
Descendants of Edward IV

Generation 1

1. **EDWARD IV** was born on Apr 28, 1442. He died on Apr 09, 1483 in Westminster, London, England. He married Elizabeth Woodville (daughter of Richard Wydevill and Jacquetta de Luxembourg) on May 01, 1464. She was born about 1437 in Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire County, England. She died on Jun 08, 1492.

Notes for Edward IV:

"Edward of York was born on April 28, 1442, at Rouen in France, the second son of Richard Plantagenet, 3rd Duke of York (a leading claimant to the throne of England) and Cecily Neville. He was the eldest of the four sons who survived to adulthood. York's challenge to the ruling family marked the beginning of the conflict known as the Wars of the Roses. When his father was killed in 1460, at the Battle of Wakefield, pressing his claim against the Lancastrian king, Henry VI of England, Edward inherited his claim.

King Edward IV is my 19th cousin, 14 times removed. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. They are ninth century Vikings of Norway.

"With the support of Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick ("The Kingmaker"), Edward, already showing great promise as a leader of men, defeated the Lancastrians in a succession of battles. While Henry and his militant queen, Margaret of Anjou, were campaigning in the north, Warwick gained control of the capital and had Edward declared king in London in 1461. Edward strengthened his claim with a decisive victory at the Battle of Towton in the same year, in the course of which the Lancastrian army was virtually wiped out.

"Edward was tall, strong, handsome, affable (even with subjects), generous, and popular. Warwick, believing that he could continue to rule through him, pressed him to enter into a marital alliance with a major European power. Edward, who had appeared to go along with the wishes of his mentor, then alienated Warwick by secretly marrying a widow, Elizabeth Woodville (possibly, as speculated by contemporary rumor, having previously married another widow, Lady Eleanor Talbot, even more secretly). Elizabeth had a large group of relatively poor, but very ambitious, followers and until the Battle of Towton, Lancastrian relations. While it is true that these relations did dominate the marriage market and were given numerous titles, they were given little land which was the true source of power and thus were not a threat to Warwick's own power. However, Warwick resented the influence they had over the King and was angry at the emergence of a rival group for the King's favor, so with the aid of Edward's disaffected younger brother George, Duke of Clarence, the Earl led an army against Edward.

"The main part of the king's army (without Edward) was defeated at the Battle of Edgecote Moor, and Edward was subsequently captured at Olney. Warwick's forces did capture Edward's father-in-law Richard Wydeville and brother-in-law John Wydeville after the battle at Chepstow and had them beheaded at Kenilworth on August 12, 1469 on false charges.

"Warwick then attempted to rule in Edward's name, but the nobility, many of whom owed their preferments to the king, were restive. With the emergence of a rebellion, Warwick was forced to release Edward. Edward did not seek to destroy either Warwick or Clarence, instead seeking reconciliation with them. However, shortly afterwards Warwick and Clarence rebelled again. After a failed rebellion in 1470, Warwick and Clarence were forced to flee to France. There, they made an alliance with the wife of Henry VI, Margaret of Anjou, and he agreed to restore Henry VI in return for French support in an invasion which took place in 1470. This time, Edward was forced to flee when he learned Warwick's brother, John Neville, 1st Marquess of Montagu, had also switched to the Lancastrian side, making his military position untenable.

"Henry VI was briefly restored to the throne in an act known as the Readeption (*regaining*;

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recovery of something lost) of Henry VI, and Edward took refuge in Burgundy. The rulers of Burgundy were his brother-in-law Charles, Duke of Burgundy and his sister Margaret of York. Despite the fact that Charles was initially unwilling to help Edward, the French declared war on Burgundy and so Charles decided to give his aid to Edward, and from there he raised an army to win back his kingdom.

"When he returned to England with a relatively small force he avoided capture by potentially hostile forces by stating his claim, just as Henry Bolingbroke had done seventy years earlier, that he merely desired to reclaim his dukedom. The city of York however closed its gates to him, but as he marched southwards he began to gather support, and Clarence (who had realized that his fortunes would be better off as brother to a king than under Henry VI) reunited with him. Edward defeated Warwick at the Battle of Barnet. With Warwick dead, he eliminated the remaining Lancastrian resistance at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. The Lancastrian heir, Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, was killed either on the battlefield or shortly afterwards, and a few days later, on the night that Edward re-entered London, Henry VI, who was being held prisoner, was murdered in order to completely remove the Lancastrian opposition.

"Edward's two younger brothers, George, Duke of Clarence, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester (later King Richard III of England) were married to Isabella Neville and Anne Neville. They were both daughters of Warwick by Anne Beauchamp and rival heirs to the considerable inheritance of their still-living mother. Clarence and Gloucester were at logger heads for much of the rest of his reign. Clarence was eventually found guilty of plotting against Edward and was imprisoned in the Tower of London. He was "privately executed" (later tradition states he drowned in a vat of Malmsey wine) on February 18, 1478.

"Edward did not face any further rebellions after his restoration, as the Lancastrian line had virtually been extinguished, and the only rival left was Henry Tudor, who was living in exile. Edward declared war on France in 1475, and came to terms with the Treaty of Picquigny, which provided him with an immediate payment of 75,000 crowns and a yearly pension thereafter of 50,000 crowns. Edward backed an attempt by Alexander Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany, brother of the Scottish king James III to take the throne in 1482, and despite the fact that when Gloucester invaded he was able to capture Edinburgh and James III, Albany reneged on his agreement with Edward, and Gloucester decided to withdraw from his position of strength in Edinburgh. However, Gloucester did acquire the recovery of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

"Edward fell ill at Easter 1483, but lingered on long enough to add some codicils to his will, the most important being his naming of his brother, Gloucester, as Protector after his death. He died on 9 April 1483 and is buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. He was succeeded by his twelve-year-old son, Edward V of England."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_IV_of_England

"Windsor Castle England has changed hands numerous times over the years, but it was King Edward IV in the 15th century who transformed Windsor Castle from a fortress to a true royal residence. The impressive Lady Chapel was added to the castle at this time and marked the beginning of a new era of construction and purpose for Windsor Castle."

Source: <http://www.destination360.com/europe/uk/windsor-castle.php>

Notes for Elizabeth Woodville:

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"Elizabeth Woodville or Wydville was the Queen consort of King Edward IV of England from 1464 until his death in 1483.

She was born circa 1437 at Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, the daughter of Sir Richard Woodville (later made first Earl Rivers) and Jacquetta of Luxembourg. She was a maid of honor to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. In about 1452, she married Sir John Grey, 7th Baron Ferrers of Groby, who was killed at the Second Battle of St. Albans in 1461, fighting for the Lancastrian cause. (This was ironic, as Edward IV was the Yorkist claimant to the throne.) Elizabeth had two sons from the marriage, Thomas (later Marquess of Dorset) and Richard.

"Edward IV had many mistresses, the most notorious being Jane Shore, but Elizabeth insisted on marriage, which took place secretly [with only the bride's mother and two ladies in attendance] on May 1, 1464, at her family home in Northamptonshire. At the time, Edward's adviser, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was negotiating a marriage alliance with France. When the marriage to Elizabeth Woodville became common knowledge, it was the cause of considerable rancor on Warwick's part, and when Elizabeth's relatives, especially her brother, Earl Rivers, began to be favored over him, he changed sides.

"Nor was Warwick the only one who resented the way the queen's relatives scooped up favors and lucrative opportunities; in 1480, for example, when Elizabeth's obscure brother-in-law, Sir Anthony Grey, died, he was interred in St Albans Cathedral with a brass marker to rival the one for that abbey's greatest archbishop. That was nothing compared to the marriages the queen arranged for her family, the most outrageous being when her 20-year-old brother, John Woodville, married Lady Katherine Neville, daughter of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland by Joan Beaufort, widow of John Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and dowager Duchess of Norfolk. Katherine had been widowed three times and was nearly 80 years old but very wealthy. The queen also married her sister, Catherine Woodville, to her 11-year-old ward Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham. Another sister, Mary Woodville, married William Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke.

"Elizabeth and Edward's marriage had produced ten children, including two sons who were still living at the time of the king's sudden death in 1483. The elder, Edward, had been born in sanctuary at Westminster Abbey in 1470, during the period when Edward IV was out of power during the Wars of the Roses. Elizabeth now, briefly, became Queen Mother, but on June 25, 1483, her marriage was declared null and void by Parliament in the act *Titulus Regius* on the grounds that Edward had previously promised to marry Lady Eleanor Butler, which was considered a legally binding contract that rendered any other marriage contract invalid as bigamous. (It was said that Eleanor Butler had done the same thing Elizabeth Woodville did later: A widow who caught Edward's eye, she refused to give in to him until he promised to marry her.) This information came to the fore when a priest (believed to be Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells), testified that he had carried out the ceremony.

"On the basis of his evidence, all Elizabeth's children by Edward, including King Edward V, were declared illegitimate, and her brother-in-law, Richard III, accepted the crown and kept the two princes in the Tower of London, where they had already been lodged to await the coronation. The exact fate of the so-called Princes in the Tower is unknown, but both were dead in this or the next reign. Elizabeth now lost the title of Queen Mother, and was referred to as Dame Elizabeth Grey. She and her other children were in sanctuary again, fearing for their safety. This may have been to protect themselves against jealous courtiers who wanted their own back on the entire Woodville clan.

"Elizabeth then conspired with Lancastrians, promising to marry her eldest daughter, Elizabeth of York, to the Lancastrian claimant to the throne, Henry Tudor (later King Henry VII), if he could supplant Richard. Following Henry's accession in 1485, Elizabeth

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Woodville's marriage to Edward IV was declared to have been valid, and thus their children were once again legitimized (because Henry wanted his wife to be the Yorkist heir to the throne, to cement his hold on it). At this point, Elizabeth was accorded the title of Queen Dowager. She died on June 8, at Bermondsey in London and was buried on June 12 in the same chantry as her husband King Edward in St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Woodville

Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville had the following children:

2. i. ELIZABETH² "ELIZABETH OF YORK" PLANTAGENET (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born on Feb 11, 1466 in Westminster Palace, Westminster, London, England. She died on Feb 11, 1503. She married Henry VII (son of Edmund "1st Earl of Richmond" Tudor and Margaret Beaufort) on Jan 18, 1486 in Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England. He was born on Jan 28, 1457 in Pembroke Castle in Wales. He died on Apr 21, 1509.
- ii. MARY "MARY OF YORK" PLANTAGENET (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born on Aug 11, 1467 in Windsor Castle, England. She died on May 23, 1482 in Greenwich, England.
- iii. CECILY "CECILY OF YORK" PLANTAGENET (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born on Mar 20, 1469 in Westminster Palace, London, England. She died on Aug 24, 1507. She married ALEXANDER "1ST DUKE OF ALBANY" STEWART. He was born about 1454. He died on Aug 07, 1485.

Notes for Cecily "Cecily of York" Plantagenet:

"Cecily of York was the third daughter of Edward IV of England and his Queen consort Elizabeth Woodville.

"She was born in Westminster Palace. In 1474, Edward IV contacted a marriage alliance with James III of Scotland. According to its terms Cecily was betrothed to the future James IV of Scotland. This agreement was unpopular in the Kingdom of Scotland where the Kingdom of England was considered a traditional enemy. Later military conflicts between Edward IV and James III would negate the agreement.

"In 1480, Cecily was named a Lady of the Garter along with her older sister Mary of York. Their older sister Elizabeth was already a Lady of the Garter since 1477.

"In 1482, Cecily was betrothed to Alexander Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany who had recently allied with her father. He was a younger brother of James III and had personal ambitions for the throne. He was killed on August 7, 1485 without the marriage ever taking place.

"In 1487, Cecily was first married to John Welles, 1st Viscount Welles. Her new husband was son of Lionel Welles, 6th Lord Welles and Margaret Beuchamp. He was also a maternal half-brother of Margaret Beaufort. They had two children."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecily_of_York

Cecily died in 1507, the year America got its name from German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, who first used the term on a world map to refer to the huge mass of land in the Western Hemisphere, in honor of Italian navigator

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Amerigo Vespucci.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Waldseemüller

- iv. EDWARD V PLANTAGENET (son of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born on Nov 04, 1470. He died about 1484.

Notes for Edward V Plantagenet:

"Edward V (November 4, 1470 - 1483?) was the *de jure* (rightfully so, even if not actually crowned) King of England from 9 April 1483 to his death. His reign was dominated by the influence of his uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who succeeded him as Richard III. Along with his younger brother Richard of Shrewsbury, Edward was one of the Princes in the Tower, who were never seen alive after being sent (ostensibly for their own safety) to the Tower of London. Richard III has been widely blamed for their deaths, though this is not proven.

"Along with Edward VIII, Edward V is one of only two British monarchs never to have been crowned.

"Edward was born in sanctuary within Westminster Abbey while his mother, Elizabeth Woodville, was taking refuge from the Lancastrians who dominated the kingdom while his father, the Yorkist King Edward IV of England, was out of power. He was created Prince of Wales in June, 1471, following his father's restoration to the throne, and appeared with his parents on state occasions.

"Edward IV, having established a Council of Wales and the Marches, duly sent his son to Ludlow Castle to be its nominal president. It was at Ludlow that the prince was staying when news came of his father's sudden death. Edward inherited the throne on April 9, 1483, at the age of twelve. His father's brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was entrusted with the role of protector to his young nephews, Edward V and Richard, Duke of York. He intercepted Edward's entourage on its return journey from Wales and escorted the princes to London. Less than three months later, Richard took the throne himself. On June 25, Parliament declared his nephews illegitimate after clergyman Ralph Shaa presented evidence that Edward had contracted to marry Lady Eleanor Butler before he married Elizabeth Woodville; this would have made his marriage to Elizabeth invalid. Richard's other brothers, Edmund and George, Duke of Clarence, had both died before Edward, leaving Richard next in line for the throne.

"Once the two boys went into the Tower of London, they were never seen in public again. What happened to them is one of the great mysteries of history, and many books have been written on the subject. It is generally believed that they were killed, and the usual suspects are: their uncle, King Richard; Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham; and Henry Tudor, who defeated Richard and took the throne as Henry VII.

"After the princes' disappearance, there was much uncertainty as to their fate. If they were killed, the secret was well kept; conversely, there was no evidence of their survival or of their having been shipped out of the country. When a pretender, Perkin Warbeck, turned up claiming to be Prince Richard, in 1495, William Stanley (younger brother of King Henry's stepfather, Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby), who, despite his Yorkist sympathies, had turned against Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field and helped King Henry win

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it, said that, if the young man was really the prince, he would not fight against him, thus demonstrating that some Yorkists had not given up hope of the princes being still alive.

"In 1674, some workmen remodeling the Tower of London dug up a box containing two small human skeletons. They threw them on a rubbish heap, but some days or weeks later someone decided they might be the bones of the two princes, so they gathered them up and put some of them in an urn that Charles II of England ordered interred in Westminster Abbey. In 1933 the bones were taken out and examined and then replaced in the urn in the vault under the Abbey. The experts who examined them could not agree on what age the children would have been when they died or even whether they were boys or girls. (One skeleton was larger than the other, and many of the bones were missing, including part of the smaller jawbone and all of the teeth from the larger one.)"

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_V_of_England

- v. RICHARD "DUKE OF YORK" PLANTAGENET (son of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born in 1473. He died about 1484. He married Anne "8th Countess of Norfolk" de Mowbray on Jan 15, 1478 in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. She was born in 1474.

Notes for Richard "Duke of York" Plantagenet:

"Richard of Shrewsbury, 1st Duke of York and 1st Duke of Norfolk (17 August 1473?1483?) was the sixth child and second son of King Edward IV of England and Elizabeth Woodville. He was born in Shrewsbury.

"He was a younger brother of Elizabeth of York, Mary of York, Cecily of York, Edward V of England and Margaret of York. He was also an older brother of Anne of York, George Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, Catherine of York and Bridget of York.

"He was created Duke of York in 1474. In January 1478, when he was about 4 years old, he married the 5-year-old Anne de Mowbray, 8th Countess of Norfolk, who had inherited the vast Mowbray estates in 1476. Because York's father-in-law's dukedom had become extinct when Anne could not inherit it, he was created Duke of Norfolk in 1481.

"His father died on 9 April 1483. Thus his brother Edward, Prince of Wales, became King of England, and Richard his Heir Presumptive. This was not to last. Robert Stillington, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, presented evidence that Edward IV had contracted a secret marriage to Lady Eleanor Talbot in 1461. Talbot was still alive when Edward married Elizabeth Woodville in 1464. The Regency council under Richard Plantagenet, 1st Duke of Gloucester, concluded that this was a case of bigamy, invalidating the second marriage and the legitimacy of all children of Edward IV by this marriage. Both Edward and Richard were declared illegitimate and removed from the line of succession on 25 June 1483. The Duke of Gloucester, as a surviving younger brother of Edward IV, became King Richard III. The Duke of York was sent to the Tower of London by King Richard in mid-1483. What happened to him and his brother? the Princes in the Tower? after that has been the subject of much speculation and debate. In the 1490s, Perkin Warbeck claimed to be Richard, Duke of York, but he was an imposter. Richard's might have been the

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smaller of two skeletons discovered in a chest in the Tower in 1674, but there is as yet no evidence one way or the other."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard%2C_Duke_of_York_%28Prince_in_the_Tower%29

- vi. ANNE "ANNE OF YORK" PLANTAGENET (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born in 1475 in Westminster Palace, London, England. She died in 1511.
- vii. GEORGE "DUKE OF YORK" PLANTAGENET (son of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born in 1477 in Windsor Castle, England. He died in 1479.
3. viii. CATHERINE "COUNTESS OF DEVON" PLANTAGENET (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born on Aug 14, 1479 in Eltham, Kent County, England. She died on Nov 15, 1527. She married William "Earl of Devon" Courtenay before Oct 1485.
- ix. BRIDGET PLANTAGENET (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) was born on Nov 10, 1480 in Eltham, Kent County, England. She died in 1517.

Notes for Bridget Plantagenet:

"She is considered to have been entrusted to Dartford Priory in 1487. She would become a nun and spend the rest of her life within its walls. She is considered to have maintained correspondence with her older sister Elizabeth who also paid for her various minor expenses.:

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridget_of_York

Generation 2

2. **ELIZABETH² "ELIZABETH OF YORK" PLANTAGENET** (Edward IV) was born on Feb 11, 1466 in Westminster Palace, Westminster, London, England. She died on Feb 11, 1503. She married Henry VII (son of Edmund "1st Earl of Richmond" Tudor and Margaret Beaufort) on Jan 18, 1486 in Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England. He was born on Jan 28, 1457 in Pembroke Castle in Wales. He died on Apr 21, 1509.

Notes for Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet:

"Elizabeth of York was born at Westminster on 11 Feb 1465, and she died giving birth to a dau. on her birthday in 1503. She was the daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. Born into one of the houses caught in the struggle that would later so eloquently be called 'The Wars of the Roses,' one would think that she had a difficult childhood. In fact, she was living a pleasantly secure life until the death of her father in 1483. When she was five years old she was to have married George Neville, eldest son of John, Earl of Northumberland, later Marquis of Montagu, and Neville was created Duke of Bedford, but his father switched sides against the King, Bedford was deprived of all his titles and Elizabeth's betrothal was cancelled. In 1475 Edward planned to marry her to Louis, the French Dauphin, but Edward soon discovered that Louis had no intention of keeping his obligations and therefore the engagement was broken off. Bernard Andr , the blind poet laureate and historian, hints that Edward offered Elizabeth to Henry of Richmond, but that Henry declined, suspecting that the offer was a trap to put him into the King's power.

"However, when Edward IV died, things took a decidedly bad turn. Elizabeth Woodville

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wanted her young son, now Edward V to go to London with a strong army, but her wishes were not honored. So, when he set out with just the usual attendants, it was easy for his uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester to intercept the caravan and take the young King to the palace lodgings in the Tower of London.

"Elizabeth Woodville must have distrusted this move by Richard, since she took her remaining son Richard, the Duke of York, and her six daughters to Westminster Abbey. However, Elizabeth was convinced to let Richard join his brother at the Tower (on the premise that the young King was lonely) under the protection of Richard. It was at this time that the young princes (technically a King and a prince) disappeared, and the Lord Protector, brother of the late Edward IV became King Richard III.

"Elizabeth's mother now made a plan, together with Margaret Beaufort, to marry their two children, Henry and Elizabeth. On Christmas Day, 1483, at the cathedral of Rennes in Brittany, where he was in exile, Henry Tudor swore to marry Elizabeth as soon as he had secured the throne.

"Richard III, of course, was determined to stop such a scheme being put into operation. The Titulus Regius is simply the document in which Richard laid out his claim to the throne. Briefly, the case is this: that Richard's brother, Edward IV, had made a troth-plight with Lady Eleanor Butler, and then, while Lady Eleanor was still alive, had married Elizabeth Woodville, thus making the children of the marriage illegitimate, thus invalidating their claim to the throne, thus making Richard the rightful King.

"When Richard III's wife died in 1485 he proposed to marry Elizabeth himself. Luckily, his advisers persuaded him to drop this strange notion.

"When Henry of Richmond landed at Milford Haven, Elizabeth was sent to safe keeping at Sheriff Hutton, near York, deep in the heart of Gloucester country. Henry's victory at Bosworth meant Elizabeth's release and her journey to London to meet the man she was to marry.

"Henry delayed the wedding for a number of months, possibly because he wished to make it quite clear that he was King of England in his own right and not because he was marrying the heiress of Edward IV, but probably also for simple practical reasons. Parliament was impatient of the delay and before Christmas 1485 the Commons urged him to honour his pledge. So, on 18 Jan 1486, having acquired the necessary papal dispensation, the marriage was solemnized. Thus the two royal houses - York and Lancaster - were finally united. Their marriage symbolically brought an end to the Wars of the Roses (although rebellions would spring up during Henry's reign) and was responsible for the creation of the Tudor Rose - the joining of the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster.

