1106, died 1157), **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON 1126, EMPEROR OF SPAIN 1135-1157**. He married, 1128, Beréngère (died 3d February, 1148), daughter of Raimond-Bérenger IV., Count of Barcelona, and had five children. The eldest was Sancho III., King of Castile 1157. The second child was ;

FERNANDO II., (died 21st January, 1188), **KING OF LEON 1157-1188**, brother of Sancho III., (born 1130, died 31st August, 1158), King of Castile 1157-1158. He married, 1164, Uracca, daughter of Alfonso I., Duke and first King of Portugal 1139-1185, by his wife, Mathilde (married 1146, died 1158), daughter Amadeo II., Count of Savoy, 1103-1148. Their only child was ;

ALFONSO IX., (born 1166, died 1229), **KING OF LEON, 1188-1229**. He married, 1198, Berenguela (born 1171, died 8th November, 1246), daughter of Alfonso III., the Noble, (born 1155, died 1214); King of Castile 1158-1214, and his wife Eleanor, Duchess of Gascoigne (born 1162, died 1214), daughter of Henry II., King of England 1154-1189, by his wife Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine. Queen Eleanor was the sister of two English Kings, Edward I., Coeur de Lion, 1189-1199, and John, Signer of Magna Charta, 1199-1216. King Alfonso IX. had eight children by his wife, Berenguela, and was succeeded by his son ;

FERNANDO III., the Saint, (born 1199, died 1252), **KING OF CASTILE 1217-1252, KING OF LEON 1230-1252**. He married, 1217, Beatrice of Hohenstaufen (born 1200, died 1234), daughter of Philip, German-Roman Emperor, 1197, (born 1176, assassinated 1208), by his wife, Irene Maria (married 1196, died 1208), daughter of Isaac II. (died 1204), Eastern Roman Emperor (Constantinople). (See Freeman's Historical Essays, Vol. 3, p. 251.) King Fernando had nine children by his wife Beatrice, and was succeeded by the eldest ;

ALFONSO X., the Wise. (born 1221, died 1284), **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON** 1252-1284, **GERMAN-ROMAN EMPEROR**, 1257-1284 (H. R. E.), married, 1246, Yolande (born 1237, died 1300), daughter of Jayme I., the Conqueror, King of Aragon 1213-1276, by his wife (married 1235), Yolande (born 1215, died 1251), daughter of Andrew II., of Jerusalem, King of Hungary 1205-1235. Their son, the third of six children, was;

SANCHO IV., the Great, (born 1258, died 1295), **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON** 1284-1295. He married 1282, Maria (born 1265, died 1322) daughter of Prince Alfonso (died 1272) brother of Fernando III., the Saint, King of Castile and Leon 1217-1252. Their son, the eldest of six children, was;

FERNANDO IV., the Summoned, (born 1285, died 1312), **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON** 1295-1312. He married, 1301, Constance (born 1285, died 17th November, 1313), daughter of Diniz (Dionysius) the Great, called the "Father of his Country", King of Portugal, 1279-1325, by his wife Elizabeth (married 1282, at the age of eleven years, died 1336), daughter of Peter III., the Great, King of Aragon and Sicily 1276-1285. Their son, the second of two children, was;

ALFONSO XI., (born 1311, died 1350), **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON** 1312-1350. He married, 1328, Marie (born 1310, died 1356), daughter of Alfonso IV., the Brave, King of Portugal 1325-1357, by his wife Beatrice (born 1293, married 1309), daughter of Sancho IV., King of Castile. Of their two children, the elder was Pedro, the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon 1350, deposed 1368. The younger was;

HENRIQUE II., The Gracious, (born 1333, poisoned 1379) **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON** 1368-1376, and brother of Pedro, the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon 1350, deposed 1368, assassinated 1369, whom he succeeded. Henrique married, 1350, Juana (born 1335, died 1381), daughter of Juan Manuel de Villena, son of Manuel, Count of Escalona, eighth child of Fernando III., the Saint, King of Castile and Leon, and his wife Beatrice of Hohenstaufen. Manuel, Count of Escalona (died 1285), married Beatrice of Saxony, and had a son, Juan Manuel de Villena, Duke of Penafiel (born 5th May, 1282, died 1348), who married, 1329, Blanche, daughter of Fernando de la Cerda. Their third child, Juana de Penafiel (died 1381), married, 1350 as above stated, King Henrique II., and their son, the eldest of the four children, was;