"Elizabeth is one of the least important, though not the least attractive, of the Queens of England. Little is known about her. Whatever evidence there is suggests that the relations between Henry VII and his Queen were happy. Of Elizabeth and Henry's seven children, four survived childhood: Arthur, Margaret, Henry and Mary.

Source: <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/aboutElizabethofYork.htm>

Notes for Henry VII:

English King Henry VII was born January 28, 1457 at Pembroke Castle, Pembrokeshire, Wales. He died April 21, 1509 at Richmond Palace, Surrey, England (age 52). His burial was May 11, 1509 at Westminster Abbey, London.

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VII_of_England

This King Henry VII is the 18th cousin, 15 times removed to me. He was the first in the line of the Kings of the House of Tudor. Henry VII, who was son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort, was born January 28, 1457. Henry married Elizabeth of York (Elizabeth Plantagenet) in 1486, who bore him four children: Arthur, Henry, Margaret and Mary. Henry died in 1509 after reigning 24 years. Their son, Henry VIII was the brother-in-law of William Carey through Henry's second of six wives, Anne Boleyn. William is my 21st cousin, twelve times removed.

Henry VII is the husband of 2nd cousin 6x removed of Edward Carlton, the husband of Ellen Newton, the stepdaughter of my 6th great grand uncle.

Henry descended from John of Gaunt, through the latter's illicit affair with Catherine Swynford; although he was a Lancastrian, he gained the throne through personal battle. The Lancastrian victory at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 left Richard III slain in the field, York ambitions routed and Henry proclaimed king. From the onset of his reign, Henry was determined to bring order to England after 85 years of civil war. His marriage to Elizabeth of York combined both the Lancaster and York factions within the Tudor line, eliminating further discord about succession. He faced two insurrections during his reign, each centered around "pretenders" who claimed a closer dynastic link to the Plantagenets than Henry. Lambert Simnel posed as the Earl of Warwick, but his army was defeated and he was eventually pardoned and forced to work in the king's kitchen. Perkin Warbeck posed as Richard of York, Edward V's younger brother (and co-prisoner in the Tower of London); Warbeck's support came from the continent, and after repeated invasion attempts, Henry had him imprisoned and executed.

Henry greatly strengthened the monarchy by employing many political innovations to outmaneuver the nobility. The household staff rose beyond mere servitude: Henry eschewed public appearances, therefore, staff members were the few persons Henry saw on a regular basis. He created the Committee of the Privy Council, a forerunner of the modern cabinet) as an executive advisory board; he established the Court of the Star Chamber to increase royal involvement in civil and criminal cases; and as an alternative to a revenue tax disbursement from Parliament, he imposed forced loans and grants on the nobility. Henry's mistrust of the nobility derived from his experiences in the Wars of the Roses - a majority remained dangerously neutral until the very end. His skill at by-passing Parliament (and thus, the will of the nobility) played a crucial role in his success at renovating government.

On March 5, 1496, King Henry VII issued letters patent to John Cabot and his sons, authorizing them to explore unknown lands. **John Cabot** (*Italian: Giovanni Caboto*; c. 1450 – c. 1500) was a [Venetian navigator](#) and [explorer](#) whose 1497 discovery of the coast of [North America](#) under [King Henry's commission](#) led the first European exploration of coastal North America since the Norse visits to [Vinland](#) in the eleventh century. To mark the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Cabot's expedition, both the Canadian and British governments elected [Cape Bonavista](#), [Newfoundland](#), as representing Cabot's first landing site.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Cabot

Henry's political acumen was also evident in his handling of foreign affairs. He played Spain off of France by arranging the marriage of his eldest son, Arthur, to Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Arthur died within months and Henry secured a papal dispensation for Catherine to marry Arthur's brother, the future Henry VIII; this single event had the widest-ranging effect of all Henry's actions: Henry VIII's annulment from Catherine

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was the impetus for the separation of the Church of England from the body of Roman Catholicism. The marriage of Henry's daughter, Margaret, to James IV of Scotland would also have later repercussions, as the marriage connected the royal families of both England and Scotland, leading the Stuarts to the throne after the extinction of the Tudor dynasty. Henry encouraged trade and commerce by subsidizing ship building and entering into lucrative trade agreements, thereby increasing the wealth of both crown and nation.

Henry failed to appeal to the general populace: he maintained a distance between king and subject. He brought the nobility to heel out of necessity to transform the medieval government that he inherited into an efficient tool for conducting royal business. Law and trade replaced feudal obligation as the Middle Ages began evolving into the modern world. Francis Bacon, in his history of Henry VII, described the king as such: "He was of a high mind, and loved his own will and his own way; as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. Had he been a private man he would have been termed proud: But in a wise Prince, it was but keeping of distance; which indeed he did towards all; not admitting any near or full approach either to his power or to his secrets. For he was governed by none."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon40.html>

Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet and Henry VII had the following children:

- i. EDWARD TUDOR (son of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet).
- ii. ARTHUR "PRINCE OF WALES" TUDOR (son of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Sep 20, 1486. He died on Apr 02, 1502. He married Catarina "Catherine of Aragon" de Aragon (daughter of Ferdinand "King of Spain" de Aragon II and Isabella "Queen of Spain" de Castilla) on Nov 14, 1501 in Old St. Paul's Cathedral, London. She was born on Dec 16, 1485. She died on Jan 07, 1536.

Notes for Arthur "Prince of Wales" Tudor:

Author is the brother-in-law to Anne Boleyn, who is the sister to Mary Boleyn, wife of William Carry, my 20th cousin, 13 times removed.

Arthur was born in September 1486 to Henry VII and Elizabeth of York at Winchester. His name was chosen purposely to reflect upon the memories of that legendary king. With his birth, the dynasty was off to a good start.

In 1488-9, Henry VII negotiated the preliminary treaty of Medina del Campo with Spain which included the proposal that Arthur would be married to Catherine of Aragon, the young daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella.

In 1496, further negotiations were conducted and it was agreed that Catherine would come to England in 1500, when Arthur was 14. Catherine did eventually arrive in October 1501.

After 16 years of negotiation, the Spanish marriage for Arthur finally took place 14th November 1501 in old St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Although Henry VII had (and still has) a reputation for penny-pinching, this wedding was an occasion that he spared no expense.

After the wedding, Arthur and Catherine went to Ludlow Castle on the border between England and Wales. On April 2, 1502, Arthur died, leaving Catherine a young widow in a foreign country.

Descendants of Edward IV

Generation 2

Source:<http://tudorhistory.org/people/arthur/>

4. iii. MARGARET TUDOR (daughter of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Nov 28, 1489. She died on Oct 18, 1541. She married (1) "JAMES OF SCOTLAND" JAMES on Aug 08, 1503 in Holyrood House. He died on Sep 09, 1513 in Flodden Field. She married (2) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS in 1514. He was born in 1489. She married (3) HENRY STEWART in 1528.
5. iv. "THE DUKE OF YORK" HENRY VIII (son of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Jun 28, 1491 in Greenwich Palace, Greenwich, London, England. He died on Jan 28, 1547. He married (1) ANNE "THE MOST HAPPY" BOLEYN (daughter of Thomas "1st Earl of Wiltshire" Boleyn and Elizabeth Howard) on Jan 25, 1533. She was born in 1501 in Blickling, Norfolk County, England. She died on May 19, 1536 in Tower of London, Longon, England. He married (2) JANE SEYMOUR (daughter of John Seymour and Margaret Wentworth) on May 30, 1536. She was born in 1509 in Wulfhall, Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, England. She died on Oct 24, 1537. He married (3) "ANNE OF CLEVES" ANNE on Jan 06, 1540. She was born in 1515 in Cleves, France. She died on Jul 16, 1557. He married (4) CATHERINE HOWARD (daughter of Edmund Howard) on Jul 28, 1540. She was born in 1521. She died on Feb 14, 1542 in Tower Green, by the Tower of London. He married (5) KATHERINE PARR (daughter of Thomas "Thomas Parr of Kendal" Parr and Maud Green) on Jul 12, 1543. She was born in 1512. She died on Sep 05, 1548. He married (6) CATARINA "CATHERINE OF ARAGON" DE ARAGON (daughter of Ferdinand "King of Spain" de Aragon II and Isabella "Queen of Spain" de Castilla) on Jun 11, 1509 in Grey Friars Church, Greenwich, London, England. She was born on Dec 16, 1485. She died on Jan 07, 1536.
- v. ELIZABETH TUDOR (daughter of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Jul 02, 1492.

Notes for Elizabeth Tudor:

Elizabeth Tudor is my 19th cousin, 14 times removed. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter, ninth century Vikings of Norway.

Elizabeth was born in 1492, the year Christopher Columbus signed a contract on April 17 with a representative of Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, giving Columbus a commission to seek a westward ocean passage to Asia. It may be remembered by most, that Christopher Columbus set sail under the flag of Spain to find how the world was round and to find that he could locate the asian continent and its potentially rich trade opportunities. His dairy also carried his inscribed purposes to include the evangelization of those whom he would find with the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Source:"The Light and the Glory," Peter Marshall, Jr., Fleming H.Revell Company, Old Talpan, New Jersey, 1977, pages 16-18.

- vi. MARY ROSE TUDOR (daughter of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Mar 18, 1496. She died on Jun 25, 1533. She married LOUIS. He was born in France.
- vii. EDMUND "DUKE OF SOMERSET" TUDOR (son of Henry VII and Elizabeth

Descendants of Edward IV

Generation 2

"Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Feb 21, 1499 in Greenwich Palace, Greenwich, England. He died on Jun 19, 1500.

- viii. KATHERINE TUDOR (daughter of Henry VII and Elizabeth "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet) was born on Feb 02, 1503. She died about Feb 18, 1503.

3. **CATHERINE² "COUNTESS OF DEVON" PLANTAGENET** (Edward IV) was born on Aug 14, 1479 in Eltham, Kent County, England. She died on Nov 15, 1527. She married William "Earl of Devon" Courtenay before Oct 1485.

Notes for Catherine "Countess of Devon" Plantagenet:

"Her husband was attainted in 1504 and was thus not able to succeed his father on May 28, 1509. Her nephew Henry VIII of England apparently had greater trust for William and created him Earl of Devon on May 10, 1511. However William died on June 9, 1511. He was earl for less than a full month. Their son Henry succeeded his father.

"Catherine was still only 35 years old and would be expected to marry again. However she took a voluntary vow of chastity in the presence of Richard Fitz-James, Bishop of London on July 13, 1511.

"As a widow, Catherine reportedly went through periods of both "wealth" and "adversity" but was reportedly favored by her nephew Henry VIII who "brought her into a sure estate". She survived her husband by eleven years. She was buried in Tiverton."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_of_York

Catherine "Countess of Devon" Plantagenet and William "Earl of Devon" Courtenay had the following child:

- i. HENRY "EARL OF DEVON" COURTENAY (daughter of William "Earl of Devon" Courtenay and Catherine "Countess of Devon" Plantagenet).

Generation 3

4. **MARGARET TUDOR** (Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Henry VII, Edmund "1st Earl of Richmond" Tudor, Owen ap Maredudd ap Tudur) was born on Nov 28, 1489. She died on Oct 18, 1541. She married (1) "**JAMES OF SCOTLAND**" JAMES on Aug 08, 1503 in Holyrood House. He died on Sep 09, 1513 in Flodden Field. She married (2) **ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS** in 1514. He was born in 1489. She married (3) **HENRY STEWART** in 1528.

Notes for Margaret Tudor:

"Margaret Tudor was the first daughter born to Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. She was married to James IV of Scotland on 8 August, 1503 at Holyrood House. It was because of this union that England and Scotland would be united under one crown 100 years later at the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.

"Margaret was apparently not happy in her early days in Scotland, as is evident in a letter she wrote to her father, Henry VII. The two different handwritings in the letter are because the top part was written by a secretary, while the last section was in Margaret's own hand.

"James died at Flodden Field 9 September 1513. When James IV died, Margaret's infant son became James V.

Descendants of Edward IV

Generation 3

"John Stuart, Duke of Albany, used the Scottish Lord's distrust of Margaret to make himself regent and sent the Queen to flee to England in 1516 with her second husband, Archibald Douglas, the Earl of Angus, whom she had married in 1514.

"The marriage with the Earl was dissolved in 1527. The couple had a daughter, Margaret Douglas, who was the mother of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.

"Margaret Tudor took a third husband in 1528 - Henry Stewart, Lord Methven."

Source: <http://tudorhistory.org/people/margaret/>

Margaret Tudor and "James of Scotland" James had the following child:

- i. JAMES (son of "James of Scotland" James and Margaret Tudor) was born in 1513.

Notes for James:

In 1513, the year of James V's birth, Spanish explorer Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama on September 25, 1513 to reach the Pacific Ocean. Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon landed in Florida.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasco_N%C3%BA%C3%B1ez_de_Balboa
http://fcit.usf.edu/Florida/lessons/de_leon/de_leon1.htm

Margaret Tudor and Archibald Douglas had the following child:

6. i. MARGARET DOUGLAS (daughter of Archibald Douglas and Margaret Tudor) was born in 1515. She died in 1578 in Westminster Abbey. She married THOMAS HOWARD. He was born in 1512. He died in 1572.

5. **"THE DUKE OF YORK" HENRY VIII** (Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Henry VII, Edmund "1st Earl of Richmond" Tudor, Owen ap Maredudd ap Tudur) was born on Jun 28, 1491 in Greenwich Palace, Greenwich, London, England. He died on Jan 28, 1547. He married (1) **ANNE "THE MOST HAPPY" BOLEYN** (daughter of Thomas "1st Earl of Wiltshire" Boleyn and Elizabeth Howard) on Jan 25, 1533. She was born in 1501 in Blickling, Norfolk County, England. She died on May 19, 1536 in Tower of London, London, England. He married (2) **JANE SEYMOUR** (daughter of John Seymour and Margaret Wentworth) on May 30, 1536. She was born in 1509 in Wulfhall, Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, England. She died on Oct 24, 1537. He married (3) **"ANNE OF CLEVES" ANNE** on Jan 06, 1540. She was born in 1515 in Cleves, France. She died on Jul 16, 1557. He married (4) **CATHERINE HOWARD** (daughter of Edmund Howard) on Jul 28, 1540. She was born in 1521. She died on Feb 14, 1542 in Tower Green, by the Tower of London. He married (5) **KATHERINE PARR** (daughter of Thomas "Thomas Parr of Kendal" Parr and Maud Green) on Jul 12, 1543. She was born in 1512. She died on Sep 05, 1548. He married (6) **CATARINA "CATHERINE OF ARAGON" DE ARAGON** (daughter of Ferdinand "King of Spain" de Aragon II and Isabella "Queen of Spain" de Castilla) on Jun 11, 1509 in Grey Friars Church, Greenwich, London, England. She was born on Dec 16, 1485. She died on Jan 07, 1536.

Notes for "The Duke of York" Henry VIII:

King Henry VIII is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. They are the 18th great grandparents to Henry and 32nd great grandparents to me. They are ninth century Vikings from Norway.

Descendants of Edward IV

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Anne Boleyn, the second of Henry's six wives, is also my 19th cousin, 14 times removed. Anne had a sister named Mary Boleyn, wife of William Cary. Henry's sister-in-law's husband, William Cary, is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed on my Mother's side of the family. Mr. Cary is the seventh cousin, five times removed of Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, who is my seventh great grandmother through her second husband, Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford.

Herbert Pellham is the second great grand nephew of King Henry VIII. Herbert was the first Treasurer of Harvard College. He was my 24th cousin, 9 times removed! This is on my Mother's side of the family. Herbert also is the 11th cousin, once removed, of Edward Southworth, the first husband of my seventh great grandmother, Alice Carpenter, on my Father's side of the family, which descends from her second marriage to Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford. Herbert is the third great grandson of Thomas Boleyn, the father-in-law of King Henry VIII. He was crowned June 24, 1509, the month and day that later would become my birthday.

"We can learn about Henry VIII here, with much of it cited below:

<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/people/A0858608.html>

"Henry VIII became King of England following the death of his father, Henry VII. As King, Henry inherited from his father a budget surplus of about 1.5 million pounds and a precedent for autocratic rule. In 1511, Henry joined Pope Julius II, King Ferdinand II of Aragon, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, and the Venetians in their Holy League against France. The campaign, organized by Henry's talented minister Thomas (later cardinal) Wolsey, had little success. A more popular conflict, which occurred during Henry's absence, was the victory (1513) of Thomas Howard, 2d duke of Norfolk, at Flodden over the invading Scottish forces under James IV.

"Rapid changes in the diplomatic situation following the death of Ferdinand (1516) enabled Wolsey, now chancellor, to conclude a new alliance with France, soon expanded to include all the major European powers in a pledge of universal peace (1518). However, with the election of Ferdinand's grandson, already king of Spain, as Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in 1519, England's status as a secondary power was soon revealed. Henry joined Charles in war against France in 1522, but when Charles won a decisive victory over Francis at Pavia (1525), England was denied any of the spoils.

"Henry and Wolsey tried to curb the alarming rise of imperial power by an unpopular alliance (1527) with France, which led to diplomatic and economic reprisals against England. Domestically, Henry had become less popular due to a series of new taxes aimed at providing revenue to bolster the depleted treasury. Despite the early advice of Sir Thomas More, one of Henry's councillors, Wolsey had remained the country's top minister, and by 1527 Wolsey had been forced to accept much of the blame for England's failures.

"Henry, determined to provide a male heir to the throne, decided to divorce Katharine and marry Anne Boleyn. English diplomacy became a series of maneuvers to win the approval of Pope Clement VII, who was in the power of emperor Charles V, Katharine's nephew. The king wished to invalidate the marriage on the grounds that the papal dispensation under which he and Katharine had been permitted to marry was illegal.

"The pope reluctantly authorized a commission consisting of cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio to decide the issue in England. Katharine denied the jurisdiction of the court, and before a decision could be reached, Clement had the hearing adjourned (1529) to Rome. The failure of the commission, followed by a reconciliation between Charles and Francis I, led to the fall of Wolsey and to the initiation by Henry of an anti-ecclesiastical policy intended to force the pope's assent to the divorce.

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"Under the guidance of the King's new minister, Thomas Cromwell, the anticlerical Parliament drew up (1532) the Supplication Against the Ordinaries, a long list of grievances against the church. In a document known as the Submission of the Clergy, the convocation of the English church accepted Henry's claim that all ecclesiastical legislation was subject to royal approval. Acts stopping the payment of annates to Rome and forbidding appeals to the pope followed. The pope still refused to give way on the divorce issue, but he did agree to the appointment (1533) of the King's nominee, Thomas Cranmer, as archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer immediately pronounced Henry's marriage with Katharine invalid and crowned Anne (already secretly married to Henry) queen, and the pope excommunicated Henry on July 11, 1533.

"In 1534 the breach with Rome was completed by the Act of Supremacy, which made the king head of the Church of England (see England, Church of). Any effective opposition was suppressed by the Act of Succession entailing the crown on Henry's heirs by Anne, by an extensive and severe Act of Treason, and by the strict administration of the oath of supremacy. A number of prominent churchmen and laymen, including former chancellor Sir Thomas More, were executed, thus changing Henry's legacy from one of enlightenment to one of bloody suppression. Under Cromwell's supervision, a visitation of the monasteries in 1535 led to an act of Parliament in 1536 by which smaller monasteries reverted to the crown, and the others were confiscated within the next few years. By distributing some of this property among the landed gentry, Henry acquired the loyalty of a large and influential group.

"In 1536, Anne Boleyn, who had given birth to Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth I) but failed to have a male heir, was convicted of adultery and incest. She was beheaded. The King's indictment was on May 2. Soon afterward, Henry married Jane Seymour, who in 1537 bore a son (later Edward VI) and died. Meanwhile in 1537 Henry had dealt brutally, but effectively, with rebellions in the north by subjects protesting economic hardships and the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1536, Henry authorized the Ten Articles, which included some Protestant doctrinal points, and he approved (1537) publication of the Bible in English. However, the Six Articles passed by Parliament in 1539 reverted to the fundamental principles of Roman Catholic doctrine.

"Another temporary peace (1538) between France and the empire seemed to pose the threat of Catholic intervention in England and helped Cromwell persuade the King to ally himself with the German Protestant princes by marrying (1540) Anne of Cleves. However, Henry disliked Anne and divorced her almost immediately. Cromwell, now completely discredited, was beheaded the very same day as King Henry married Catherine Howard. However, in 1542 she met the fate of Anne Boleyn, and lost her head as well. He married his sixth wife, Catherine Parr, on June 12, 1543.

"In 1542 war had begun again with Scotland, still controlled through James V by French and Catholic interests. The fighting culminated in the rout of the Scots at Solway Moss and the death of James. Henry forced the Scots to agree to a treaty (1543) of marriage between Mary Queen of Scots and his own son, Edward, but this was to come to nothing. In 1543, Henry once more joined Charles in war against France and was able to take Boulogne (1544). The expensive war dragged on until 1546, when Henry secured a payment of indemnity for the city.

"When King Henry VIII died in 1547, he was succeeded, as he had hoped, by a son, but it was his daughter, Elizabeth I, who ruled over one of the greatest periods in England's history. Henry VIII died at age 55, on what was his father's 100th birthday."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VIII_of_England

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Notes for Anne "The Most Happy" Boleyn:

Anne Boleyn, the second of Henry's six wives, is my 19th cousin, 14 times removed. Anne had a sister named Mary Boleyn, wife of William Cary. Henry's sister-in-law's husband, William Cary, is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed on my Mother's side of the family. Mr. Cary is the seventh cousin, five times removed of Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, who is my seventh great grandmother through her second husband, Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford. Edward also is related as my 25th cousin, eight times removed.

"For a woman who played such an important part in English history, we know remarkably little about her earliest years. Antonia Fraser puts Anne's birth at 1500 or 1501, probably at Blickling (Norfolk) and the date of birth seems to be at the end of May or early June. Other historians put Anne's birth as late as 1507 or 1509.

"Anne spent part of her childhood at the court of the Archduchess Margaret. Fraser puts her age at 12-13, as that was the minimum age for a 'fille d'honneur'. It was from there that she was transferred to the household of Mary, Henry VIII's sister, who was married to Louis XII of France. Anne's sister Mary was already in 'the French Queen's' attendance. However, when Louis died, Mary Boleyn returned to England with Mary Tudor, while Anne remained in France to attend Claude, the new French queen. Anne remained in France for the next 6 or 7 years. Because of her position, it is possible that she was at the Field of Cloth of Gold, the famous meeting between Henry VIII and the French king, Francis I.

"During her stay in France she learned to speak French fluently and developed a taste for French clothes, poetry and music.

"The legend of Anne Boleyn always includes a sixth finger and a large mole or goiter on her neck. However, one would have to wonder if a woman with these oddities (not to mention the numerous other moles and warts she was said to have) would be so captivating to the king. She may have had some small moles, as most people do, but they would be more like the attractive 'beauty marks'.

"A quote from the Venetian Ambassador said she was 'not one of the handsomest women in the world...'. She was considered moderately pretty. But, one must consider what 'pretty' was in the 16th century. Anne was the opposite of the pale, blonde-haired, blue-eyed image of beauty. She had dark, olive-colored skin, thick dark brown hair and dark brown eyes which often appeared black. Those large dark eyes were often singled out in descriptions of Anne. She clearly used them, and the fascination they aroused, to her advantage whenever possible.

"She was of average height, had small breasts and a long, elegant neck. The argument continues as to whether or not she really had an extra finger on one of her hands.

"Anne returned to England around 1521 for details for her marriage were being worked out. Meanwhile she went to court to attend Queen Catherine. Her first recorded appearance at Court was March 1, 1522 at a masque.

"After her marriage to the heir of Ormonde fell through, she began an affair with Henry Percy, also a rich heir. Cardinal Wolsey put a stop to the romance, which could be why Anne engendered such a hatred of him later in life. It has been suggested that Wolsey stepped in on behalf of the King to remove Percy from the scene because he had already noticed Anne

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and wanted her for himself. Fraser asserts that this is not the case since the romance between Anne and Percy ended in 1522 and the King didn't notice Anne until 1526. It is possible that Anne had a precontract with Percy.

"Somewhere in this time, Anne also had a relationship of some sort with the poet Sir Thomas Wyatt. Wyatt was married in 1520, so the timing of the supposed affair is uncertain. Wyatt was separated from his wife, but there could be little suggestion of his eventual marriage to Anne. Theirs appears to be more of a courtly love.

"Exactly when and where Henry VIII first noticed Anne is not known. It is likely that Henry sought to make Anne his mistress, as he had his sister Mary years before. Maybe drawing on the example of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen to Edward IV (and maternal grandmother to Henry VIII) who was said to have told King Edward that she would only be his wife, not his mistress, Anne denied Henry VIII sexual favors. We don't know who first had the idea marriage, but eventually it evolved into "Queen or nothing" for Anne.

"At first, the court probably thought that Anne would just end up as another one of Henry's mistresses. But, in 1527 we see that Henry began to seek an annulment of his marriage to Catherine, making him free to marry again.

"King Henry's passion for Anne can be attested to in the love letters she wrote to her when she was away from court. Henry hated writing letters, and very few documents in his own hand survive. However, 17 love letters to Anne remain and are preserved in the Vatican library.

"In 1528, Anne's emergence at Court began. Anne also showed real interest in religious reform and may have introduced some of the 'new ideas' to Henry, and gaining the hatred of some members of the Court. When the court spent Christmas at Greenwich that year, Anne was lodged in nice apartments near those of the King.

"The legal debates on the marriage of Henry and Catherine of Aragon continued on. Anne was no doubt frustrated by the lack of progress. Her famous temper and tongue showed themselves at times in famous arguments between her and Henry for all the court to see. Anne feared that Henry might go back to Catherine if the marriage could not be annulled and Anne would have wasted time that she could have used to make an advantageous marriage.

"Anne was not popular with the people of England. They were upset to learn that at the Christmas celebrations of 1529, Anne was given precedence over the Duchesses of Norfolk and Suffolk, the latter of which was the King's own sister, Mary.

"In this period, records show that Henry began to spend more and more on Anne, buying her clothes, jewelry, and things for her amusements such as playing cards and bows and arrows.

"The waiting continued and Anne's position continued to rise. On the first day of September 1532, she was created Marquess of Pembroke, a title she held in her own right. In October, she held a position of honor at meetings between Henry and the French King in Calais.

"Sometime near the end of 1532, Anne finally gave way and by December she was pregnant. To avoid any questions of the legitimacy of the child, Henry was forced into action. Sometime near St. Paul's Day (January 25) 1533, Anne and Henry were secretly married. Although the King's marriage to Catherine was not dissolved, in the King's mind it had never existed in the first place, so he was free to marry whomever he wanted. On May 23, the Archbishop officially proclaimed that the marriage of Henry and Catherine was invalid.

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"Plans for Anne's coronation began. In preparation, she had been brought by water from Greenwich to the Tower of London dressed in cloth of gold. The barges following her were said to stretch for four miles down the Thames. On the 1st of June, she left the Tower in procession to Westminster Abbey, where she became a crowned and anointed Queen in a ceremony led by Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"By August, preparations were being made for the birth of Anne's child, which was sure to be a boy. Names were being chosen, with Edward and Henry the top choices. The proclamation of the child's birth had already been written with 'Prince' used to refer to the child.

"Anne took to her chamber, according to custom, on August 26, 1533 and on September 7, at about 3:00 in the afternoon, the Princess Elizabeth was born. Her christening service was scaled down, but still a pleasant affair. The princess' white christening robes can currently be seen on display at Sudeley Castle in England.

"Anne now knew that it was imperative that she produce a son. By January of 1534, she was pregnant again, but the child was either miscarried or stillborn. In 1535, she was become pregnant again but miscarried by the end of January. The child was reported to have been a boy. The Queen was quite upset, and blamed the miscarriage on her state of mind after hearing that Henry had taken a fall in jousting. She had to have known at this point that her failure to produce a living male heir was a threat to her own life, especially since the King's fancy for one of her ladies-in-waiting, Jane Seymour, began to grow.

"Anne's enemies at court began to plot against her using the King's attentions to Jane Seymour as the catalyst for action. Cromwell began to move in action to bring down the Queen. He persuaded the King to sign a document calling for an investigation that would possibly result in charges of treason.

"On April 30, 1536, Anne's musician and friend for several years, Mark Smeaton, was arrested and probably tortured into making 'revelations' about the Queen. Next, Sir Henry Norris was arrested and taken to the Tower of London. Then the Queen's own brother, George Boleyn, Lord Rochford was arrested.

"On May 2, the Queen herself was arrested at Greenwich and was informed of the charges against her: adultery, incest and plotting to murder the King. She was then taken to the Tower by barge along the same path she had traveled to prepare for her coronation just three years earlier. In fact, she was lodged in the same rooms she had held on that occasion.

"There were several more arrests. Sir Francis Weston and William Brereton were charged with adultery with the Queen. Sir Thomas Wyatt was also arrested, but later released. They were put on trial with Smeaton and Norris at Westminster Hall on May 12, 1536. The men were not allowed to defend themselves, as was the case in charges of treason. They were found guilty and received the required punishment: they were to be hanged at Tyburn, cut down while still living and then disemboweled and quartered.

"On Monday the 15th, the Queen and her brother were put on trial at the Great Hall of the Tower of London. It is estimated that some 2000 people attended. Anne conducted herself in a calm and dignified manner, denying all the charges against her. Her brother was tried next, with his own wife testifying against him (she got her due later in the scandal of Kathryn Howard). Even though the evidence against them was scant, they were both found guilty, with the sentence being read by their uncle, Thomas Howard, the Duke of Norfolk. They were to be either burnt at the stake (which was the punishment for incest) or beheaded, at the discretion of the King.

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"On May 17, George Boleyn was executed on Tower Hill. The other fourmen condemned with the Queen had their sentences commuted from thegrisly fate at Tyburn to a simple beheading at the Tower with LordRochford.

"Anne knew that her time would soon come and started to become hysterical, her behavior swinging from great levity to body- wrackingsobs. She received news that an expert swordsman from Calais had been summoned, who would no doubt deliver a cleaner blow with a sharp sword than the traditional axe. It was then that she made the famous comment about her 'little neck'.

"Interestingly, shortly before her execution on charges of adultery, the Queen's marriage to the King was dissolved and declared invalid. One would wonder then how she could have committed adultery if she had in fact never been married to the King, but this was overlooked, as were so many other lapses of logic in the charges against Anne.

"They came for Anne on the morning of May 19 to take her to the Tower Green, where she was to be afforded the dignity of a private execution. [Read the Constable's recollection of this morning] She wore a red petticoat under a loose, dark grey gown of damask trimmed in fur. Over that she wore a mantle of ermine. Her long, dark hair was bound up under a simple white linen coif over which she wore her usual headdress. She made a short speech before kneeling at the block. Her ladies removed the headdress and tied a blindfold over her eyes. The sword itself had been hidden under the straw. The swordsman cut off her head with one swift stroke.

"Anne's body and head were put into an arrow chest and buried in an unmarked grave in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula which adjoined the Tower Green. Her body was one that was identified in renovations of the chapel under the reign of Queen Victoria, so Anne's final resting place is now marked in the marble floor."

Source: <http://tudorhistory.org/boleyn/>

"The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Anne "The Most Happy" Boleyn had the following child:

- i. ELIZABETH "THE VIRGIN QUEEN" TUDOR I (daughter of "The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Anne "The Most Happy" Boleyn) was born on Sep 07, 1533 in Greenwisch, England. She died on Mar 24, 1603 in England.

Notes for Elizabeth "The Virgin Queen" Tudor I:

Queen Elizabeth I, known as the Virgin Queen due to her singleness and childlessness, is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed. The ancestors in common with us are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. Eystein and Aseda Rognvaldsdatter were 9th Century Vikings of Norway, being Elizabeth's 19th great grand parents and my 32nd great grandparents.

After Elizabeth's father, King Henry VIII, died in 1547, he was succeeded, as he had hoped, by a son, Edward VI, but it was his daughter, Elizabeth I, who ruled over one of the greatest periods in England's history. Initially, Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary), Elizabeth's half sister, 16 years her elder, ruled from their father's death till 1558. Elizabeth ascended to the throne on November 17, 1558.

Source: <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/people/A0858608.html>

"Elizabeth's reign was during one of the more constructive periods in English history. Literature bloomed through the works of Spenser, Marlowe and

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Shakespeare. Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh were instrumental in expanding English influence in the New World.

"Elizabeth's religious compromise laid many fears to rest. Fashion and education came to the fore because of Elizabeth's penchant for knowledge, courtly behavior and extravagant dress. Good Queen Bess, as she came to be called, maintained a regal air until the day she died; a quote, from a letter by Paul Hentzen, reveals the aging queen's regal nature: 'Next came the Queen in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; here yes small yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow... she had in her ear two pearls, with very rich drops... her air was stately; her manner of speaking mild and obliging.' This regal figure surely had her faults, but the last Tudor excelled at rising to challenges and emerging victorious."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon45.html>

The loneliness of a queen who had no husband or children and no relatives to mention must at all times have been oppressive; it grew desolating in old age after the deaths of Leicester, Walsingham, Burghley and Essex, and Elizabeth died, the last of her race, on the 24th of March 1603.

Source: <http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/elizabio.htm>

On February 25, 1580, Pope Pius V excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I from the Roman Catholic Church.

Notes for Jane Seymour:

Jane actually was born the year that Henry was crowned King of England (June 24, 1509, my birthday). She was born the same year as was John Calvin (7/10/1509 - 5/27/1564), the French theologian who was so significant in the Protestant Reformation, given its beginnings in the 1530 - 1550 years, though Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg in 1517.

Jane's death was only twelve days after giving birth to Edward VI, probably stemming from complications surrounding the birth.

"Jane Seymour may have first come to court in the service of Queen Catherine, but then was moved to wait on Anne Boleyn as she rose in the King's favor and eventually became his second wife.

"In September 1535, the King stayed at the Seymour family home in Wiltshire, England. It may have been there that the king 'noticed' Jane. But, it isn't until February of 1536 that there is evidence of Henry's new love for Jane.

"By that point, Henry's disinterest in Anne was obvious and Jane was likely pegged to be her replacement as Queen.

"Opinion is divided as to how Jane felt about being the new object of Henry's affections. Some see Jane's calm and gentle demeanor as evidence that she didn't really understand the position as political pawn she was playing for her family. Others see it as a mask for

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her fear. Seeing how Henry's two previous Queens had been treated once they fell from favor, Jane probably had some trepidation, although Anne Boleyn's final fate had not been sealed at that time.

"One other view was that Jane fell into her role quite willingly and actively sought to entice the King and flaunt her favor even in front of the current Queen.

"However Jane actually felt, we will never know. Henry's feelings were pretty clear though. Within 24 hours of Anne Boleyn's execution, Jane Seymour and Henry VIII were formally betrothed. On the 30th of May, they were married. Unlike Henry's previous two Queens, Jane never had a coronation. Perhaps the King was waiting to Jane to 'prove' herself by giving him a son.

"Less than two months after Henry and Jane's marriage, the Duke of Richmond, Henry Fitzroy died at the age of 17. Fitzroy was the King's bastard son by his mistress Elizabeth Blount.

"It wasn't until early 1537 that Jane became pregnant. During her pregnancy, Jane's every whim was indulged by the King, convinced that Jane, whom he felt to be his first 'true wife', carried his long hoped-for son. In October, a prince was born at Hampton Court Palace and was christened on 15th of October. The baby was named Edward. Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, was godmother and Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn, also played a role in the ceremony.

"There has been much written over whether or not Jane gave birth to Edward by caesarean section. It seems unlikely that, if she had, she would have lived as long as she did after the birth. Jane attended her son's christening, although she was weak. She died on October 24th, just two weeks after her son was born.

"Henry had already been preparing his own tomb at St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, which was where Jane was buried. In the end, she would be the only of Henry's six wives to be buried with him."

Source: <http://tudorhistory.org/seymour/>

"The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Jane Seymour had the following child:

7. ii. EDWARD VI (son of "The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Jane Seymour) was born on Oct 12, 1537 in Hampton Court Palace, England. He died on Jul 06, 1553 in Greenvocj {a;ace. Emg;amd.

Notes for "Anne of Cleves" Anne:

Ann of Cleves, though she had a short marriage to King Henry, at least she did not lose her head over it and did live out a life of relative comfort.

"Henry VIII remained single for over two years after Jane Seymour's death, possibly giving some credence to the thought that he genuinely mourned for her. However, it does seem that someone, possibly Thomas Cromwell, began making inquiries shortly after Jane's death about a possible foreign bride for Henry.

"Henry's first marriage had been a foreign alliance of sorts, although it is almost certain that the two were truly in love for some time. His next two brides were love matches and Henry could have had little or no monetary or political gain from them.

"But the events of the split from Rome left England isolated, and probably vulnerable. It was

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these circumstances that led Henry and his ministers to look at the possibility of a bride to secure an alliance. Henry did also want to be sure he was getting a desirable bride, so he had agents in foreign courts report to him on the appearance and other qualities of various candidates. He also sent painters to bring him images of these women.

"Hans Holbein, probably the most famous of the Tudor court painters, was sent to the court of the Duke of Cleves, who had two sisters: Amelia and Anne. When Holbein went in 1539, Cleves was seen as an important potential ally in the event France and the Holy Roman Empire (who had somewhat made a truce in their long history of conflict) decided to move against the countries who had thrown off the Papal authority. England then sought alliances with countries who had been supporting the reformation of the church. Several of the Duchys and principalities along the Rhine were Lutheran. Holbein painted the sisters of the Duke of Cleves and Henry decided to have a contract drawn up for his marriage to Anne.

"Although the King of France and the Emperor had gone back to their usual state of animosity, Henry proceeded with the match. The marriage took place on January 6, 1540. By then, Henry was already looking for ways to get out of the marriage.

"Anne was ill-suited for life at the English court. Her upbringing in Cleves had concentrated on domestic skills and not the music and literature so popular at Henry's court. And, most famously, Henry did not find his new bride the least bit attractive. He was said to have called her a 'Flanders Mare.' In addition to his personal feelings for wanting to end the marriage, there were now political ones as well. Tension between the Duke of Cleves and the Empire was increasing towards war and Henry had no desire to become involved. Last but not least, at some point, Henry had become attracted to young Kathryn Howard.

"Anne was probably smart enough to know that she would only be making trouble for herself, if she raised any obstacles to Henry's attempts to annul the marriage. She testified that the match had not been consummated, and that her previous engagement to the son of the Duke of Lorraine had not been properly broken.

"After the marriage had been dissolved, Anne accepted the honorary title as the 'King's Sister,' She was given property, including Hever Castle, formerly the home of Anne Boleyn.

"Anne lived away from court quietly in the countryside until 1557 and attended the coronation of her former step-daughter, Mary I. She is buried in a somewhat hard to find tomb in Westminster Abbey."

Source: <http://tudorhistory.org/cleves/>

Notes for Catherine Howard:

Catherine Howard was born in a tumultuous time in the church, world-wide. Over in Germany, Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church on January of the year of Catherine's 1521 birth. Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan was killed in the Philippines on March 27, 1521. She was the fifth of King Henry VIII's six wives.

Source: <http://mb-soft.com/believe/txc/luther.htm>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_Magellan

Catherine came into this world in the year that Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan reached the Philippines, where he was killed by natives the following month.

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Source:http://www.studyworld.com/ferdinand_magellan.htm

"Kathryn Howard was the daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, a younger brother of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. She was also first cousin to Anne Boleyn, Henry's ill-fated second Queen. She was brought up in the household of the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk. As part of the Duchess' household, she would have spent most of her time at Lambeth and Horsham.

"Kathryn came to court at about the age of 19 as a lady in waiting to Anne of Cleves and there is no doubt that the spirited young girl caught Henry's attentions. Kathryn's uncle probably encouraged the girl to respond to the King's attentions and saw it as a way to increase his own influence over the monarch. The Duke of Norfolk also took advantage of the debacle of the Anne of Cleves marriage as a chance to discredit his enemy, Thomas Cromwell. In fact, Cromwell was executed shortly after the marriage was nullified.

"Sixteen days after he was free of Anne, Henry took his fifth wife, Kathryn Howard, on July 28, 1540. Henry was 49 and his bride was no older than 19.

"For all that can be said against this match, Kathryn did manage to lift the King's spirits. Henry had gained a lot of weight and was dealing with the ulcerated leg that was to pain him until his death. The vivacious young girl brought back some of Henry's zest for life. The King lavished gifts on his young wife and called her his 'rose without a thorn' and the 'very jewel of womanhood'.

"Less than a year into Kathryn's marriage, the rumors of her infidelity began. In a way, one couldn't blame her for seeking the company of handsome young men closer to her own age. But to do so, even if only in courtly flirtations, was dangerous for a Queen, especially one who came from a powerful family with many enemies. Kathryn didn't help matters much by appointing one of her admirers as her personal secretary.

"By November 1541, there was enough evidence against the Queen that Archbishop Cranmer informed the King of Kathryn's misconduct. At first, Henry did not believe the accusations. But, he agreed to allow further investigations into the matter. Enough evidence was gathered that the Queen had been promiscuous before her marriage and may have had liaisons after becoming Henry's wife. She was executed on the Tower Green on February 13, 1542 and laid to rest near her cousin Anne Boleyn in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula at the Tower of London."

Source: <http://tudorhistory.org/howard/>

"Katherine did not have much time in which to leave her mark on the world. She left no children, no works of literature or philosophy or art, and no lasting memorials. She is mainly remembered for her ability to charm men of all ages, and for the short-lived pleasure and pain and of her brief time as Queen."

Source: <http://www.royalpaperdolls.com/KHStory.htm>

Death Notes:

Executed for adultery

Notes for Katherine Parr:

Katherine was born in 1512. Michelangelo's paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel were first exhibited to the public on November 1, 1512. It was first unveiled the day before.

Source: <http://www.twingroves.district96.k12.il.us/renaissance/SistineChapel/Michelangelo/Ceiling.html>

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"Katherine Parr, the last of Henry's wives, was a different choice for the aging King. She was the daughter of Thomas Parr of Kendal, a modest country squire who had distinguished himself in the service of both Henry VII and Henry VIII. Thomas Parr died in 1517 and his widow chose not to remarry. She encouraged the education and advancement of her children, a trait Katherine would show in her treatment of her future step-children. Katherine's brother, William, was given the title of Marquess of Northampton in 1547.

"Katherine was first married to Sir Edward Burough, but was widowed shortly after in 1529. Her second husband was Sir John Nevill, Lord Latimer. He was a wealthy landowner in Yorkshire and had an estate there called Snape Hall. He died in 1542 and had no children by Katherine.

"By this time, Katherine was becoming well known for her learning and overall sensitive and caring nature. She was also gaining an interest in the rising Protestant faith.