JUAN I., (born 1358, died 1390), **KING OF CASTILE AND LEON** 1379-1390. He married, 1375, Leonore (born 1358, died 1382), daughter of Peter IV., the Ceremonious, King of Aragon 1336-1387, by his wife Leonore (married 1349, died 1374), daughter of Peter II., King of Sicily 1337-1342, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII., German-Roman Emperor. Peter II. was the son of Frederick I., King of Sicily, 1296-1337, by his wife Eleanora (married 1302, died 1343), daughter of Charles II., Prince of Salerno, Duke of Provence, King of Naples 1285-1309, by his wife Maria, daughter of Stephen V., King of Hungary. Charles II. was the eldest son of Charles I., Count of Anjou and Provence, King of Sicily, 1266-1282, King of Naples, 1266-1285, son of Louis VIII., King of France. Juan I. had two sons by his wife Leonore, Henrique III., King of Castile and Leon, 1390-1406, who married, 1393, Catherine (died 1418), daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III., King of England; and a younger son, who succeeded as;

FERNANDO I., the Just, (born 27th November, 1380, died 2d April, 1416), **KING OF ARAGON AND SICILY** 1412-1416. He married Eleanora of Albuquerque, of Castile and Leon, who died 1435. Their eldest son (born 1396, died 1458) succeeded to the throne of Spain as Alfonso V., the Wise, King of Aragon and Sicily 1416, King of Naples 1435-1458. Their second son, Juan II. (born 28th June, 1397, died 19th January, 1479) became king upon the

death of his brother Alfonso, with the title of King of Aragon and Sicily, 1458-1479, King of Navarre 1425-1479. The son of Juan II., by his second wife, Juana Henriquez, was Fernando II., the Catholic, (born 10th March, 1452, died 23d January, 1516), who married, 1469, Isabella I. (born 1451, died 1504), Queen of Castile 1474-1504. She was a granddaughter of Henrique II., King of Castile and Leon 1390-1406, and daughter of Juan II., King of Castile and Leon 1406-1454. This marriage of Fernando II. and Isabella I., who are known as the patrons of Christopher Columbus, resulted in United Spain, which still continues under a single monarch, 1512-1910. The fourth of the seven children of Fernando I., the Just, and his wife Eleonora was a daughter, Eleonora, Princess of Aragon and Sicily, born 1410, died 18th February, 1445, who married, 1428, Edward I., King of Portugal. Fernando I. was succeeded by his eldest son ;

ALFONSO V., the Wise, (born 1396, died 1458), **KING OF ARAGON AND SICILY** 1416, King of Naples 1435-1458. He married, 1415, Maria of Castile and Leon, died 5 Sept., 1452, second child of Henrique III., King of Castile and Leon, 1390-1406, by his wife Catharine, daughter of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., King of England. The eldest child of Alfonso V. was Fernando I., King of Naples, 1458-1494. His eldest daughter was;

PRINCESS JEANNE MANUEL DE LA CERDA, born 1418, died 1456. As shown on page 12, she was a lineal descendant of Louis IX. (the Saint), King of France, through a line of Spanish Monarchs. By her alliance with Edward I., King of Portugal, K. G., great-grandson of Edward III., King of England, Founder of the Military Order of the Garter, she had a son ;

PRINCE JEAN MANUEL, DUKE OF VILLENA, born 11 Jan., 1435, died 3 May, 1490. He married, 1458, Aldonce, Countess de Figueora, and had ;

PRINCESS MARIE MANUEL DE LA CERDA, born 1468, died 1500. She married, 1488, Baudouin, son of the Duke of Burgundy, and had ;

LADY MAGDELAINE OF BURGUNDY, born 1489, died 1511. She married, 1509, Philippe, Count de Lannoy, and had ;

JEAN COUNT DE LANNOY, born, 1511, died 25 May, 1560. He married, 1534, the Lady Jeanne de Ligne, and had ;

GYSBERT THE HUGUENOT, born 1535, died after 1599. He married, 1558, the Lady Marguerite de Ligne, and had ;

JEAN DE LANNOY, born 1570, died 1604. He married 13 Jan., 1596, Mariele Mahieu, born 1578, died 1650, and had ;

PHILIPPE DE LANNOY, born 1602, died 1681. He married 19 Dec., 1634, Hester Duxborough, and had ;

DR. THOMAS DE LANNOY, born 21 March, 1642, died 13 April, 1723. He married, 1667, Mary Alden, born 1643, died 12 September, 1688, and had :