"Not much is known about Henry's courtship of Katherine. However, before the King stepped in, she may have been considering marrying Thomas Seymour, brother to the late Queen Jane and uncle to Prince Edward. Katherine rejected Seymour's proposal in order to marry the King, although she probably didn't have much of a choice in the matter. Eighteen months had gone by since Kathryn Howard's execution by the time Henry and Katherine Parr were married on July 12, 1543.

"Henry's health had been declining such that his last wife must have been as much a nurse as anything else. Katherine managed to soothe the King's temper and bring his family closer together. Although the Queen was scarcely older than the Princess Mary, she, along with Elizabeth and Edward, saw Katherine as a stabilizing mother figure. Katherine arranged for the best tutors for the children and encouraged them in their learning.

"Katherine's interest in Protestants almost proved to be her undoing. Factions at court were envious of the Queen's influence on Henry and sought to destroy her by linking her with the 'heretical' religious reformers. But Katherine wisely made a show of her submissiveness to the King when confronted and probably saved her life. Katherine outlived Henry, who died January 28, 1547.

"Prince Edward succeeded the throne as Edward VI. His older uncle, Edward Seymour, Lord Somerset, became Protector, since the young king was not yet 10 years old. The other Seymour brother, Thomas, once again sought the hand of Katherine Parr, and this time she was free to accept.

"Katherine was soon pregnant with Seymour's son, and gave birth to a daughter named Mary at Sudeley Castle on August 30, 1548. Unfortunately, Katherine did not recover from the childbirth and died on September 5.

"Katherine Parr is buried at St. Mary's Church at Sudeley Castle.

Notes for Catarina "Catherine of Aragon" de Aragon:

Catherine was the reason for the Church of England to exist! It was the desire of King Henry VIII, her husband, to divorce her that led him to cut ties with the Church at Rome (which would not approve divorce). The King established the Church of England, with himself as its head. She, therefore, is the former wife of my 19th cousin, 14 times removed.

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"Catherine of Aragon was the youngest surviving child of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. As was common for princesses of the day, her parents almost immediately began looking for a political match for her. When she was three years old, she was betrothed to Arthur, the son of Henry VII of England. Arthur was not even quite two at the time.

"When she was almost 16, in 1501, Catherine made the journey to England. It took her three months, and her ships weathered several storms, but she safely made landfall at Plymouth, England on October 2, 1501. Catherine and Arthur were married on 14 November 1501 in Old St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Catherine was escorted by the groom's younger brother, Henry.

"After the wedding and celebrations, the young couple moved to Ludlow Castle on the Welsh border. Less than six months later, Arthur was dead, possibly of the 'sweating sickness'. Although this marriage was short, it was very important in the history of England, as will be apparent.

"Catherine was now a widow, and still young enough to be married again. Henry VII still had a son, this one much more robust and healthy than his dead older brother. The English king was interested in keeping Catherine's dowry, so 14 months after her husband's death, she was betrothed to the future Henry VIII, who was too young to marry at the time.

"By 1505, when Henry was old enough to wed, Henry VII wasn't as keen on a Spanish alliance, and young Henry was forced to repudiate the betrothal. Catherine's future was uncertain for the next four years. When Henry VII died in 1509 and one of the new young king's actions was to marry Catherine. She was finally crowned Queen of England in a joint coronation ceremony with her husband Henry VIII on June 24, 1509.

"Shortly after their marriage, Catherine found herself pregnant. This first child was a stillborn daughter born prematurely in January 1510. This disappointment was soon followed by another pregnancy. Prince Henry was born on January 1, 1511 and he was christened on the 5th. There were great celebrations for the birth of the young prince, but they were halted by the baby's death after 52 days of life. Catherine then had a miscarriage, followed by a short-lived son. On February 1516, she gave birth to a daughter named Mary, and this child lived. There were probably two more pregnancies, the last recorded in 1518.

"Henry was growing frustrated by his lack of a male heir, but he remained a devoted husband. He had at least two mistresses that we know of: Bessie Blount and Mary Boleyn. By 1526 though, he had begun to separate from Catherine because he had fallen in love with one of her ladies (and sister of one of his mistresses): Anne Boleyn.

"It is here that the lives of Henry's first and second wives begin to interweave. By the time his interest in Anne became common knowledge, Catherine was 42 years old and was no longer able to conceive. Henry's main goal now was to get a male heir, which his wife was not able to provide. Somewhere along the way, Henry began to look at the texts of Leviticus which says that if a man takes his brother's wife, they shall be childless. As evidenced above, Catherine and Henry were far from childless, and still had one living child. But, that child was a girl, and didn't count in Henry's mind. The King began to petition the Pope for an annulment.

"At first, Catherine was kept in the dark about Henry's plans for their annulment. When the news got to Catherine, she was very upset. She was also at a great disadvantage since the court that would decide the case was far from impartial. Catherine then appealed directly to the Pope, which she felt would listen to her case since her nephew was Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor.

"The political and legal debate continued for six years. Catherine was adamant in saying

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that she and Arthur, her first husband and Henry's brother, did not consummate their marriage and therefore were not truly husband and wife. Catherine sought not only to retain her position, but also that of her daughter Mary.

"Things came to a head in 1533 when Anne Boleyn became pregnant. Henry had to act, and his solution was to reject the power of the Pope in England and to have Thomas Cranmer, the archbishop of Canterbury grant the annulment. Catherine was to renounce the title of Queen and would be known as the Princess Dowager of Wales, something she refused to acknowledge through to the end of her life.

"Catherine and her daughter were separated and she was forced to leave court. She lived for the next three years in several dank and unhealthy castles and manors with just a few servants. However, she seldom complained of her treatment and spent a great deal of time at prayer.

"On January 7, 1536, Catherine died at Kimbolton Castle and was buried at Peterborough Abbey with the ceremony due for her position as Princess Dowager, not as a Queen of England."

Source: <http://tudorhistory.org/aragon/>

"The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Catarina "Catherine of Aragon" de Aragon had the following children:

- iii. HENRY (son of "The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Catarina "Catherine of Aragon" de Aragon) was born on Jan 01, 1511. He died on Feb 22, 1511.

Notes for Henry:

Henry died, after less than two months of life, just a little less than eight months from the time that his father, King Henry VIII was crowned King of England.

- iv. MARY "BLOODY MARY" TUDOR (daughter of "The Duke of York" Henry VIII and Catarina "Catherine of Aragon" de Aragon) was born on Feb 18, 1516 in London, England at Greenwich Palace. She died on Nov 17, 1558 in London, England. She married Philip "Prince Philip Hapsburg of Spain" Hapsburg on Jul 25, 1554 in Winchester Cathedral, Winchester, Hampshire, England. He was born about 1517.

Notes for Mary "Bloody Mary" Tudor:

Mary Tudor, known as Bloody Mary, is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed. The ancestors in common with us are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. Eystein and Aseda were 9th Century Vikings of Norway, being Elizabeth's 19th great grand parents and my 32nd great grandparents.

Mary is the daughter of English King Henry VIII and the first of his six wives, Catarina de Aragon. Mary's father's second wife was Anne Boleyn. Anne's sister was Mary Boleyn, who married William Cary, my 20th cousin, 13 times removed.

"Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, was born in 1516 and suffered through a terrible childhood of neglect, intolerance, and ill-health. She was a staunch Catholic from birth, constantly resisting pressure from others to renounce her faith, a quest she steadfastly refused. She married Philip II of Spain in 1555, but was unable to produce a child.

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"Mary began her tumultuous reign at 37 years of age, arriving in London amid a scene of great rejoicing. Following the disarray created by Edward VI's passing of the succession to Lady Jane Grey (Jane lasted only nine days), Mary's first act was to repeal the Protestant legislation of her brother, Edward VI, hurling England into a phase of severe religious persecution. Her major goal was the re-establishment of Catholicism in England, a goal to which she was totally committed. Persecution came more from a desire for purity in faith than from vengeance, yet the fact remains that nearly 300 people (including former Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer and many of the most prominent members of society) were burned at the stake for heresy, earning Mary the nickname, 'Bloody Mary.'

"Mary's marriage to the militant Catholic Philip was again designed to enforce Roman Catholicism on the realm. Unfortunately for Mary, two factors compelled opposition to her plans: the English people hated foreigners - especially the Spanish - and twenty years of Protestantism had soured the English on Popery. She met with resistance at every level of society, and, unlike her father and brother, failed to conform society into one ideological pattern. Philip II, cold and indifferent to both Mary and her realm, remained in England for only a short time. He coerced Mary to enter into war with France, resulting in defeat and the loss of the last English continental possession, Calais. With the retirement of his father, Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, Philip returned to Spain; Mary died a mere ten months later.

"England suffered during the reign of Mary I: the economy was in ruin, religious dissent reached a zenith and England lost her last continental territory. Jane Austen wrote this rather scathing commentary about Mary: 'This woman had the good luck of being advanced to the throne of England, in spite of the superior pretensions, merit and beauty of her cousins, Mary Queen of Scotland and Jane Grey. Nor can I pity the Kingdom for the misfortunes they experienced during her reign, since they fully deserved them...'"

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon44.html>

On Mary's 30th birthday, Martin Luther, leader of the Protestant Reformation in Germany, died.

Source:<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09438b.htm>

"In March of 1558, Mary made her will, but did not name Elizabeth as her heir. She did consider marriage for Elizabeth, by Philip's suggestion, to the Prince of Savoy, but nothing definite was ever planned. Mary now admitted that she was mistaken in her second pregnancy. She fell into depression and would not leave her room. All the hopes of her life were unfulfilled and it seemed the child of the woman who had so injured her mother was to succeed her. She suffered a fever through the summer, but insisted on returning to London from the country. Philip was sent many update reports of her condition, but he did not return. She was at St. James Palace when, in October, she made a codicil to her will in which she stated that her husband should have no further government or rule within England. She also instructed him to be a father, brother and friend to the next sovereign. Because Mary had not specifically named Elizabeth heir, Elizabeth was making preparations in case she had to fight for the throne. On November 6, the Counselors visited Mary in her bed chamber, and urged her to name

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Elizabeth as heir. She did give in with the hopes that Elizabeth would continue to uphold the Catholic religion.

"By November 14, Mary was near the end. She was fading in and out of consciousness and awoke to find her ladies weeping. She told them not to fret, because she had dreams of many little children, like angels, play before her, singing pleasing notes, giving her comfort. When she was conscious she spent much time crying and when asked if it was because her husband was away, she answered that was one reason, but most of all that "when I am dead, you will find Calais lying in my heart." On November 16, the will was read aloud in Mary's bed chamber. By dawn the next morning Mary knew her time had come and ordered mass celebrated in her room. At the end of the service, her ladies thought she had fallen asleep, but she had died peacefully. The betrothal ring was removed from her finger and carried to Hatfield. Mary was 42 years old. She was buried in Westminster Abbey in a grave that laid unadorned throughout Elizabeth's reign. Elizabeth was interred in the same grave, and a lavish monument was built for her. On the side of the monument, it states that the two sisters are buried together."

Source:<http://home.earthlink.net/~elisale/philip.html>

Generation 4

6. **MARGARET DOUGLAS** (Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Archibald Douglas) was born in 1515. She died in 1578 in Westminster Abbey. She married **THOMAS HOWARD**. He was born in 1512. He died in 1572.

Notes for Margaret Douglas:

"The Lennox Jewel" made for Margaret in the 1570s with emblems and symbolism showing her hopes that her grandson James VI would succeed to the English throne.

Source:<http://tudorhistory.org/people/mdouglas/>

Notes for Thomas Howard:

Thomas was born in the year 1512. Michelangelo's paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel were first exhibited to the public on November 1, 1512. It was first unveiled the day before.

Source:<http://www.twingroves.district96.k12.il.us/renaissance/SistineChapel/Michelangelo/Ceiling.html>

Margaret Douglas and Thomas Howard had the following children:

8. i. **ROBERT HOWARD** (son of Thomas Howard and Margaret Douglas) was born in 1537. He married **PHILLIPIA BUXTON**. She was born in 1539. She died in 1603.
9. ii. **HENRY "LORD DARNLEY" STUART** (son of Thomas Howard and Margaret Douglas) was born in 1546 in Edinburgh Castle. He died on Feb 09, 1567 in Kirk O' Field, England. He married Mary Stuart "Queen of Scots" (Queen of Scots) (daughter of James and "Mary of Guise" Mary) in 1565. She was born on Dec 08, 1542 in Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian, England. She died on Feb 08, 1587 in Fotheringhay Castle in England..

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7. **EDWARD VI** ("The Duke of York" Henry VIII, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, "The Duke of York" Henry VIII, Henry VII, Edmund "1st Earl of Richmond" Tudor, Owen ap Maredudd ap Tudur) was born on Oct 12, 1537 in Hampton Court Palace, England. He died on Jul 06, 1553 in Greemwoj {a;ace. Emg;amd.

Notes for Edward VI:

Edward VI is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed. The ancestors in common with us are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. Eystein and Aseda were 9th Century Vikings of Norway, being Elizabeth's 19th great grandparents and my 32nd great grandparents. Expressed another way, Edward is the fourth cousin, four times removed of Edward Carlton, the husband of Ellen Newton, the stepdaughter of Danette Abney, my sixth great grand uncle.

"Henry VIII had just one legitimate son, Prince Edward. Born in October 1537, Edward was the fulfillment of his father's tangled marital history. Henry had ended his marriages to Katharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn when they failed at the most important queenly duty, each woman bearing a healthy princess, but no surviving prince. Jane Seymour, the king's third wife, was luckier.

"She ensured the king's lasting affection when she gave birth to Edward, but she died soon afterwards of puerperal sepsis. The infant prince was the only male Tudor heir of his generation; he had two sisters, and Henry VIII's sisters Mary and Margaret had several daughters. If Edward died, the throne would pass to a woman and the Tudor dynasty would end. Accordingly, King Henry did all he could to protect his son's health; the infant prince lived in safe seclusion until his father wed Katharine Parr.

"Henry's last wife became a beloved mother to Edward, and he adopted the zealous Protestantism she championed. He also grew close to his half-sister Elizabeth, with whom he shared a household for some years. His older half-sister, Mary, was an equally zealous Catholic; her religion and the vast difference in their ages prevented a close relationship. Edward became king at the age of 10, but he was a mere figurehead. He was crowned King of England on February 20, 1547 at Westminster Abbey.

Although Edward VI's practical influence on government was limited, his intense Protestantism made a reforming administration obligatory. The man Edward trust most was Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced a series of religious reforms that revolutionized the English church, rejecting papal supremacy.

Church reform was therefore as much a political as a religious policy under Edward VI. By the end of his reign, the church had been financially ruined, with much of the property of the bishops transferred into lay hands

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VI_of_England

"His Seymour uncles battled with and ultimately lost the Protectorship to the ambitious John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. During his brief reign, Edward demonstrated impressive piety and intelligence. But his potential would never be realized. He died an agonizing death at age 15, possibly from a combination of tuberculosis and the measles. Northumberland had persuaded him to leave the throne to his Protestant cousin, Lady Jane Grey. This decision begat one of the most tragic tales of Tudor England."

Source:<http://englishhistory.net/tudor/monarchs/edward6.html>

Edward died of multiple diseases on July 6, 1553 at Greenwich Palace in England. His burial was August 8, 1553 at Westminster Abbey.

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Edward VI had the following child:

- i. "KING OF SCOTLAND" JAMES (son of Edward VI) was born in 1566.

Generation 5

8. **ROBERT HOWARD** (Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Thomas Howard) was born in 1537. He married **PHILLIPIA BUXTON**. She was born in 1539. She died in 1603.

Robert Howard and Phillipia Buxton had the following child:

10. i. JOHN HOWARD (son of Robert Howard and Phillipia Buxton) was born in 1578. He married ELIZABETH LOCK. She was born in 1580. She died in 1650.

9. **HENRY "LORD DARNLEY" STUART** (Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Thomas Howard) was born in 1546 in Edinburgh Castle. He died on Feb 09, 1567 in Kirk O' Field, England. He married Mary Stuart "Queen of Scotts" (Queen of Scotts) (daughter of James and "Mary of Guise" Mary) in 1565. She was born on Dec 08, 1542 in Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian, England. She died on Feb 08, 1587 in Fotheringhay Castle in England..

Notes for Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart:

Henry was born the year that Martin Luther, leader of the Protestant Reformation in Germany, died. He died on February 18, 1546.

Source:<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09438b.htm>

Henry Stuart my 21st cousin, 12 times removed. He was the second of four husbands that Mary had, while Mary was the only wife Henry had. Henry was killed mysteriously in an explosion at his home in Kirk o'Field.

Notes for Mary Stuart "Queen of Scotts" (Queen of Scotts):

Mary was born the same year that the fifth wife of England's King Henry VIII, Catherine Howard, was executed for being unfaithful as a wife.

Source:<http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/aboutCatherineHoward.htm>

"Mary was the wife of my 21st cousin, 12 times removed, Henry Stuart. He was the second of four husbands that Mary had, while Mary was the only wife Henry had.

'She was well known for her beauty, her wit, her learning, and her misfortunes. She was the daughter of James V of Scotland by Marie of Lorraine, a French princess of the family of Guise. Her father died a few days after her birth, and on September 9, 1543, she was crowned queen of Scotland.

'In 1548 she was pledged in marriage to Francis, Dauphin of France, son of Henry II and Catharine deMedic, and in the same year she was brought to France to be educated at the French court. When she grew up, she added to a striking and fascinating personal beauty all the accomplishments and charms which a perfect education can give.

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'Her marriage with the dauphin was celebrated April 24, 1558, in the Church of Notre Dame, and when Mary I of England died in the same year, she opposed the crowning of Elizabeth I. On July 10, 1559, Henry II died and was succeeded by Francis II. Mary thus became Queen of France, but Francis died December 5, 1560. She was childless and had little power at court, where the influence of Catharine deMedici was now paramount. In the same year her mother died, and she then returned to Scotland.

"Brought up a Roman Catholic and used to the carefree life of the French court, she found the dominant Protestantism of Scotland and the austere manners of her subjects almost intolerable. Nevertheless, the first period of her reign was fairly successful; and she strove to placate the Protestants. The Protestants, however, were soon estranged by her unfortunate marriage with her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, a Catholic, who on February 9, 1567, was blown up by gunpowder as the result of a treacherous plot he himself inspired. Three months later Mary married Earl of Bothwell, whom public opinion accused of the murder of Darnley.

"From this time a series of misfortunes struck the queen and a general revolutionary uprising took place. In the battle of Carberry Hill, Bothwell was defeated and fled, and Mary was confined in Lochleven Castle and compelled to abdicate. She escaped with her life May 2, 1568 and fled to England. Here she was immediately imprisoned, first at Carlisle, afterwards in various other places, and last in Fotheringhay Castle. She was imprisoned for 18 years and finally beheaded by Elizabeth on February 8th, 1587."

Source: http://iaia.essortment.com/maryqueenofsc_rrvb.htm, copyright 2002 by PageWise, Inc

Mary Stuart was executed on 8 February 1587 at Fotheringhay Castle, after a trial whose outcome forever troubled Queen Elizabeth I.

This famous account of the execution was written by Robert Wynkfielde. Accounts such as these, and woodcuts of the scene, were very popular throughout Europe. The great scandals of Mary's life were forgotten and she was mourned as a Catholic martyr. The truth of her demise was not so simple. Mary did plot against Elizabeth's life; and Elizabeth did consistently reject petitions to execute Mary over the 19-year course of her imprisonment. Eventually, however, the Catholic threat was deemed too great and Elizabeth reluctantly signed the warrant for execution.

"Her [Mary queen of Scots] prayers being ended, the executioners, kneeling, desired her Grace to forgive them her death: who answered, 'I forgive you with all my heart, for now, I hope, you shall make amend of all my troubles. Then they, with her two women, helping her up, began to disrobe her of her apparel: then she, laying her crucifix upon the stool, one of the executioners took from her neck the Agnus Dei, which she, laying hands off it, gave to one of her women, and told the executioner he should be answered money for it. Then she suffered them, with her two women, to disrobe her of her chain of pomander beads and all other her apparel most willingly, and with joy rather than sorrow, helped to make unready herself, putting on a pair of sleeves with her own hands which they had pulled off, and that with some haste, as if she had longed to be gone.

"All this time they were pulling off her apparel, she never changed her countenance, but with smiling cheer she uttered these words, 'that she never had such grooms to make her unready, and that she never put off her clothes before such a company

"Then she, being stripped of all her apparel saving her petticoat and kirtle, her two women beholding her made great lamentation, and crying and crossing themselves prayed in Latin. She, turning herself to them, embracing them, said these words in French, 'Ne crie vous,

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j'ayprome pour vous', and so crossing and kissing them, bade them pray for her and rejoice and not weep, for that now they should see an end of all their mistress's troubles.

"Then she, with a smiling countenance, turning to her men servants, as Melvin and the rest, standing upon a bench nigh the scaffold, who sometime weeping, sometime crying out aloud, and continually crossing themselves, prayed in Latin, crossing them with her hand bade them farewell, and wishing them to pray for her even until the last hour.

"This done, one of the women having a Corpus Christi cloth lapped up three-corner-ways, kissing it, put it over the Queen of Scots' face, and pinned it fast to the caule of her head. Then the two women departed from her, and she kneeling down upon the cushion most resolutely, and without any token or fear of death, she spake aloud this Psalm in Latin, 'In Te Domine confido, non confundar in eternam, etc.' Then, groping for the block, she laid down her head, putting her chin over the block with both her hands, which, holding there still, had been cut off had they not been espied. Then lying upon the block most quietly, and stretching out her arms cried, 'In manus tuas, Domine, etc.,' three or four times. Then she, lying very still upon the block, one of the executioners holding her slightly with one of his hands, she endured two strokes of the other executioner with an axe, she making very small noise or none at all, and not stirring any part of her from the place where she lay: and so the executioner cut off her head, saving one little gristle, which being cut asunder, he lift up her head to the view of all the assembly and bade God save the Queen. Then, her dress of lawn falling from off her head, it appeared as grey as one of threescore and ten years old, polled very short, her face in a moment being so much altered from the form she had when she was alive, as few could remember her by her dead face. Her lips stirred up and down a quarter of an hour after her head was cut off.