LIEUTENANT JONATHAN DE LANNOY, born 1676, died 6 Jan., 1765. He married, 12 Jan., 1699, Hannah Doty, born 28 Dec., 1675, and had ;

HANNAH DE LANNOY, born 23 Dec., 1711, died 25 Sept., 1768. She married, 14 Jan., 1733, Captain Ezekiel Soule, born 11 Feb., 1711, and had ;

MAJOR WILLIAM SOULE, born Duxbury, Mass., 1738, died 23 March, 1811. He married, 1770, Anna Sewall, and had ;

CAPTAIN JOHN SOULE, born 19 March, 1772, died 30 March, 1812. He married, 25 March, 1794, Sylvia Marvin, born 20 Jan., 1776, and had ;

ANNA SOULE, born 1 Nov. 1796, died 25 June, 1852. She married, 20 March, 1817, Capt. Jacob Mott, born 12 March, 1788, died 18 Nov., 1849, and had ;

HON. ASHLEY MOTT, born 4 July, 1822, died 12 March, 1878. He married, 18 Oct., 1847, Rosetta Abigail Graves, born 22 Feb., 1822, and had ;

MARY ELDORA MOTT, born Caldwell Manor, Vermont, and married, 21 Feb., 1883, Harley Calvin Gage, and had a daughter, Margaret.

(For full account of the last fifteen generations, see pages 12-17, inclusive.)

French Line

Charles, the Great, Charlemagne, born 2d April 742, died 28th of January, 814, **KING OF FRANCE** 768, **GERMAN ROMAN EMPEROR**, 800-814. Founder of the "Holy Roman Empire" which lasted from 800 to 1806. (See "*The Holy Roman Empire*", Chapter I., p. 23, by the Hon. James Bryce.) He married, 771, Hildegarde (born 757, died 30th April, 782), daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia. Their third son;

LOUIS I, LE DEBONAIRE (born 778, died 20th of June, 840), **KING OF FRANCE** and **ITALY** 818-840, **GERMAN ROMAN EMPEROR** (Emperor H. R. E.) 814-840. He married, 798, Ermengarde (died 3rd October, 818), daughter of Ingraham, Duke of Hasbaigne. Their son, the third of their six children, was;

LOUIS THE GERMAN (born 805, died 28th August, 876), **KING OF BAVARIA** 843-876. He married, 827, Emma (born 800, died 843), sister of the Empress Judith. Of their six children, the second was Charles III., born 832, died 888, King of France and Italy, German-Roman Emperor 880-888. Their eldest son was;

CARLOMAN (died 22d March, 880), **KING OF BAVARIA** 876, **EMPEROR OF ITALY** 877-879. By Litovinda, daughter of Ernest, Count of Bohmenmark, he had;

ARNOUL (Arnulf) (born 863, killed 29th November, 899), **KING OF ITALY AND GERMAN-ROMAN EMPEROR** 898-899, Duke of Kärnthen. He married Carinthia (Otta), daughter of Theudon, Count of Bavaria, by whom he had three children. The eldest was Louis IV., the Child, born 892, died 912, German-Roman Emperor 899-912. The second was a daughter;

HEDWIG, PRINCESS OF GERMANY (born 854, died 915), married 874, Otto the Noble, also called the Illustrious (died 13 November, 912), Duke of Saxony 880, and Duke of Thüringen 912, son of Ludolph I., died 866, Duke of Saxony 844-866, by his wife Hedwig, third child of Gisele, born 820, married 843, Eberhard Duke of Frioul 846, died 863. Gisele was the seventh child of Louis I., King of France and Italy and German-Roman Emperor, 814-840, third son of the Emperor Charlemagne. Otto was fourth in lineal descent from Charlemagne. Their son, the third of seven children, was;

HENRY I., THE FOWLER (born 876, died 936), **DUKE OF SAXONY** 912, **GERMAN-ROMAN EMPEROR** 919-936. He married, 909, Mathilda of Wittekind (born 892, died 14th May, 968), daughter of Theodoric of Oldenburg. Their eldest son was Otto I., the Great (born 22d November, 912, died 7th May, 973), King of Germany and Lothringen 936, King of Italy 951, Roman Emperor 962-973. Otto married, secondly, in 951, Adelaide (born 931, died 999), daughter of Rudolph II., King of Italy and Burgundy. Their son, Otto II., (born 953, died 7th of December 983), was German-Roman Emperor 973-983. Their daughter, Adelaide, Abbess of Essen, who died 974, married William, Duke of Aquitaine, (died 963), and had Adelaide who married 970, Hugh Capet, King of France. The sixth child of Henry I. the Fowler and his wife, Mathilda, was;