"Then Mr. Dean [Dr Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough] said with a loud voice, 'So perish all the Queen's enemies,' and afterwards the Earl of Kent came to the dead body, and standing over it, with a loud voice said, 'Such end of all the Queen's and the Gospel's enemies.'

"Then one of the executioners, pulling off her garters, espied her little dog which was crept under her clothes, which could not be gotten forth but by force, yet afterward would not depart from the dead corpse, but came and lay between her head and her shoulders, which being imbrued with her blood was carried away and washed, as all things else were that had any blood was either burned or washed clean, and the executioners sent away with money for their fees, not having any one thing that belonged unto her. And so, every man being commanded out of the hall, except the sheriff and his men, she was carried by them up into a great chamber lying ready for the surgeons to embalm her."

Source: <http://englishhistory.net/tudor/exmary.html>

Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart and Mary Stuart "Queen of Scots" (Queen of Scots) had the following child:

11. i. JAMES CHARLES "KING JAMES IV & I" STUART (son of Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart and Mary Stuart "Queen of Scots" (Queen of Scots)) was born on Jun 19, 1566. He died on Mar 27, 1625. He married "Anne of Denmark" Anne (daughter of "King of Denmark" Frederick and "Sophie of Mecklenburg" Sophie) in 1589. She was born on Dec 12, 1574. She died on Nov 23, 1589.

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10. **JOHN HOWARD** (Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Robert Howard, Thomas Howard) was born in 1578. He married **ELIZABETH LOCK**. She was born in 1580. She died in 1650.

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John Howard and Elizabeth Lock had the following child:

12. i. MATTHEW HOWARD (son of John Howard and Elizabeth Lock) was born in 1609. He married ANN HALL. She was born in 1610. She died in 1640.

11. **JAMES CHARLES "KING JAMES IV & I" STUART** (Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Thomas Howard) was born on Jun 19, 1566. He died on Mar 27, 1625. He married "Anne of Denmark" Anne (daughter of "King of Denmark" Frederick and "Sophie of Mecklenburg" Sophie) in 1589. She was born on Dec 12, 1574. She died on Nov 23, 1589.

Notes for James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart:

[King James I](#), (June 19, 1566 – March 27, 1625) is [my 22nd cousin, 11 times removed](#). Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. They are [James' 21st](#) great grandparents and my [32nd great grandparents](#). Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and Aseda Rognvaldsdatter are ninth century Vikings from Norway.

James I was born in 1566 to [Mary Queen of Scots](#) and her second husband, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley. James descended from the Tudors through Margaret, daughter of Henry VII: both Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Stewart were grandchildren of Margaret Tudor. James ascended the Scottish throne upon the abdication of his mother in 1567, but Scotland was ruled by regent until James reached his majority. He married Anne of Denmark in 1589, who bore him three sons and four daughters: Henry, Elizabeth, Margaret, Charles, Robert, Mary and Sophia. He was named successor to the English throne by his cousin, Elizabeth I, and ascended that throne in 1603. James died of a stroke in 1625 after ruling Scotland for 58 years and England for 22 years.

Religious dissension was the basis of an event that confirmed and fueled James' paranoia: the [Gunpowder Plot of November 5, 1605](#). [Guy Fawkes](#) and four other Catholic dissenters were caught attempting to blow up the House of Lords on a day in which the King was to open the session. The conspirators were executed, but a fresh wave of anti-Catholic sentiments washed across England.

James also was at times at cross purposes with the Puritans who became vigorous in their demands on the King, resulting in the first wave of English immigrants to North America. The ship Mayflower in 1620 was the first to complete the Atlantic crossing of these Pilgrims. Its 102 passengers included [William Bradford](#), my [seventh great grandfather](#), who became [Governor of Plymouth Colony](#) for several dozen years in the 1600's.

After the Gunpowder Plot, James sanctioned harsh measures to control non-conforming English Catholics. In May 1606, Parliament passed the Popish Recusants Act, which could require any citizen to take an Oath of Allegiance denying the Pope's authority over the king, James was conciliatory towards Catholics who took the Oath of Allegiance, and tolerated crypto-Catholicism even at court. Henry Howard, for example, was a crypto-Catholic, received back into the Catholic Church in his final months. On ascending the English throne, James suspected that he might need the support of Catholics in England, so he assured the Earl of Northumberland, a prominent sympathiser of the old religion, that he would not persecute "any that will be quiet and give but an outward obedience to the law."

In the Millenary Petition of 1603, the Puritan clergy demanded the abolition of confirmation,

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wedding rings, and the term "priest", among other things, and that the wearing of cap and surplice become optional. James was strict in enforcing conformity at first, inducing a sense of persecution amongst many Puritans; but ejections and suspensions from livings became rarer as the reign continued. As a result of the Hampton Court Conference of 1604, a new translation and compilation of approved books of the Bible was commissioned to resolve discrepancies among different translations then being used. The Authorized King James Version, as it came to be known, was completed in 1611 and is considered a masterpiece of Jacobean prose. It is still in widespread use.

In Scotland, James attempted to bring the Scottish kirk "so neir as can be" to the English church and to reestablish episcopacy, a policy that met with strong opposition from presbyterians. James returned to Scotland in 1617 for the only time after his accession in England, in the hope of implementing Anglican ritual. James's bishops forced his [Five Articles of Perth](#) through a General Assembly the following year, but the rulings were widely resisted. James left the church in Scotland divided at his death, a source of future problems for his son.

James, however, did manage to commission an [Authorized Version of the Bible](#), printed in English in 1611. It is what commonly is known as the King James version of the Bible.

The relationship between King and Parliament steadily eroded. Extravagant spending (particularly on James' favorites), inflation and bungled foreign policies discredited James in the eyes of Parliament. Parliament flatly refused to disburse funds to a king who ignored their concerns and were annoyed by rewards lavished on favorites and great amounts spent on decoration. James awarded over 200 peerages (landed titles) as, essentially, bribes designed to win loyalty, the most controversial of which was his creation of George Villiers (his closest advisor and companion) as [Duke of Buckingham](#). Buckingham was highly influential in foreign policy, which failed miserably. James tried to kindle Spanish relations by seeking a marriage between his son Charles and the Spanish Infanta (who was less than receptive to the clumsy overtures of Charles and Buckingham), and by executing Sir Walter Raleigh at the behest of Spain.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon46.html>

King James' critiques cite as a defect in his character his public friendship with George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, who was considered an active homosexual, even though he married and gave issue to children. The King's reliance upon Villiers' influence in the matters of court was just too chummy for some people. Villiers continued to be a public distraction in the subsequent administration of King Charles I.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Villiers,_1st_Duke_of_Buckingham

On January 31, 1606, Guy Fawkes, convicted for his part in the Gunpowder Plot against the English Parliament and King James I, was executed.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_Fawkes

After about the age of fifty, James suffered increasingly from arthritis, gout and kidney stones. He also lost his teeth and drank heavily. The King was often seriously ill during the last year of his life, leaving him an increasingly peripheral figure, rarely able to visit London, while Buckingham consolidated his control of Charles to ensure his own future. One theory is that James may have suffered from porphyria, a disease of which his descendant George

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III of the United Kingdom exhibited some symptoms. James described his urine to physician Théodore de Mayerne as being the "dark red colour of Alicante wine." The theory is dismissed by some experts, particularly in James's case, because he had kidney stones which can lead to blood in the urine, colouring it red.

In early 1625, James was plagued by severe attacks of arthritis, gout, and fainting fits, and fell seriously ill in March with tertian ague and then suffered a stroke. He died at Theobalds House on 27 March during a violent attack of dysentery, with Buckingham at his bedside. James's funeral on 7 May was a magnificent but disorderly affair. Bishop John Williams of Lincoln preached the sermon, observing, "King Solomon died in Peace, when he had lived about sixty years ... and so you know did King James". The sermon was later printed as Great Britain's Salomon.

At 57 years and 246 days, James's reign in Scotland was [longer than those of any of his predecessors](#). He achieved most of his aims in Scotland but faced great difficulties in England, including the [Gunpowder Plot](#) in 1605 and repeated conflicts with the [English Parliament](#). Under James, the "Golden Age" of [Elizabethan literature](#) and drama continued, with writers such as [William Shakespeare](#), [John Donne](#), [Ben Jonson](#), and Sir [Francis Bacon](#) contributing to a flourishing literary culture. James himself was a talented scholar, the author of works such as [Daemonologie](#) (1597), [The True Law of Free Monarchies](#) (1598), and [Basiliikon Doron](#) (1599). He sponsored the [translation of the Bible](#) into English that would later be named after him: the [Authorised King James Version](#). Sir [Anthony Weldon](#) claimed that James had been termed "the wisest fool in [Christendom](#)", an epithet associated with his character ever since. Since the latter half of the 20th century, historians have tended to revise James's reputation and treat him as a serious and thoughtful monarch. He was strongly committed to a peace policy, and tried to avoid involvement in [religious wars](#), especially the [Thirty Years' War](#) (1618–1648) that devastated [Germany](#) and much of Central Europe. He tried but failed to prevent the rise of hawkish elements in the [English Parliament](#) who wanted war with [Spain](#).

James was buried in Westminster Abbey. The position of the tomb was lost for many years until his lead coffin was found in the Henry VII vault in the 19th century, during an excavation.

Death Notes:
Stroke

Notes for "Anne of Denmark" Anne:

"King James I further endeared himself to Protestants by marrying Anne of Denmark and Norway? a princess from a Protestant country and daughter of Frederick II of Denmark and Norway? by proxy in 1589. Another marriage ceremony, this time with both parties personally present, occurred on 23 November 1589 in the Old Bishops' Palace in Oslo during James' visit to the Kingdom of Norway.

"The couple produced eight living children and one who was stillborn. Only three survived infancy: Henry, Prince of Wales who died of typhoid in 1612 aged 19, Charles who was to

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succeed his father as Charles I, and Elizabeth, later Queen of Bohemia."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_I_of_England

James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne had the following children:

- i. HENRY (son of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne).
13. ii. ELIZABETH (daughter of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne).
- iii. MARGARET (daughter of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne).
- iv. ROBERT (son of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne).
- v. MARY (daughter of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne).
- vi. SOPHIA (daughter of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne).
14. vii. CHARLES I (son of James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart and "Anne of Denmark" Anne) was born on Nov 19, 1600. He died on Jan 30, 1649. He married HENRIETTA MARIA.

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12. **MATTHEW HOWARD** (John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, John Howard, Robert Howard, Thomas Howard) was born in 1609. He married **ANN HALL**. She was born in 1610. She died in 1640.

Notes for Matthew Howard:

Matthew Howard was born in 1609, the same year tht English explorer Henry Hudson sailed into the river on September 12 that now bears his name.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Hudson

Matthew Howard and Ann Hall had the following child:

15. i. CORNELIUS HOWARD (son of Matthew Howard and Ann Hall) was born in 1637. He died in 1680. He married ELIZABETH GORSUCH. She was born in 1641. She died in 1680.
13. **ELIZABETH** (James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Thomas Howard).

Elizabeth had the following child:

16. i. "SOPHIA OF HANOVER" SOPHIA was born on Oct 14, 1630. She died on Jun 08,

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1714 in Herrenhausen, Germany. She married Ernest Augustus on Sep 30, 1658. He was born on Nov 20, 1629. He died on Jan 23, 1698.

14. **CHARLES I** (James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Thomas Howard) was born on Nov 19, 1600. He died on Jan 30, 1649. He married **HENRIETTA MARIA**.

Notes for Charles I:

King Charles I is my 24th cousin, nine times removed. Margaret Tudor is his great grandmother. She is a sister of King Henry VIII, whose second wife is Anne Boleyn. Ann's elder sister, Mary Boleyn, is the wife of William Cary, who is my 20th cousin, 13 times removed on my mother's side of the family. On my father's side, he is the seventh cousin, five times removed of Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, my seventh great grandmother on my father's side. Edward also is my 25th cousin, eight times removed on my father's side. Expressed another way, Charles I is the 7th cousin once removed of husband, Edward Carlton, of stepdaughter, Ellen Newton (born about 1614) of 6th great grand uncle, Danette Abney.

"Charles ascended the throne March 27, 1625, upon the death of King James I. Charles was at the age of 25. After a weak, sickly childhood, he became an excellent horseman and a strong-willed king. His strong will, however, proved to be his undoing: mismanagement of affairs (in the tradition of his father) forced a showdown with Parliament, which culminated in civil war and the king's execution.

"Charles inherited the incessant financial problems of his father:

"The refusal of Parliament to grant funds to a king who refused to address the grievances of the nobility.

"George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham (and homosexual friend of James I), exerted undue and unpopular influence over Charles in the first years of Charles' reign, as he had in the reign of King James I; Buckingham's assassination in August 1628 came amid shouts of joy from the nobility.

"Three times summoned and three times dissolved through 1625-1629, Parliament went the next 11 years without being summoned, as Charles financed his reign by selling commercial monopolies and extracting ship money (a fee demanded from towns for building naval warships). Charles' marriage to the devoutly Catholic French princess further incensed the increasingly Puritan nobility, as her Catholic friends flooded into the royal court. She was a meddlesome woman who put her wants (and those of her friends) above the needs of the realm.

"Charles' advancement of his father's failed policies and his wife's Catholic friends divided the realm and caused civil war. The opposing forces in the conflict were assessed in the satire, 1066 and All That: '... the utterly memorable struggle between the Cavaliers (Wrong, but romantic) and the Roundheads (Right, but Repulsive).' Edward Hyde, author of the History of the Great Rebellion, acknowledged Charles' faults, but offered this intuitive observation: '... he was, if ever any, the most worthy of the title of an honest man - so great a lover of justice that no temptation could dispose him to a wrongful action, except that it were so disguised to him that he believed it to be just.' Many of these temptations occurred during the reign of Charles I. His life ended in an execution."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon47.html>

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The **Wicked Bible**, sometimes called **Adulterous Bible** or **Sinners' Bible**, is the **Bible** published in 1631 by **Robert Barker** and Martin Lucas, the royal printers in **London**, meant to be a reprint of the **King James Bible**. The name is derived from a mistake made by the **compositors**: in the **Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:14)**, the word "not" in the sentence "**Thou shalt not commit adultery**" was unintentionally omitted, thus changing the sentence into "Thou shalt commit **adultery**," This blunder was spread in a number of copies. About a year later, the publishers of the Wicked Bible were called to the **Star Chamber** and fined £300 (equivalent to £45,844 as of 2016) and deprived of their **printing license**. The fact that this edition of the Bible contained such a flagrant mistake outraged **Charles I** and **George Abbot**, the **Archbishop of Canterbury**, who said then:

"I knew the time when great care was had about printing, the Bibles especially, good compositors and the best correctors were gotten being grave and learned men, the paper and the letter rare, and faire every way of the best, but now the paper is nought, the composers boys, and the correctors unlearned."

The majority of the Wicked Bible's copies were immediately cancelled and **burned**, and the number of extant copies remaining today, which are considered highly valuable by collectors, is thought to be relatively low. One copy is in the collection of rare books in the **New York Public Library** and is very rarely made accessible; another can be seen in the **Dunham Bible Museum** in **Houston, Texas**, USA. The **British Library** in London had a copy on display, opened to the misprinted commandment, in a free exhibition until September 2009.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_I_of_England

On June 29, 1644, English King Charles I defeated a Parliamentary detachment at the Battle of Cropredy Bridge. This regained security of Charles' reign in the face of the rebelling Parliamentarians.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cropredy_Bridge

"On 20 January 1649, Charles was charged with high treason 'against the realm of England.' Charles refused to plead, saying that he did not recognize the legality of the High Court (it had been established by a Commons purged of dissent, and without the House of Lords - nor had the Commons ever acted as a judicature).

"The King was sentenced to death on 27 January. Three days later, Charles was beheaded on a scaffold outside the Banqueting House in Whitehall, London.

"The King asked for warm clothing before his execution: 'the season is so sharp as probably may make me shake, which some observers may imagine proceeds from fear. I would have no such imputation.'

"On the scaffold, he repeated his case: 'I must tell you that the liberty and freedom [of the people] consists in having of Government, those laws by which their life and their goods may be most their own. It is not for having share in Government, Sir, that is nothing pertaining to them. A subject and a sovereign are clean different things. If I would have given way to an arbitrary way, for to have all laws changed according to the Power of the Sword, I needed not to have come here, and therefore I tell you ... that I am the martyr of the people.'

"His final words were 'I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible Crown, where no disturbance can be.'

"The King was buried on February 9, 1649 at Windsor, rather than Westminster Abbey, to

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avoid public disorder. To avoid the automatic succession of Charles I's son, Charles, an Act was passed on 30 January, forbidding the proclaiming of another monarch. On 7 February 1649, the office of King was formally abolished."

Source:<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page76.asp>

Oliver Cromwell became the Lord Protectorate of the Commonwealth of England following the reign of King Charles I, and Cromwell then took the place of a Monarch. Ironically, Cromwell was ritually executed on January 30, 1661, two years after his own death, on the anniversary of the execution death of King Charles I, the very King Cromwell had deposed. A case of people trying still to inflict discredit upon those whose body resides in the grave, but whose soul has made the transition to which ever of the two eternal destinations are in order for that particular person. In this case, King Charles, I expected to bask in the graces of God's Heaven.

Charles I and Henrietta Maria had the following children:

- i. CHARLES (son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria).

Notes for Charles:

Charles died as a teenager.

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon47.html>

- ii. HENRY (son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria).
17. iii. MARY STUART (daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria). She married "PRINCE OF ORANGE" WILLIAM.
- iv. ELIZABETH (daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria).
- v. ANNE (daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria).
- vi. CATHERINE (daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria).
- vii. HENRIETTA ANNE (daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria).
- viii. CHARLES II (son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria) was born in 1630. He died in Feb 1685. He married "CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA" CATHERINE.

Notes for Charles II:

"Charles II, second son of Charles I and Henrietta Marie of France, was born in 1630. He is my 25th cousin, eight times removed.

He spent his teenage years fighting Parliament's Roundhead forces until his father's execution in 1649, when he escaped to France. He drifted to Holland, but returned to Scotland in 1650 amid the Scottish proclamation of his kingship; in 1651, he led a Scottish force of 10,000 into a dismal defeat by Cromwell's forces at Worcester. He escaped, but remained a fugitive for six

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weeks until he engineered passage to France. Charles roamed Europe for eight years before being invited back to England as the Commonwealth dissolved. He married Catherine of Braganza, but sired no legitimate children. His oldest child, James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, made a failed bid to capture the crown at the time of his father's death and was executed by James II, brother of Charles II and Uncle to Monmouth. Charles II died in February 1685 from complications following a stroke.

"Charles arrived in London to claim the throne on his 30th birthday, May 29, 1660. He was extremely tolerant of those who had condemned his father to death: only nine of the conspirators were executed. He was also tolerant in religious matters, but more from political wisdom than overwhelming morality. England was overjoyed at having a monarch again. However, royal powers and privileges had been severely limited by Parliament. He was forced to fund his administration from customs taxes and a healthy pension paid to him by France's Louis XIV. Royal prerogative, the soul of the Tudor monarchs, James I and Charles I, had all but vanished. This moment was a turning point in English political history, as Parliament maintained a superior position to that of the king, and the modern concept of political parties formed from the ashes of the Cavaliers and Roundheads. The Cavaliers evolved into the Tory Party, royalists intent on preserving the king's authority over Parliament, while the Roundheads transformed into the Whig Party, men of property dedicated to expanding trade abroad and maintaining Parliament's supremacy in the political field.

"The first decade of Charles' reign was beset by many problems. Defeat at the hands of the Dutch in a mishandled war over foreign commerce cost him domestic support. The Great Plague of 1665 and the Fire of London in the following year left much of the city in ruins. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up the Medway, sunk five battleships and towed the Royal Charles back to Holland. King and Council were ridiculed for not having enough interest in the affairs of government."

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon49.html>

One interesting act during King Charles' reign was when he ordered the construction of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. At this time King Charles also created the position of Astronomer Royal (initially filled by John Flamsteed), to serve as the director of the observatory and to "apply himself with the most exact care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens, and the places of the fixed stars, so as to find out the so much desired longitude of places for the perfecting of the art of navigation." It is situated on a hill in Greenwich Park in Greenwich, London, overlooking the River Thames.

Another interesting event during the reign of Charles II is that he is attributed as the one who imported tea and the Chinese habit of drinking heated water with leaves of tea in them. This was the beginning of hot tea time for the English. It is a beverage that subsequently made its way across the Atlantic into the New World Colonies. The Americans added even a newer twist by serving tea as a drink cooled by ice and sweetened with sugar. The original use of tea as a beverage is attributed to Chinese Emperor Shen Nong about 2737 BC.

Source: *Texas Highways Magazine*, issue of October 2014, page 29.

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This is the source of the term, Greenwich Mean Time. GMT was at one time based on the time observations made at Greenwich (until 1954). Thereafter, GMT was calculated from observations made at other observatories which were still active. GMT is now often called Universal Time, which is now calculated from observations of extra-galactic radio sources, and then converted into several forms, including UT0 (UT at the remote observatory), UT1 (UT corrected for polar motion), and UTC (UT in discrete SI seconds within 0.9 s of UT1). To help others synchronize their clocks to GMT, a time ball was installed by Astronomer Royal John Pond in 1833. It still drops daily to mark the exact moment of 1 p.m. (13:00) year round (GMT during winter and BST during summer)

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Greenwich_Observatory

18. ix. JAMES II (son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria) was born on Oct 14, 1633 in St. James's Palace, London. He died on Sep 16, 1701 in Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France. He married ANNE HYDE. She died in 1671. He married "MARY OF MODENA" MARY. She was born in 1658. She died on May 07, 1718.

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15. **CORNELIUS HOWARD** (Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Thomas Howard) was born in 1637. He died in 1680. He married **ELIZABETH GORSUCH**. She was born in 1641. She died in 1680.

Cornelius Howard and Elizabeth Gorsuch had the following child:

19. i. **LOIS HOWARD** (daughter of Cornelius Howard and Elizabeth Gorsuch) was born in 1655. She married **ADAM SHIPLEY**. He was born in 1650.
16. "**SOPHIA OF HANOVER**" **SOPHIA** (Elizabeth, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV) was born on Oct 14, 1630. She died on Jun 08, 1714 in Herrenhausen, Germany. She married Ernest Augustus on Sep 30, 1658. He was born on Nov 20, 1629. He died on Jan 23, 1698.

Notes for "Sophia of Hanover" Sophia:

"Electress Sophia of Hanover (born Sophia, Countess Palatine of Simmern, at The Hague) (October 14, 1630 ? June 8, 1714 in Herrenhausen) was the youngest daughter of Frederick V, Elector Palatine, of the House of Wittelsbach, the "Winter King" of Bohemia, and Elizabeth Stuart. She was also the mother of King George I of Great Britain and is therefore an ancestor of the Hanoverian line of succession to the British throne (Her grandfather was King James I of England and her uncle was King Charles I of England. She would have become Queen of Great Britain had she not died a few weeks before her cousin Queen Anne. As Electress Sophia she was the consort to Ernst August, Elector of Hanover.

"Sophia was born in exile in The Hague (as a result of her father's defeat at the Battle of White Mountain) and was the youngest of five daughters of Frederick V, Elector Palatine and Elizabeth Stuart. She was brought up in Leiden until moving back to her mother's court at The Hague in 1641. Her mother later suggested she marry their neighbour, the exiled Charles II, but Sophia was not interested and went to live with her brother, Charles I Louis

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(the new ElectorPalatine, who had recently been restored to his lands) in Herrenhausen in 1650.

"Before her marriage, Sophia, as the daughter of Frederick V, ElectorPalatine of the Rhine, was referred to as Sophie, Princess Palatine of the Rhine, or as Sophia of the Palatinate. On 30 September 1658, she married Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, at Heidelberg, who in 1692 became the first Elector of Hanover. (Electors were princes who had the right to vote to elect the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire).

Sophia became a friend and admirer of Gottfried Leibniz while he was a courtier to the House of Brunswick, from 1676 until his death in 1716. This friendship resulted in a substantial correspondence, published in the 19th century (Onno 1973), that reveals Sophia to have been a woman of unusual intellectual ability and curiosity.

Sophia commissioned significant work on the Herrenhausen Gardens surrounding the palace at Herrenhausen, where she died.

"Sophia plays an important role in British history and royal lineage. As the daughter of Elizabeth Stuart and the grand-daughter of James I of England/James VI of Scotland, she was the closest Protestant relative to King William III (William was king of England and Scotland by marriage. William was Dutch, having been born a prince of Orange) after his childless sister-in-law, Princess Anne. In 1701, the Act of Settlement made her heir presumptive, for the purpose of cutting off any claim by the Catholic James Francis Edward Stuart, who would otherwise have become King James III, as well as denying the throne to many other Catholics who held a claim. The act restricts the British throne to the "Protestant heirs" of Sophia of Hanover who have never been Catholic and who have never married a Catholic. Presently there are almost 5,000 descendants of Sophia although not all are in the line of succession. The Sophia Naturalization Act 1705 granted the right of British nationality to Sophia's non-Catholic descendants (though this has been modified by subsequent laws).

"Although considerably older than Queen Anne, Sophia enjoyed much better health. In 1714, Sophia was walking in the gardens of Herrenhausen when she ran to shelter from a sudden downpour of rain and collapsed and died, aged 83. Upon Sophia's death, her eldest son Elector Georg Ludwig of Hanover became heir presumptive in her place, and weeks later succeeded Queen Anne as King George I of Great Britain. Sophia's daughter Sophia Charlotte of Hanover (1668-1705) married Frederick I of Prussia, from whom the later Prussian kings and German emperors descend. The connection between the German emperors and the British royal family, which was renewed by several marriages in future generations, would become an issue during World War I."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sophia_of_the_Palatinate

Notes for Ernest Augustus:

"Ernest Augustus (German: Ernst August; Latin: Ernestus Augustus; 20 November 1629, Herzberg am Harz ? 23 January 1698, Herrenhausen) was duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and ruled over the Calenberg (or Hanover) subdivision of the duchy. He was appointed prince-elect, but died before the appointment became effective. He was also bishop of Osnabrück.

"Ernest Augustus was the son of George, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Anne Eleonore of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1658 he married Sophia of the Palatinate in Heidelberg. As the fourth son, he had little chance of succeeding his father as ruler, and so, in 1662, his relatives appointed him bishop of Osnabrück; according to the Peace of Westphalia, every second bishop of Osnabrück was to be appointed by the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg.

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However, after two of his elderbrothers had died without sons, Ernest Augustus inherited part of hisfather's territories in 1679, namely Calenberg (including Göttingen).

"In 1683, against the protestations of his five younger sons, ErnestAugustus installed primogeniture, so that his territory would not be further subdivided after his death, and also as a pre-condition for obtaining the coveted electorship. He participated in the Great Turkish War on the side of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor. In 1692 he was appointed prince-elect by the Emperor; however, the electorship did not come into effect until 1708. Ernest Augustus died in 1698 and was succeeded as duke by his eldest son George Louis (Ludwig), who would later also become king of Great Britain."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Augustus%2C_Elector_of_Hanover

"Sophia of Hanover" Sophia and Ernest Augustus had the following child:

20. i. GEORGE "KING GEORGE I" LUDWIG (son of Ernest Augustus and "Sophia of Hanover" Sophia) was born on May 28, 1660 in Hanover, Germany. He died on Jun 11, 1727. He married ANNE STUART. She was born on Feb 06, 1665 in St. James' Palace, London, England. She died on Aug 01, 1714 in Kensington Palace, London, England.

17. **MARY STUART** (Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Thomas Howard). She married "**PRINCE OF ORANGE**" **WILLIAM**.

Mary Stuart and "Prince of Orange" William had the following child:

- i. "WILLIAM OF ORANGE" WILLIAM (son of "Prince of Orange" William and Mary Stuart) was born on Nov 04, 1650. He died on Mar 08, 1702. He married MARY II. She was born on Apr 30, 1662 in St. James Palace, London, England. She died on Dec 28, 1694.

Notes for "William of Orange" William:

William and Mary bore no children. He is my 25th cousin, eight times removed.

The reign of Mary II and William III marked the end of royal prerogative. Parliament, with the authority of the oligarchy, came into a position of prominence regarding the governing of England. William spent the greatest part of the reign embroiled in continental battles against Catholicism. Evelyn, in her Diary, made mention of Mary's lack of remorse concerning the abdication of her father, but Evelyn also accurately assessed the characters of the king and queen: "She seems to be of a good nature, and that she takes nothing to heart; whilst the Prince her husband has a thoughtful countenance, is wonderfully serious and silent, and seems to treat all persons alike gravely, and to be very intent on affairs: Holland, Ireland, and France calling for his care."

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon51.html>

William was known as William III of Orange, as well as William II of Scotland. "William III was appointed to the Dutch post of Stadtholder on 28 June 1672, and remained in office until he died. In that context, he is sometimes referred to as 'William Henry, Prince of Orange', as a translation of his Dutch title, Willem Hendrik, Prins van Oranje. A Protestant, William participated in many wars against the powerful King Louis XIV of France. Many Protestants heralded him as a champion of their faith; it was partly due to such a reputation that he was able to take the crown of England, many of whose

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people were intensely fearful of Catholicism and the papacy, although other reasons for his success might be his army and a fleet even larger than the famed Spanish Armada. His reign marked the beginning of the transition from the personal control of government of the Stuarts to the Parliamentary type rule of the House of Hanover."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_III_of_England

18. **JAMES II** (Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Thomas Howard) was born on Oct 14, 1633 in St. James's Palace, London. He died on Sep 16, 1701 in Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France. He married **ANNE HYDE**. She died in 1671. He married "**MARY OF MODENA**" **MARY**. She was born in 1658. She died on May 07, 1718.

Notes for James II:

James II and VII (14 October 1633^{O.S.} – 16 September 1701^[1]) was [King of England](#) and [Ireland](#) as **James II** and [King of Scotland](#) as **James VII**,^[3] from 6 February 1685 until he was deposed in the [Glorious Revolution](#) of 1688. He was the last [Roman Catholic](#) monarch of [England](#), [Scotland](#) and [Ireland](#).

The second surviving son of [Charles I](#), he ascended the throne upon the death of his brother, [Charles II](#). Members of Britain's Protestant political elite increasingly suspected him of being pro-French and pro-Catholic and of having designs on becoming an [absolute monarch](#). When he produced a Catholic heir, a son called [James Francis Edward](#), leading nobles called on his Protestant son-in-law and nephew [William III of Orange](#) to land an invasion army from the [Dutch Republic](#), which he did in the [Glorious Revolution](#) of 1688. James fled England (and thus was held to have abdicated). He was replaced by his eldest, Protestant daughter [Mary II](#) and her husband, William III. James made one serious attempt to recover his crowns from William and Mary when he landed in Ireland in 1689. After the defeat of the [Jacobite forces](#) by the [Williamites](#) at the [Battle of the Boyne](#) in July 1690, James returned to [France](#). He lived out the rest of his life as a [pretender](#) at a court sponsored by his cousin and ally, [King Louis XIV](#).

James was deposed in 1688, and died from a cerebral hemorrhage in 1701.

"James stood in dark contrast to his predecessor, Charles: James, although valiant in battle until his later years, lacked his brother's good nature, and remained a staunch adherent to the Roman Catholic faith. His accession was greeted with enthusiasm; Charles had left James a strong executive office and a loyal Tory-dominated Parliament. James, however, acted recklessly attempting to restore royal prerogative and turn England back to the Catholic faith, costing him the crown.

"Religion and politics were intertwined throughout James' public life. He openly opposed the Test Act of 1673, which barred all Catholics and Dissenters from holding administrative positions; James relinquished the post of Lord High Admiral and went abroad. The Whig Parliament of 1679 strove to exclude James from the succession, and failed only because Charles II dissolved Parliament. Within months of his accession, James had to crush a rebellion of Protestants who rallied around his nephew James, Duke of Monmouth and son of Charles II. The Protestants were easily defeated, and James exhibited little toleration: Monmouth was captured and beheaded. James appointed Judge Jeffries to preside over the "Bloody Assizes" which executed, tortured, or sent into slavery the Protestant rebels. James ambitiously appointed Catholics to high positions although loyal Tory councilors

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advised against it. As a result, both Tories and Whigs turned against him.

"Within three years, both the old nobility and emerging commercial class had been totally alienated by James. Mary of Modena gave birth to a male heir, James Francis Edward, which interfered with Parliament's wish that James' Protestant daughter, Mary, would succeed to the throne upon the death of her father. Protestant members of Parliament, thoroughly disgusted with James, invited Mary and her husband, William of Orange, to take the throne. James, haunted by recollections of Richard II and Henry IV, chose to flee London rather than be captured. James was captured, but William ensured a successful flight to France for James. James garnered Irish forces (which were supported by French troops provided by Louis IX), but was defeated by William's forces. James lived the remainder of his life in France.

"James' attempts to force Catholicism on England and regain prerogative doomed his reign. Parliament emerged supreme: royal lineage was still a major consideration, but Protestantism became the main factor in choosing a monarch - a decision now left to Parliament. Bishop Burnet offered a glimpse of James II's character in History of his Own Time: "He was naturally candid and sincere, and a firm friend, till affairs and his religion wore out all his first principles and inclinations."

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon50.html>

James II and Anne Hyde had the following children:

- i. CHARLES (son of James II and Anne Hyde).
- ii. JAMES (son of James II and Anne Hyde).
- iii. CHARLES (son of James II and Anne Hyde).
- iv. EDGAR (son of James II and Anne Hyde).
- v. HENRIETTA (daughter of James II and Anne Hyde).
- vi. CATHERINE (daughter of James II and Anne Hyde).
- vii. MARY II (daughter of James II and Anne Hyde) was born on Apr 30, 1662 in St. James Palace, London, England. She died on Dec 28, 1694. She married "WILLIAM OF ORANGE" WILLIAM. He was born on Nov 04, 1650. He died on Mar 08, 1702.

Notes for Mary II:

"Mary II, born in 1662, was the daughter of James II and Anne Hyde. She was married to William of Orange as a matter of Charles II's foreign policy; she and William had no children. Mary died of small pox in 1694. William III (William of Orange), born in 1650, was the son of William, Prince of Orange, and Mary Stuart (daughter of Charles I). Husband and wife were also first cousins, both being a grandchild of Charles I. William, one of the most significant players on the continent, constantly strove to spread Protestantism and decrease the Catholic influence of France and Spain. He died in 1702 from complications after being thrown from his horse.

"William and Mary began their marriage under duress. She was twelve years

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younger than he and found him repulsive. Although terribly homesick while living in Holland, she eventually came to love both the man and his country. William maintained a long-lasting affair with Elizabeth Villiers, one of Mary's ladies-in-waiting, which prompted Mary to be completely devoted and subservient to her husband. William's demeanor towards Mary seemed cold and indifferent on the surface, but his deep grief over her death indicated just how much he relied upon and respected her."

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon51.html>

"Mary II reigned as Queen of England and Ireland from 1689-02-13, and as Queen of Scotland (as Mary II of Scotland) from 1689-04-11 until her death. Mary, a Protestant, came to the thrones following the Glorious Revolution, which resulted in the deposition of her Roman Catholic father, James II. Mary reigned jointly with her husband and first cousin, William III, who became the sole ruler of both countries upon her death in 1694. Popular histories usually refer to the joint reigns as those of "William and Mary". Mary, although a sovereign in her own right, did not wield power during most of her reign, instead ceding it to her husband. She did, however, govern the realms when William was engaged in military campaigns abroad.

"Mary, born at St. James Palace in London on 1662-04-30, was the eldest daughter of James, Duke of York (the future James II of England) and of his first wife, Lady Anne Hyde. Mary's uncle was King Charles II; her maternal grandfather, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, served for a lengthy period as Charles's chief advisor. Although her mother bore eight children, only Mary and her younger sister Anne survived into adulthood.

"The Duke of York converted to Roman Catholicism in 1668 or 1669, but Mary and Anne had a Protestant upbringing, pursuant to the command of Charles II. Mary's mother died in 1671; her father married again in 1673, taking as his second wife the Catholic Mary of Modena, also known as Mary Beatrice d'Este.

"At the age of fifteen, Princess Mary became betrothed to the Protestant Stadtholder, William, Prince of Orange. William was the son of her aunt, Mary, Princess Royal, and Prince William II of Nassau. At first, Charles II opposed the alliance with a Dutch ruler ? he preferred that Mary marry the heir to the French Throne, the Dauphin Louis ? but later, under pressure from Parliament and with a coalition with the Catholic French no longer politically favorable, he approved the union. Pressured by Parliament, the Duke of York agreed to the marriage, falsely assuming that it would improve his popularity amongst Protestants.[8] The first cousins Mary and William married in London on 1677-11-04; Mary reportedly wept throughout the ceremony.

"Mary went to the Netherlands, where she lived as William's consort. Although she was devoted to her husband, the marriage was often unhappy; her three pregnancies ended in miscarriage or stillbirth, and her childlessness would be the greatest source of unhappiness in Mary's life. Her animated and personable nature made her popular with the Dutch people, but her husband was often cold and neglectful, and long maintained an affair with Elizabeth Villiers, one of Mary's ladies-in-waiting, though over time he became more relaxed in Mary's company.

"After Mary II's death, William III continued to rule as king. Princess Anne's last surviving child, William, Duke of Gloucester, died in July 1700, and, as it

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was clear that William III would have no more children, Parliament passed the Act of Settlement 1701, which provided that the Crown would go to the nearest Protestant relative, Sophia, Electress of Hanover and her Protestant heirs. When William III died in 1702, he was succeeded by Anne, and she in turn was succeeded by the son of the deceased Electress Sophia, George I.

"Mary endowed the College of William and Mary (in the present day Williamsburg, Virginia) in 1693. She also founded the Royal Hospital for Seamen, Greenwich."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_II_of_England

Death Notes:

Small Pox

21. viii. ANNE STUART (daughter of James II and Anne Hyde) was born on Feb 06, 1665 in St. James' Palace, London, England. She died on Aug 01, 1714 in Kensington Palace, London, England. She married GEORGE "KING GEORGE I" LUDWIG. He was born on May 28, 1660 in Hanover, Germany. He died on Jun 11, 1727.

James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary had the following children:

- ix. CATHERINE (daughter of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).
- x. ISABELLA (daughter of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).
- xi. CHARLES (son of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).
- xii. CHARLOTTE (daughter of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).
- xiii. ELIZABETH (daughter of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).
- xiv. JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD (son of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).
- xv. LOUISA (daughter of James II and "Mary of Modena" Mary).

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19. **LOIS HOWARD** (Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Thomas Howard) was born in 1655. She married **ADAM SHIPLEY**. He was born in 1650.

Lois Howard and Adam Shipley had the following child:

22. i. **ROBERT SHIPLEY** (son of Adam Shipley and Lois Howard) was born in 1678. He married **ELIZABETH STEVENS**. She was born in 1680.
20. **GEORGE "KING GEORGE I" LUDWIG** ("Sophia of Hanover" Sophia, Elizabeth, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Ernest Augustus) was born on May 28, 1660 in Hanover, Germany. He died on Jun 11, 1727. He married **ANNE STUART**. She was born on Feb 06, 1665 in St. James' Palace, London, England. She died on Aug 01,

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1714 in Kensington Palace, London, England.

Notes for George "King George I" Ludwig:

George and Anne were second cousins to each other. They are my 25th cousins, eight times removed. Expressed another way, George is the eighth cousin, once removed, of the husband of the stepdaughter of my sixth great grand uncle, Danette Abney (26 Feb 1659, Leichester, England – 5 March 1732, Charlottesville, Virginia)

"George Ludwig (King George I) was the first Hanoverian King of Great Britain and King of Ireland, from 1 August 1714 until his death. He was also the Arch banner bearer (afterwards Arch treasurer) and a Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

"George was born in [Lower Saxony](#), in what is now Germany, and eventually inherited the title and lands of the [Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#). A succession of European wars expanded his German domains during his lifetime, and in 1708 he was ratified as [prince-elect](#) of Hanover. At the age of 54, after the death of Queen [Anne of Great Britain](#), George ascended the British throne as the first monarch of the [House of Hanover](#). Although over fifty [Catholics](#) bore closer blood relationships to Anne, the [Act of Settlement 1701](#) prohibited Catholics from inheriting the British throne. George, however, was Anne's closest living [Protestant](#) relative. In reaction, the [Jacobites](#) attempted to depose George and replace him with Anne's Catholic half-brother, [James Francis Edward Stuart](#), but their attempts failed.

During George's reign the powers of the monarchy diminished and Britain began a transition to the modern system of [cabinet government](#) led by a [prime minister](#). Towards the end of King George's reign, actual power was held by [Sir Robert Walpole](#), Great Britain's first [de facto prime minister](#). George died on a trip to his native Hanover, where he was buried.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_I_of_Great_Britain

Notes for Anne Stuart:

English Queen Anne Stuart, daughter of James II and Anne Hyde, is my 26th cousin, seven times removed. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson & his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter, who are ninth century Vikings of Norway. They are her 24th great grandparents and my 32nd grandparents.

The untimely death of William III nullified, in effect, the Settlement Act of 1701: Anne was James' daughter through his Protestant marriage, and therefore, presented no conflict with the act. Anne ascended to the English throne on March 8th, 1702. Anne refrained from politically antagonizing Parliament, but was compelled to attend most Cabinet meetings to keep her half-brother, James the Old Pretender, under heel. Anne was the last sovereign to veto an act of Parliament, as well as the final Stuart monarch.

Anne's reign may be considered successful, but somewhat lackluster, in comparison to the rest of the Stuart line. She is described with a tongue-in-cheek manner: "Finally theOrange... was succeeded by the memorable dead queen, Anne. Queen Anne was considered rather a remarkable woman, and hence was usually referred to as Great Anna, or Annus Mirabilis. The Queen had many favourites (all women), the most memorable of whom were Sarah Jenkinsand and Mrs Smashems, who were the first wig and the first Tory... the Whigs being the first to realize that the Queen had been dead all the time, chose

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George I as King."

Source:<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon52.html>

Anne Stuart was an unlikely person to become queen of England. She was born on February 6, 1665 to the Duke and Duchess of York and was their second daughter out of three children. Shortly before her birth, her uncle, King Charles II, had married and seemed destined to have a large family after fathering several illegitimate children. But he had no more children. As Anne grew older she would be plagued by numerous health problems, but she survived to adulthood. She only received a limited education, yet Anne would reign during a critically important period in her nation's history. During her reign she would oversee two major events in English history, one domestic and one foreign. The first being the Act of Union that united England and Scotland. The second was a major international war, the War of Spanish Succession. Best remembered as the last of the Stuart dynasty Anne had no heirs. The events of her reign would pave the way for Britain to become an international world power.