JUDITH, (HADVIGE), PRINCESS OF GERMANY (born 920, died 957), married 938, Hugh the Great, King of Burgundy 938-956, Duke of France, Count of Paris and Orleans, son of Robert I., King of France 922-923. Robert I. was a son of Robert the Strong, Duke of France and Count of Anjou, 864, and a brother of Eudes, King of France, 887-898. Their son, the sixth of eight children, was;

HUGH CAPET (born 940, died 24th October, 996), elected **KING OF FRANCE** by all the great Feudal Barons, 987-996. He was, as above shown, grandson of Henry I., German-Roman Emperor. He married, 970, Adelaide of Guienna (born 951, died 993), daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou. She was a great granddaughter of King Henry I., her husband's grandfather. Their son, the eldest of four children, was ;

ROBERT II., the Pious, (born 971, died 20th July, 1031), **DUKE OF BURGUNDY** 1015, **KING OF FRANCE** 996-1031. He married, 1005, Constance (born 985, died July, 1032), daughter of William I., Count of Provence, who died 992. Their son, the eldest of six children, was ;

HENRY I. (born 1005, died 29th August, 1060), **DUKE OF BURGUNDY** 1015, **KING OF FRANCE** 1031-1060. He married, in 1051, the Grand Duchess Agnes (born 1024, died 1075), daughter of Jeroslaw I., Vladimirovitch (born 978, died 1054), Grand Duke of Kiev 1019-1054. She was a granddaughter of Vladimir, Czar of Russia. Their son, the eldest of three children, was ;

PHILIP I. (born 1052, died 29th of July 1108), **KING OF FRANCE** 1060-1108. He married, in 1071, Bertha (born 1051, died 1094), daughter of Florentine I., Count of Holland 1049-1061. Their son, the eldest of six children, was ;

LOUIS VI. (born 1078, died 1137), **KING OF FRANCE** 1108-1137. He married 1115, Adelaide (born 1098, died 1154), daughter of Humbert II., Count of Savoy 1072-1103, and sister of Amedeo II., Count of Savoy 1103-1148. Their son, the second of nine children, was ;

LOUIS VII. (born 1119, died 1180), **KING OF FRANCE** 1137-1180. He married, 1165, Alice (born 1140, died 4th July, 1206), daughter of Theobald II., Count of Champagne. Their son, the fifth of seven children, was ;

PHILIPPE II., AUGUSTUS, (born 22d August, 1165, died 14th July, 1223), **KING OF FRANCE** 1180-1223. He married, 1180, Isabelle of Artois (born 1166, died 15th March, 1190), daughter of Baudouin VIII., Count of Flanders. Their son, the eldest of three children, was ;

LOUIS VIII., the Lion, of BOURBON, born 5th Sept., 1187, died 8th November, 1226, **KING OF FRANCE** 1223-1226. He married, 1200, Blanche of Castile (born 1188, died November, 1252), daughter of Alphonso VIII., the Noble, King of Castile 1158-1214. Their son, the second of eleven children, was ;

LOUIS IX., Saint Louis, (born 1215, died in the Holy Land, while on a Crusade, in 1270), **KING OF FRANCE** 1226-1270. He married 1234, Marguerite (born 1221, died 20th December 1295), daughter of Raymond Berenger IV., Count of Provence. They had eleven children of whom the fourth child was the second son ;

PHILIPPE III., the Hardy, (born 3rd May, 1245, died 5th October, 1285), **KING OF FRANCE** 1270-1285. He married, 1262, Isabelle (born 1243, died 1271,) daughter of James I., the Conqueror, King of Aragon 1213-1276, by whom he had seven children. The third son was Philippe IV. King of France. The fourth son of Philippe III. and Isabelle, was ;

CHARLES DE FRANCE (born 12th March 1270, died 1325), **COUNT OF VALOIS, ANJOU AND MAINE** 1285-1325; **FOUNDER OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF VALOIS**. He married, 1291, Margaret (born 1272, died 31st December, 1299), daughter of Charles II. (born 1246, died 1309), King of Naples and Sicily, Prince of Salerno and Duke of Provence, by his wife Marie, (married 1270, died 1323), daughter of Stephen V., King of Hungary. They had six children; their eldest son, was ;

PHILIPPE VI., the Well-Beloved, KING OF FRANCE, the first of the Valois Monarchs (born 1293, died 1350), reigned 1328 to 1350. He married, 1313, Jeanne (born 1293, died 12th September 1348), daughter of Robert II., Duke of

Burgundy 1272-1305, and King of Thessolonica, by his wife Agnes (married 1279, died 1327), daughter of St. Louis IX., King of France. Of their six children, the eldest son was ;

JOHN II., the Good (born 1319, died 1364), **KING OF FRANCE** 1350-1364, **DUKE OF NORMANDY**. He married 1332, Bonne (Judith) of Luxemburg (born 1315, died 1349), daughter of John, King of Bohemia 1311-1346, son of Henry VII., German-Roman Emperor. King John II. died a prisoner in London, 8th April, 1364, having been taken in the disastrous battle of Poitiers, together with his young son, Philippe, by the victorious Black Prince. This young Prince was the fourth of eleven children, and was called ;

PHILIPPE, the Bold, (born 15th January, 1342, died 27th April, 1404), was created **DUKE OF BURGUNDY** 1384. His older brother Charles was the first to bear the title Dauphin, and ascended the throne of France as Charles V., (the Wise), in 1364, reigning until his death in 1380. Philippe married 19th June, 1369, Marguerite (born 10th April, 1350, died 10th March, 1405), only child of Louis II. (born 1330, died 1384), Count of Flanders and Nevers 1346-1384. Marguerite was Heiress of Flanders at her father's death, 1384. Their eldest son was ;

JOHN, the Fearless, DUKE OF BURGUNDY, COUNT OF NEVERS, (born 28th May, 1371, assassinated 10th September, 1419). He married 9th April, 1385, Marguerite (born 1366, died 23rd January, 1423), daughter of Albert, King of Bavaria, Count of Holland, Zealand and Hennegau (born 1336, died 1404), a son of Louis IV., German-Roman Emperor. Their eldest son, was ;

PHILIPPE, the Good (born 30th June, 1396, died 15th June, 1467), **DUKE OF BURGUNDY** 1419-1467, **DUKE OF BRABANT** 1430-1467. He was thrice married. His son by the Lady Catherine de Tiesferies, was ;

BAUDOUIIN OF BURGUNDY, BARON DE BAGNUOLO, born 1445, died 1508. He married, 1488, the Princess Marie Manuel de la Cerda, and had ;

LADY MAGDELAINE OF BURGUNDY, born 1489, died 1511. She married, 1509, Philippe, Count de Lannoy, and had ;

JEAN, COUNT DE LANNOY, born 1511, died, 25 May, 1560. He married, 1534, the lady Jeanne de Ligne, and had ;

CYSBERT THE HUGUENOT, born 1535, died after 1599. He married the Lady Marguerite de Ligne, and had ;

JEAN DE LANNOY, born 1570, died 1604. He married Marie le Mahieu, born 1578, died 1650, and had ;

PHILIPPE DE LANNOY, born 1602, died 1681. He married, 19 Dec., 1634, Hester Duxborough, and had ;

DR. THOMAS DE LANNOY, born 21 March, 1642, died 13 April, 1723. He married, Mary Alden, and had ;

LIEUTENANT JONATHAN DE LANNOY, born, 1676, died 6 Jan., 1765. He married, 12 Jan., 1699, Hannah Doty, and had ;

HANNAH DE LANNOY, born 23 Dec., 1711, died 25 Sept., 1768. She married, 14 Jan., 1733, Capt. Ezekiel Soule, and had ;

MAJOR WILLIAM SOULE, born Duxbury, Mass., 1738, died 23 March, 1811. He married 1770, Anna Sewall, and had ;

CAPT. JOHN SOULE, born 19 March, 1772, died 30 March, 1812. He married, 25 March, 1794, Sylvia Marvin, and had ;

ANNA SOULE, born 1 Nov., 1796, died 25 June, 1852. She married, 20 March, 1817, Capt. Jacob Mott, and had ;

HON. ASHLEY MOTT, born 4 July, 1822, died 12 March, 1878. He married, 18 Oct., 1847, Rosetta Abigail Graves, and had ;

MARY ELDORA MOTT, born at Caldwell Manor, Grand Isle Co., Vermont. She married, 21 February, 1883, Harley Calvin Gage.

(For full account of the last fifteen generations, see pages 14-17, inclusive.)