Although born into royalty, her education was similar to that of other aristocratic girls: languages and music. Her knowledge of history was limited and she received no instruction in civil law or military matters that most male monarchs were expected to have. She was also a sickly child, and may have suffered from the blood disease porphyria, as well as having poor vision and a serious case of smallpox at the age of twelve. Poor health would plague Anne her entire life, probably contributing to her many miscarriages.

Anne grew up in an atmosphere of controversy. Her father James, the Duke of York, and both her mother and later her stepmother were Roman Catholic. They would have preferred to raise Anne and Mary (their only children to survive early childhood) as Roman Catholics. Nevertheless, prominent Protestants, such as Henry Compton, later bishop of London, interceded and ensured the girls would not only be required to attend Protestant services but that they also receive Protestant religious instruction.

Anne's life dramatically changed when the Lord Treasurer and Earl of Danby, in an attempt to strengthen his influence with King Charles II, arranged the marriage of Anne's sister, Mary, to William of Orange. Their father, the Duke of York, had wanted to wed Mary to the heir to the French throne, a Roman Catholic. Danby persuaded by the King to allow the marriage to William, a Dutch Protestant and an enemy of France, thus straining the close relationship between Anne and Mary. Anne married Prince George of Denmark. This was an arrangement Anne's father negotiated in secret with sponsorship by King Louis XIV of France, who hoped for a Anglo-Danish alliance against William of Orange and the Dutch. No such alliance would ever materialize.

Her husband did not affect Anne's position as he remained politically weak and inactive, suffering from a drinking problem. Prince George's influence in matters of state would remain small throughout their marriage. The relationship he had with Anne was a close one and she loved him deeply, however, their marriage was saddened by Anne's twelve miscarriages and the fact that none of their other five children reached adulthood.

When King Charles II died in 1686, Anne's father became King James II. His Roman Catholicism and his desire to rule without Parliament's input caused Parliament to call on William of Orange and Mary to take the throne, in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. This revolution created a constitutional, limited monarchy in England, where elected representatives, not a dynastic monarch, truly ruled. Interestingly, later Queen Anne became the last British monarch to veto an act of Parliament. Anne supported the revolution and opposed her father.

Mary allowed her husband to rule, and neither got along with Anne during their reign. But since they never had children, after Mary died, followed by William, in 1702, the throne then

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passed to Anne. The Settlement Act of 1701 paved the way for Anne's reign. It stated that if Anne died without children the throne would pass to the German Hanoverians. The only challenge was her half brother James, a Roman Catholic living in exile in France. Thus Anne ascended as the last Stuart monarch, and was the first married queen to rule England.

Anne's reign would be characterized by the attempts of others to manipulate her. Most significantly among these individuals was Sarah Churchill. A friend of Anne's since childhood, Anne leaned heavily on her for companionship. After Anne's marriage she named Sarah to the prestigious position of Lady of the Bedchamber. After Anne became queen, she named Sarah to other prominent posts including Keeper of the Privy Purse, Mistress of the Robes and Groom of the Stole. Their relationship for many years was a close one with Anne showering Sarah with large allowances and gifts, such as the huge and extravagant Blenheim estate. The estate was given to the Churchill's as a reward for John Churchill's important military victory in the War of Spanish Succession. Anne often seemed dependent on Sarah, at least for emotional support. Anne would constantly write to Sarah when Sarah was away from the court attending to her family. Anne's letters made it seem like she could not get along without Sarah. They would use playful pseudonyms when writing to each other: Anne being Mrs. Morley and Sarah Mrs. Freeman. Their relationship would eventually deteriorate due to Sarah's nagging and their many petty arguments. Sarah would fall out of favor and would be replaced as Anne's favorite by a distant cousin, Abigail Masham.

The end of Anne's friendship with Sarah signaled a change in political influences as well. Although Anne had always been a strong Tory throughout her reign she had vigorously supported the War of Spanish Succession, a Whig war. Sarah Churchill was a Whig and her husband John, though a Tory, was the leading English general in the conflict. Because of the Churchill's influence, Anne had always been inclined to support the war which was the most important event in foreign affairs during Anne's reign. However, when Abigail Masham a Tory replaced Sarah as Anne's close friend it signaled a shift in politics. Some historians believe Anne manipulated her ministers to enact the policies she wanted while others see her as a monarch manipulated by her ministers. Whatever the case, when the Tories came into power they negotiated an end to the war.

The Settlement Act of 1701 had angered Scotland where the Stuart dynasty had originated. The Scots threatened to bring back James, Anne's Roman Catholic half-brother and pretender to the throne, to rule. To head off a revolt and unite support for the crown, Anne pushed for the Act of Union which would unite England and Scotland. The Act of Union was finally accepted in 1707.

In the last couple years of her life Anne became very ill. She was often bedridden and attended to by doctors. These doctors used many techniques to try to cure Anne including bleeding her and applying hot irons. These crude medicinal techniques probably did more harm than good, and Anne died on July 31st 1714.

George "King George I" Ludwig and Anne Stuart had the following child:

23. i. GEORGE "KING GEORGE II" AUGUSTUS II (son of George "King George I" Ludwig and Anne Stuart) was born on Nov 10, 1683 in Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover, Germany. He died on Oct 25, 1760 in Kensington Palace, London, England.

21. **ANNE STUART** (James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Thomas Howard) was born on Feb 06, 1665 in St. James' Palace, London, England. She died on Aug 01, 1714 in Kensington Palace, London,

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England. She married **GEORGE "KING GEORGE I" LUDWIG**. He was born on May 28, 1660 in Hanover, Germany. He died on Jun 11, 1727.

Notes for Anne Stuart:

English Queen Anne Stuart, daughter of James II and Anne Hyde, is my 26th cousin, seven times removed. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson & his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter, who are ninth century Vikings of Norway. They are her 24th great grandparents and my 32nd grandparents.

The untimely death of William III nullified, in effect, the Settlement Act of 1701: Anne was James' daughter through his Protestant marriage, and therefore, presented no conflict with the act. Anne ascended to the English throne on March 8th, 1702. Anne refrained from politically antagonizing Parliament, but was compelled to attend most Cabinet meetings to keep her half-brother, James the Old Pretender, under heel. Anne was the last sovereign to veto an act of Parliament, as well as the final Stuart monarch.

Anne's reign may be considered successful, but somewhat lackluster, in comparison to the rest of the Stuart line. She is described with a tongue-in-cheek manner: "Finally the Orange... was succeeded by the memorable dead queen, Anne. Queen Anne was considered rather a remarkable woman, and hence was usually referred to as Great Anna, or Annus Mirabilis. The Queen had many favourites (all women), the most memorable of whom were Sarah Jenkins and Mrs Smashems, who were the first wig and the first Tory... the Whigs being the first to realize that the Queen had been dead all the time, chose George I as King."

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon52.html>

Anne Stuart was an unlikely person to become queen of England. She was born on February 6, 1665 to the Duke and Duchess of York and was their second daughter out of three children. Shortly before her birth, her uncle, King Charles II, had married and seemed destined to have a large family after fathering several illegitimate children. But he had no more children. As Anne grew older she would be plagued by numerous health problems, but she survived to adulthood. She only received a limited education, yet Anne would reign during a critically important period in her nation's history. During her reign she would oversee two major events in English history, one domestic and one foreign. The first being the Act of Union that united England and Scotland. The second was a major international war, the War of Spanish Succession. Best remembered as the last of the Stuart dynasty Anne had no heirs. The events of her reign would pave the way for Britain to become an international world power.

Although born into royalty, her education was similar to that of other aristocratic girls: languages and music. Her knowledge of history was limited and she received no instruction in civil law or military matters that most male monarchs were expected to have. She was also a sickly child, and may have suffered from the blood disease porphyria, as well as having poor vision and a serious case of smallpox at the age of twelve. Poor health would plague Anne her entire life, probably contributing to her many miscarriages.

Anne grew up in an atmosphere of controversy. Her father James, the Duke of York, and both her mother and later her stepmother were Roman Catholic. They would have preferred to raise Anne and Mary (their only children to survive early childhood) as Roman Catholics. Nevertheless, prominent Protestants, such as Henry Compton, later bishop of London, interceded and ensured the girls would not only be required to attend Protestant services but that they also receive Protestant religious instruction.

Anne's life dramatically changed when the Lord Treasurer and Earl of Danby, in an attempt to strengthen his influence with King Charles II, arranged the marriage of Anne's sister,

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Mary, to William of Orange. Their father, the Duke of York, had wanted to wed Mary to the heir to the French throne, a Roman Catholic. Danby persuaded by the King to allow the marriage to William, a Dutch Protestant and an enemy of France, thus straining the close relationship between Anne and Mary. Anne married Prince George of Denmark. This was an arrangement Anne's father negotiated in secret with sponsorship by King Louis XIV of France, who hoped for a Anglo-Danish alliance against William of Orange and the Dutch. No such alliance would ever materialize.

Her husband did not affect Anne's position as he remained politically weak and inactive, suffering from a drinking problem. Prince George's influence in matters of state would remain small throughout their marriage. The relationship he had with Anne was a close one and she loved him deeply, however, their marriage was saddened by Anne's twelve miscarriages and the fact that none of their other five children reached adulthood.

When King Charles II died in 1686, Anne's father became King James II. His Roman Catholicism and his desire to rule without Parliament's input caused Parliament to call on William of Orange and Mary to take the throne, in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. This revolution created a constitutional, limited monarchy in England, where elected representatives, not a dynastic monarch, truly ruled. Interestingly, later Queen Anne became the last British monarch to veto an act of Parliament. Anne supported the revolution and opposed her father.

Mary allowed her husband to rule, and neither got along with Anne during their reign. But since they never had children, after Mary died, followed by William, in 1702, the throne then passed to Anne. The Settlement Act of 1701 paved the way for Anne's reign. It stated that if Anne died without children the throne would pass to the German Hanoverians. The only challenge was her half brother James, a Roman Catholic living in exile in France. Thus Anne ascended as the last Stuart monarch, and was the first married queen to rule England.

Anne's reign would be characterized by the attempts of others to manipulate her. Most significantly among these individuals was Sarah Churchill. A friend of Anne's since childhood, Anne leaned heavily on her for companionship. After Anne's marriage she named Sarah to the prestigious position of Lady of the Bedchamber. After Anne became queen, she named Sarah to other prominent posts including Keeper of the Privy Purse, Mistress of the Robes and Groom of the Stole. Their relationship for many years was a close one with Anne showering Sarah with large allowances and gifts, such as the huge and extravagant Blenheim estate. The estate was given to the Churchill's as a reward for John Churchill's important military victory in the War of Spanish Succession. Anne often seemed dependent on Sarah, at least for emotional support. Anne would constantly write to Sarah when Sarah was away from the court attending to her family. Anne's letters made it seem like she could not get along without Sarah. They would use playful pseudonyms when writing to each other: Anne being Mrs. Morley and Sarah Mrs. Freeman. Their relationship would eventually deteriorate due to Sarah's nagging and their many petty arguments. Sarah would fall out of favor and would be replaced as Anne's favorite by a distant cousin, Abigail Masham.

The end of Anne's friendship with Sarah signaled a change in political influences as well. Although Anne had always been a strong Tory throughout her reign she had vigorously supported the War of Spanish Succession, a Whig war. Sarah Churchill was a Whig and her husband John, though a Tory, was the leading English general in the conflict. Because of the Churchill's influence, Anne had always been inclined to support the war which was the most important event in foreign affairs during Anne's reign. However, when Abigail Masham a Tory replaced Sarah as Anne's close friend it signaled a shift in politics. Some historians believe Anne manipulated her ministers to enact the policies she wanted while others see her as a monarch manipulated by her ministers. Whatever the case, when the Tories came

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into power they negotiated an end to the war.

The Settlement Act of 1701 had angered Scotland where the Stuart dynasty had originated. The Scots threatened to bring back James, Anne's Roman Catholic half-brother and pretender to the throne, to rule. To head off a revolt and unite support for the crown, Anne pushed for the Act of Union which would unite England and Scotland. The Act of Union was finally accepted in 1707.

In the last couple years of her life Anne became very ill. She was often bedridden and attended to by doctors. These doctors used many techniques to try to cure Anne including bleeding her and applying hot irons. These crude medicinal techniques probably did more harm than good, and Anne died on July 31st 1714.

Notes for George "King George I" Ludwig:

George and Anne were second cousins to each other. They are my 25th cousins, eight times removed. Expressed another way, George is the eighth cousin, once removed, of the husband of the stepdaughter of my sixth great grand uncle, Danette Abney (26 Feb 1659, Leichester, England – 5 March 1732, Charlottesville, Virginia)

"George Ludwig (King George I) was the first Hanoverian King of Great Britain and King of Ireland, from 1 August 1714 until his death. He was also the Arch banner bearer (afterwards Arch treasurer) and a Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

"George was born in [Lower Saxony](#), in what is now Germany, and eventually inherited the title and lands of the [Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#). A succession of European wars expanded his German domains during his lifetime, and in 1708 he was ratified as [prince-elect](#) of Hanover. At the age of 54, after the death of Queen [Anne of Great Britain](#), George ascended the British throne as the first monarch of the [House of Hanover](#). Although over fifty [Catholics](#) bore closer blood relationships to Anne, the [Act of Settlement 1701](#) prohibited Catholics from inheriting the British throne. George, however, was Anne's closest living [Protestant](#) relative. In reaction, the [Jacobites](#) attempted to depose George and replace him with Anne's Catholic half-brother, [James Francis Edward Stuart](#), but their attempts failed.

During George's reign the powers of the monarchy diminished and Britain began a transition to the modern system of [cabinet government](#) led by a [prime minister](#). Towards the end of King George's reign, actual power was held by [Sir Robert Walpole](#), Great Britain's first *de facto* [prime minister](#). George died on a trip to his native Hanover, where he was buried.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_I_of_Great_Britain

Anne Stuart and George "King George I" Ludwig had the following child:

23. i. GEORGE "KING GEORGE II" AUGUSTUS II (son of George "King George I" Ludwig and Anne Stuart) was born on Nov 10, 1683 in Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover, Germany. He died on Oct 25, 1760 in Kensington Palace, London, England.

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22. **ROBERT SHIPLEY** (Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet,

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Edward IV, Adam Shipley) was born in 1678. He married **ELIZABETH STEVENS**. She was born in 1680.

Robert Shipley and Elizabeth Stevens had the following child:

25. i. **ROBERT SHIPLEY** (son of Robert Shipley and Elizabeth Stevens) was born in 1713. He married SARAH DORSEY. She was born in 1733.

23. **GEORGE "KING GEORGE II" AUGUSTUS II** (Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, George "King George I" Ludwig, Ernest Augustus) was born on Nov 10, 1683 in Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover, Germany. He died on Oct 25, 1760 in Kensington Palace, London, England.

Notes for George "King George II" Augustus II:

George Augustus, King George II, King of England, was King of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) and Arch treasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 11 June 1727 until his death. He is my twenty sixth cousin, seven times removed. The ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter, Georges's 25th great grandparents. They are my 32nd great grandparents. Eystein Glumra Ivarsson is a ninth century Viking from Norway. Putting King George's relationship to me another way, he is the 8th cousin, twice removed, of the husband of the stepdaughter of my 6th great grand uncle.

He was the last British monarch to have been born outside of Great Britain, and was famous for his numerous conflicts with his father and, subsequently, with his son. As King, he exercised little control over policy in his early reign, the government instead being controlled by Great Britain's first (unofficial) "Prime Minister," Sir Robert Walpole.

George was born at [Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover](#) (Germany). He was the son of Georg Ludwig, Hereditary Prince of [Brunswick-Lüneburg](#) (later King [George I of Great Britain](#)), and his wife, [Sophia Dorothea of Celle](#). Both of George's parents committed adultery, and in 1694 their marriage was dissolved on the pretext that Sophia had abandoned George. Sophia was confined to [Ahlden Castle](#) and denied access to her children; George probably never saw his mother again.

Although George primarily spoke [German](#), he was also schooled in [English](#), [French](#), and [Italian](#). He studied military history and tactics with particular diligence.

George's second cousin once removed, [Queen Anne](#), who had ascended the thrones of [England](#), [Scotland](#) and [Ireland](#) in 1702, had no surviving children. By the [Act of Settlement 1701](#), the [English Parliament](#) had designated George's grandmother [Sophia](#) and her descendants as Anne's heirs, as Sophia was Anne's closest [Protestant](#) blood relation. Consequently, after his grandmother and father, George was third in the line of [succession to the English throne](#). He was naturalized as an English citizen in 1705 by the [Sophia Naturalization Act](#), and in 1706, he was made a [Knight of the Garter](#) and titles were created as the [Duke and the Marquess of Cambridge](#), Earl of Milford Haven, Viscount Northallerton and Baron Tewkesbury in the [Peerage of England](#).

George II succeeded to the throne on his father's death on 22 June 1727. His father was buried at Hanover, but George decided not to go, which far from bringing criticism led to praise from the English who considered it proof of the new King's fondness for Britain.

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George was crowned at [Westminster Abbey](#) on 22 October. The Hanoverian composer [Händel](#) was commissioned to write four new anthems for the coronation; one of which, [Zadok the Priest](#), has been sung at every coronation since.

It was widely believed both that George would dismiss Walpole, who had distressed him by joining his father's government, and that [Sir Spencer Compton](#) would replace him; George requested Compton, rather than Walpole, to write his first speech for him. Sir Spencer, however, requested Walpole for aid in the task, leading Queen Caroline, an ardent supporter of Sir Robert, to claim that Compton was incompetent. George did not behave obstinately; instead, he agreed with his wife and retained Walpole as Prime Minister, who continued to slowly gain royal favor, securing a generous [civil list](#) of £800,000 for the King. Walpole commanded a substantial majority in Parliament and George II had little choice but to retain him or risk ministerial instability.

He also persuaded many Tory politicians to accept the succession laid down in the Act of Settlement as valid. In turn, the King helped Sir Robert to gain a strong parliamentary majority by creating [peers](#) sympathetic to the Whigs.

While the Queen was still alive, Walpole's position was secure. He was the master of domestic policy, and he still exerted some control over George's foreign policy. Whereas the King was eager for war in Europe, the Prime Minister was more cautious. Thus, in 1729, he encouraged George to sign [a peace treaty with Spain](#). George unsuccessfully pressed Walpole to join the [War of the Polish Succession](#) on the side of the German states.

On 21 April 1732, George granted a charter to [James Oglethorpe](#), creating the [Province of Georgia](#) (or Georgia Colony). In the original grant, a narrow strip of the province extended to the [Pacific Ocean](#). It was one of the Southern colonies in [British North America](#), and was the last of the thirteen original colonies established by Great Britain in what later became the United States. In 1734 he founded the [Georg August University of Göttingen](#) in Germany, also named after him. He had earlier served as the ninth Chancellor of [Trinity College, Dublin](#) between 1715 and 1718.

On April 13, 1742, Handel's "Messiah" premiered in Dublin, Ireland. It is said that this is the performance when English King George II rose to his feet at the beginning of that portion of the "Messiah" known as the Hallelujah Chorus. The whole rest of the audience rose to its feet, as it is the custom that all present rise, if and when the King rises. Thus began the custom in the music world that audiences all over the world rise out of respect for this music and this occasion.

However, modern scholarship holds the origins of this tradition in doubt. Some say that the King may not have even been present at the premiere. Other sources claim this standing of King George took place on March 23, 1743 at the first performance of Handel's "Messiah" in London. So, the originating occasion is confused, but the tradition is, indeed, steeped in the minds of Christians across the world in many occasions where the "Messiah" is performed.

Of course, doesn't modern scholarship do that to so many of the inspiring recollections in our world history? Secularism seems to take every opportunity to cast doubt upon anything that has spiritual accolades developed which inspire the divine relationships we hold dear.

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George "King George II" Augustus II had the following children:

26. i. AUGUSTA "CHARLOTTE OF WALES" CHARLOTTE (daughter of George "King George II" Augustus II). She married KARL "DUKE OF BRUNSWICH-WOLFENBUTTEL" WILLIAM.
27. ii. GEORGE WILLIAM "KING GEORGE III" FREDERICK III (son of George "King George II" Augustus II) was born on Jul 04, 1738 in Norfolk House, England. He died on Jan 29, 1820. He married Sophia Charlotte on Sep 08, 1761 in Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, London..

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25. **ROBERT SHIPLEY** (Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Robert Shipley, Adam Shipley) was born in 1713. He married **SARAH DORSEY**. She was born in 1733.

Robert Shipley and Sarah Dorsey had the following child:

30. i. LUCY SHIPLEY (daughter of Robert Shipley and Sarah Dorsey) was born in 1765. She married JAMES HANKS. He was born in 1759.
26. **AUGUSTA "CHARLOTTE OF WALES" CHARLOTTE** (George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, George "King George II" Augustus II, George "King George I" Ludwig, Ernest Augustus). She married **KARL "DUKE OF BRUNSWICH-WOLFENBUTTEL" WILLIAM**.

Augusta "Charlotte of Wales" Charlotte and Karl "Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" William had the following child:

31. i. "CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICH-WOLFENBUTTEL" CAROLINE (daughter of Karl "Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" William and Augusta "Charlotte of Wales" Charlotte) was born on May 17, 1768 in Brunswick, Germany. She married George Augustus "George IV" Frederick (son of George William "King George III" Frederick III and Sophia Charlotte) on Apr 08, 1795 in Saint James Palace, London, England. He was born on Aug 12, 1762 in Saint James Palace, London, England. He died on Jun 26, 1830 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.
27. **GEORGE WILLIAM "KING GEORGE III" FREDERICK III** (George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, George "King George II" Augustus II, George "King George I" Ludwig, Ernest Augustus) was born on Jul 04, 1738 in Norfolk House, England. He died on Jan 29, 1820. He married Sophia Charlotte on Sep 08, 1761 in Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, London..

Notes for George William "King George III" Frederick III:

George William Frederick (aka King George III) is my 27th cousin, six times removed. The ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and his wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter, Georges's 25th great grandparents. They are my 32nd great grandparents. Eystein Glumralvarsson is a ninth century Viking from Norway. George is the 14th cousin, twelve times removed to my granddaughter, Katherine (Katie) Michelle Westmoreland, through her father's ancestry.

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George was King of England from 1760 until his death in 1820, a time when England lost many of its colonies, including the important one that became the United States of America. Perhaps it was providential that his birthday was on July 4th, some 40 years prior to England's losing that important colony.

"George William Frederick was King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until 1 January 1801, and thereafter United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death. He was King George III. He was concurrently Duke of Brunswick-Liuneburg, and thus Elector (and later King) of Hanover. The Electorate became the Kingdom of Hanover on 12 October 1814. George was the third British monarch of the House of Hanover, but the first to be born in Britain and to use English as his first language. In fact, he never visited Germany. During George III's reign, the realms of Great Britain and Ireland were joined together to form the United Kingdom.

"Later in his reign George III suffered from recurrent and, eventually, permanent mental illness. This baffled medical science at the time, although it is now generally considered that he suffered from the blood disease, porphyria. Recently, owing to studies showing high levels of the poison arsenic in King George's hair, arsenic is also thought to be a possible cause of King George's insanity and health problems. After a final relapse in 1810, George's eldest son, George, Prince of Wales, ruled as Prince Regent. Upon George's death, the Prince of Wales succeeded his father as George IV.

"George III has been nicknamed Farmer George, for "his plain, homely, thrifty manners and tastes" and because of his passionate interest in agriculture.

"His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales was born at Norfolk House on June 4, 1738. He was the son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the grandson of George II. Prince George's mother was Augusta of Saxe-Gotha.

"As Prince George was born prematurely, he was baptized that same day at Norfolk House by the Bishop of Oxford, Thomas Secker. He was publicly baptized again at Norfolk House by Secker, on 4 July 1738. His godparents were the King of Sweden (for whom Lord Baltimore stood proxy), the Duke of Saxe-Gotha (for whom the Duke of Chandos stood proxy) and the Queen of Prussia (for whom Lady Charlotte Edwin, a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, stood proxy).

"George II and the Prince of Wales had an extremely poor relationship. In 1751 the Prince of Wales died from a lung injury, and Prince George became the Duke of Edinburgh. The new Duke of Edinburgh was Heir Apparent to the throne, and was subsequently created Prince of Wales on 25 October 1760. His mother, now the Dowager Princess of Wales, mistrusted her father-in-law; thus, she kept the Prince of Wales separate from his grandfather. An important influence on the new Prince of Wales' childhood was Lord Bute, who would later serve as Prime Minister.

"George, Prince of Wales inherited the Crown when his grandfather, George II, died on 25 October 1760. After his accession, a search throughout Europe ensued for a suitable wife. On 8 September 1761, the King married Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, London. A fortnight later, both were crowned at Westminster Abbey.

"It is said that George was smitten with Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and actually winced when he first saw the homely Charlotte, whom he met on their wedding day. However, he gamely went ahead with his marriage vows, and, remarkably, never took a mistress (in contrast with both of his Hanoverian predecessors). The couple enjoyed a genuinely happy marriage. They had 15 children; nine sons and six

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daughters, more than any other British monarch. Two sons, George, Prince of Wales and William, Duke of Clarence, became kings of the United Kingdom; another became solely King of Hanover; a daughter became Queen of Wrttemberg. George III was the grandfather of Queen Victoria, who was the daughter of his fourth son, the Duke of Kent.

"The rest of the 1700s were marked by bureaucratic bungling, which led to denunciations of George III by the Whigs as an autocrat in the manner of Charles I. Lord Bute (who had probably been appointed only because of his agreement with George's views on royal power) resigned in 1763, allowing the Whigs to return to power. Later that year, the British government under George III issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763 that placed a boundary upon the westward expansion of the American colonies. The Proclamation's goal was to force colonists to negotiate with the Native Americans for the lawful purchase of the land and, therefore, to reduce the costly frontier warfare that had erupted over land conflicts. The Proclamation Line, as it came to be known, was incredibly unpopular with the Americans and ultimately became another wedge between the colonists and the British government, which would eventually lead to war. With the American colonists generally unburdened by British taxes, it was becoming increasingly difficult for the crown to pay for its military excursions and the defense of the American colonies from native uprisings. So, after George Grenville became Prime Minister, he introduced the Stamp Act, which levied a stamp duty on all printed paper in the British colonies in North America. Grenville attempted to reduce George III to a mere puppet. The King requested William Pitt the Elder to accept the office of Prime Minister, but was unsuccessful. George then settled on Lord Rockingham, and dismissed Grenville in 1765.

"Lord Rockingham repealed Grenville's unpopular Stamp Act. He faced considerable internal dissent, and was replaced in 1766 by Pitt, whom George created Earl of Chatham. Lord Chatham proved to be pro-American, criticizing his colleagues' harsh attitudes towards the American colonists. George III, however, deemed that the chief duty of the colonists was to submit to him and to Great Britain and he resented the Americans' rebellious attitude. Lord Chatham fell ill in 1767, allowing the Duke of Grafton to take over government, although he did not formally become Prime Minister until 1768. Political attacks led him to leave office in 1770, once again allowing the Tories to return to power.

"The government of the new Prime Minister, Lord North, was chiefly concerned with the American Revolution. The Americans grew increasingly hostile to British attempts to levy taxes in the colonies. During the Boston Tea Party in 1773, a Boston mob threw 342 crates of tea into Boston Harbor as a political protest, costing approximately 10,000 Pounds. In response, Lord North introduced the Punitive Acts, known as the Coercive Acts, or the Intolerable Acts by the colonists. The Port of Boston was shut down and legislative elections in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay were suspended.

"The American Revolutionary War began when armed conflict between British regulars and colonial militiamen broke out in New England in April 1775. A month later, thirteen of the British colonies sent delegates to the Second Continental Congress, which had been called to meet in May by the First Continental Congress the previous October. With the fighting already underway when Congress convened, the delegates drafted a peace proposal known as the Olive Branch Petition. The proposal was quickly rejected in London, because fighting had already erupted. A year later, on July 4, 1776 (American Independence Day), the provinces declared their independence from the Crown and became a new nation, the "United States of America." The Declaration of Independence was a long list of grievances against the British King, legislature, and populace. Amongst George's other offenses, the Declaration charged, "He has abdicated Government here. . . He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people." On the same day, July 4th, George III wrote "Nothing important happened today" in his diary. While itself, not indicative of George III's opinion of the Declaration, as communication at the time was not instantaneous, this statement has been used by fiction writers as a comment on

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historical irony.

"George III was indignant when he learned of the opinions of the colonists. In the war the British captured New York City in 1776, but the grand strategic plan of invading from Canada became a great American victory with the surrender of the British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga. In 1778, France signed a treaty of friendship with the new United States. Lord North asked to transfer power to Lord Chatham, whom he thought more capable. George III, however, would hear nothing of such suggestions; he suggested that Chatham serve as a subordinate minister in Lord North's administration. Chatham refused to cooperate, and died later in the same year. Great Britain was then at war with France, and in 1779 it was also at war with Spain.

"George III obstinately tried to keep Great Britain at war with the rebels in America, despite the opinions of his own ministers. Lord Gower and Lord Weymouth both resigned rather than suffer the indignity of being associated with the war. Lord North advised George III that his opinion matched that of his ministerial colleagues, but stayed in office.

"George III did give up hope of subduing America by more armies. "It was a joke," he said, "to think of keeping Pennsylvania." There was no hope of ever recovering New England. But the King was determined "never to acknowledge the independence of the Americans, and to punish their contumacy by the indefinite prolongation of a war which promised to be eternal." His plan was to keep the 30,000 men garrisoned in New York, Rhode Island, in Canada, and in Florida; other forces would attack the French and Spanish in the West Indies. To punish the Americans, the King planned to destroy their coasting trade, bombard their ports; sack and burn towns along the coast (like New London, Connecticut), and turn loose the Indians to attack civilians in frontier settlements. These operations, the King felt, would inspire the Loyalists; would splinter the Congress; and "would keep the rebels harassed, anxious, and poor, until the day when, by a natural and inevitable process, discontent and disappointment were converted into penitence and remorse" and they would beg to return to his authority. The plan meant destruction for the Loyalists and loyal Indians, and indefinite prolongation of a costly war, as well as the risk of disaster as the French and Spanish were assembling an armada to invade the British isles and seize London.

"In 1781, the news of Lord Cornwallis's surrender at the Siege of Yorktown reached London; the Tory Lord North subsequently resigned in 1782. George III finally accepted the defeat in North America, and authorized the negotiation of a peace. The Treaty of Paris and the associated Treaty of Versailles were ratified in 1783. The former treaty provided for the recognition of the United States by Great Britain. The latter required Great Britain to give up Florida to Spain and to grant access to the waters of Newfoundland to France.

"In 1810, George III became dangerously ill, the malady possibly having been triggered by the death of his youngest and favorite daughter, Princess Amelia, from erysipelas or porphyria. Arsenic poisoning is also a possible cause. By 1811, George III had become permanently insane and was locked away at Windsor Castle until his death. Sometimes speaking for many hours without pause, he claimed to talk to angels. One day, on a drive through Windsor Great Park, the king threw his arms up into the air and shouted, "Stop!" He alighted, walked over to an oak tree and acted as if he was shaking hands with one of its branches. He spoke for several moments before a footman asked him if he was feeling well. The King replied, "Of course I am! Now don't interrupt me sir. I am talking to the King of Prussia." To treat his illness, his doctors gave him James's Powder (calomel and tartar emetic) and bled him regularly (it must have been in vein or in vain?). They also advised him to bathe in the sea (thus encouraging seaside holidays). On inspecting his urine, doctors often found a bluish tint to it.

"Parliament then passed the Regency Act 1811, to which the Royal Assent was granted by

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the Lords Commissioners, appointed under the same irregular procedure as was adopted in 1788. The Prince of Wales acted as Regent for the remainder of George III's life.

"Spencer Perceval was assassinated in 1812 (the only British Prime Minister to have suffered such a fate) and was replaced by Lord Liverpool. Liverpool oversaw British victory in the Napoleonic Wars. The subsequent Congress of Vienna led to significant territorial gains for Hanover, which was upgraded from an electorate to a kingdom.

"Meanwhile, George's health deteriorated. Over the Christmas of 1819, he suffered a further bout of madness and spoke nonsense for 58 hours, then sank into a coma. On 29 January 1820, he died, blind, deaf and insane, at Windsor Castle. George lived for 81 years and 239 days and reigned for 59 years and 96 days. In each case, those years were more than any other British monarch until that point. This record has been surpassed only once, by George's granddaughter Queen Victoria. However, today's Queen Elizabeth II can surpass that record of reign in August, 2015.

George III's reign was longer than the reigns of all three of his immediate predecessors (Queen Anne, King George I and King George II) combined. George III was buried on 16 February in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His death came six days after that of his fourth son, the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria.

"George was followed by his eldest son George IV. Next came another of George III's sons, who became William IV. William IV, too, died without legitimate children, leaving the throne to his niece, Victoria, the last monarch of the House of Hanover."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_III_of_the_United_Kingdom

George William "King George III" Frederick III and Sophia Charlotte had the following children:

32. i. GEORGE AUGUSTUS "GEORGE IV" FREDERICK (son of George William "King George III" Frederick III and Sophia Charlotte) was born on Aug 12, 1762 in Saint James Palace, London, England. He died on Jun 26, 1830 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. He married "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenb,ttel" Caroline (daughter of Karl "Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" William and Augusta "Charlotte of Wales" Charlotte) on Apr 08, 1795 in Saint James Palace, London, England. She was born on May 17, 1768 in Brunswick, Germany.
- ii. WILLIAM HENRY (son of George William "King George III" Frederick III and Sophia Charlotte) was born on Aug 21, 1765. He died on Jun 20, 1830.
33. iii. EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (son of George William "King George III" Frederick III and Sophia Charlotte) was born on Nov 02, 1767 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He died on Jan 23, 1820. He married MARIE LUISE VIKTORIA. She was born on Aug 17, 1796 in Coburg, Bavaria, Germany. She died on Mar 16, 1861 in Frogmore House.

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30. **LUCY SHIPLEY** (Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Adam Shipley) was born in 1765. She married **JAMES HANKS**. He was born in 1759.

Lucy Shipley and James Hanks had the following child:

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37. i. NANCY HANKS (daughter of James Hanks and Lucy Shipley) was born in 1784 in Virginia. She died in 1899. She married THOMAS LINCOLN. He was born in 1778 in Virginia.
31. **"CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL" CAROLINE** (Augusta "Charlotte of Wales" Charlotte, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Karl "Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" William) was born on May 17, 1768 in Brunswick, Germany. She married George Augustus "George IV" Frederick (son of George William "King George III" Frederick III and Sophia Charlotte) on Apr 08, 1795 in Saint James Palace, London, England. He was born on Aug 12, 1762 in Saint James Palace, London, England. He died on Jun 26, 1830 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

Notes for "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" Caroline:

Caroline was born on 17 May 1768 at Brunswick (German: Braunschweig) in Germany, daughter of Karl William, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel and Princess Augusta Charlotte of Wales, eldest sister of King George III.

Notes for George Augustus "George IV" Frederick:

George August (King George IV) is my 28th cousin, five times removed.

"George IV (George Augustus Frederick) was king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Hanover from 29 January 1820 until his death. He had earlier served as Prince Regent when his father, George III, suffered from a relapse into insanity from an illness that is now suspected to have been porphyria. The Regency, George's nine-year tenure as Prince Regent, which commenced in 1811 and ended with George III's death in 1820, was marked by victory in the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. George was a stubborn monarch, often interfering in politics, especially in the matter of Catholic emancipation, though not as much as his father. For most of George's regency and reign, Lord Liverpool controlled the government as Prime Minister.

"George is remembered largely for the extravagant lifestyle that he maintained as prince and monarch. By 1797 his weight had reached 17 stone 7 pounds (111 kg), and by 1824 his corset was made for a waist of 50 inches (127 cm). He had a poor relationship with both his father and his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, whom he even forbade to attend his coronation. He was a patron of new forms of leisureed style and taste, was responsible for the building of the Royal Pavilion in Brighton, and was largely instrumental in the foundation of the National Gallery, London and King's College London."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom
"Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" Caroline and George Augustus "George IV" Frederick had the following child:

- i. CHARLOTTA "CHARLOTTE OF WALES" AUGUSTA (daughter of George Augustus "George IV" Frederick and "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel" Caroline) was born on Jan 07, 1796 in Charlton House, London, England. She died on Nov 06, 1817. She married Leopold George Christian "Leopold I" Frederick (son of Franz Frederick "Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld" Anton and Auguste Reus) on May 02, 1816 in Carlton House, London, England. He was born on Dec 16, 1790 in Coburg, Bavaria, Germany. He died on Dec 10, 1865 in Laeken Laken, Belgium.

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32. **GEORGE AUGUSTUS "GEORGE IV" FREDERICK** (George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, George "King George I" Ludwig, Ernest Augustus) was born on Aug 12, 1762 in Saint James Palace, London, England. He died on Jun 26, 1830 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. He married "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele" Caroline (daughter of Karl "Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele" William and Augusta "Charlotte of Wales" Charlotte) on Apr 08, 1795 in Saint James Palace, London, England. She was born on May 17, 1768 in Brunswick, Germany.

Notes for George Augustus "George IV" Frederick:

George August (King George IV) is my 28th cousin, five times removed.

"George IV (George Augustus Frederick) was king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Hanover from 29 January 1820 until his death. He had earlier served as Prince Regent when his father, George III, suffered from a relapse into insanity from an illness that is now suspected to have been porphyria. The Regency, George's nine-year tenure as Prince Regent, which commenced in 1811 and ended with George III's death in 1820, was marked by victory in the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. George was a stubborn monarch, often interfering in politics, especially in the matter of Catholic emancipation, though not as much as his father. For most of George's regency and reign, Lord Liverpool controlled the government as Prime Minister.

"George is remembered largely for the extravagant lifestyle that he maintained as prince and monarch. By 1797 his weight had reached 17 stone 7 pounds (111 kg), and by 1824 his corset was made for a waist of 50 inches (127 cm). He had a poor relationship with both his father and his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, whom he even forbade to attend his coronation. He was a patron of new forms of leisureed style and taste, was responsible for the building of the Royal Pavilion in Brighton, and was largely instrumental in the foundation of the National Gallery, London and King's College London."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom

Notes for "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele" Caroline:

Caroline was born on 17 May 1768 at Brunswick (German: Braunschweig) in Germany, daughter of Karl William, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele and Princess Augusta Charlotte of Wales, eldest sister of King George III.

George Augustus "George IV" Frederick and "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele" Caroline had the following child:

- i. CHARLOTTA "CHARLOTTE OF WALES" AUGUSTA (daughter of George Augustus "George IV" Frederick and "Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele" Caroline) was born on Jan 07, 1796 in Charlton House, London, England. She died on Nov 06, 1817. She married Leopold George Christian "Leopold I" Frederick (son of Franz Frederick "Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld" Anton and Auguste Reus) on May 02, 1816 in Carlton House, London, England. He was born on Dec 16, 1790 in Coburg, Bavaria, Germany. He died on Dec 10, 1865 in Laeken Laken, Belgium.

33. **EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREDERICK** (George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King

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George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, George "King George I" Ludwig, Ernest Augustus) was born on Nov 02, 1767 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He died on Jan 23, 1820. He married **MARIE LUISE VIKTORIA**. She was born on Aug 17, 1796 in Coburg, Bavaria, Germany. She died on Mar 16, 1861 in Frogmore House.

Edward Augustus Frederick and Marie Luise Viktoria had the following child:

38. i. **ALEXANDRINA "QUEEN VICOTIRA" VICTORIA** (daughter of Edward Augustus Frederick and Marie Luise Viktoria) was born on May 24, 1819 in Kensington Palace, London, England. She died on Jan 22, 1901 in Osborne House, Isle of Wight, England. She married Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel (son of Ernst I Anton Karl "Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha" Ludwig) on Feb 10, 1840. He was born on Aug 26, 1819 in Schloss Rosenau, near Colgurg (formerly in the Duchy of Saxony, now state of Bavaria, Germany). He died on Dec 14, 1861.

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37. **NANCY HANKS** (Lucy Shipley, Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, James Hanks) was born in 1784 in Virginia. She died in 1899. She married **THOMAS LINCOLN**. He was born in 1778 in Virginia.

Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln had the following child:

40. i. **ABRAHAM "HONEST ABE" LINCOLN** (son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks) was born on Feb 12, 1809 in Sinking Spring Farm, Hodgenville, Hardin (Larue) County, Kentucky. He died on Apr 15, 1865 in Washington, District of Columbia. He married Mary Ann "Molly" Todd (daughter of Robert Smith Todd and Eliza Parker) on Nov 04, 1842 in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. She was born on Dec 13, 1818 in Lexington, Kentucky. She died on Jul 16, 1882 in Springfield, Illinois.
38. **ALEXANDRINA "QUEEN VICOTIRA" VICTORIA** (Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, George "King George I" Ludwig, Ernest Augustus) was born on May 24, 1819 in Kensington Palace, London, England. She died on Jan 22, 1901 in Osborne House, Isle of Wight, England. She married Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel (son of Ernst I Anton Karl "Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha" Ludwig) on Feb 10, 1840. He was born on Aug 26, 1819 in Schloss Rosenau, near Colgurg (formerly in the Duchy of Saxony, now state of Bavaria, Germany). He died on Dec 14, 1861.

Notes for Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria:

Queen Victoria is my 29th cousin, four times removed. She is the 16th cousin, ten times removed to my grandchildren, Katherine Michelle, John (Jack) David, Lily Taylor, Sarah Todd and Samuel Westmoreland.

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria) was the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

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Ireland from 20 June 1837, and the first Empress of India from May 1, 1876, until her death on 22 January 1901. Her reign lasted sixty-three years and seven months, longer than that of any other British monarch. The closest challenge to the lengthy reign is Queen Elizabeth II, who will surpass that milestone on September 9, 2015, should she live that long. Already, as of December 20, 2007, Queen Elizabeth II became Britain's oldest-ever monarch, surpassing that record set by Queen Victoria.

The Victorian era was at the height of the Industrial Revolution, a period of significant social, economic, and technological change in the United Kingdom. Victoria's reign was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire and during the period it reached its zenith, becoming the formidable Global Power of the time.

Victoria, who was almost entirely of German descent, was the last British monarch of the German House of Hanover; her son King Edward VII, belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

A more thorough report on Queen Victoria's life can be found at:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Victoria

A sidelight of interest in a personal friend of Queen Victoria and her Consort, Prince Albert, was Mr. Henry Cole, a wealthy civil servant of great inventiveness. He is sometimes credited with the design of the world's first postage stamp, the Penny Blank. He also created the world's first commercial Christmas cards, printed in 1843. This was a time saver for him to be able to reply to the many Christmas letters she received, which turned out to be a commercial success for him. He had artist John Callcott Horsley to do the painting from which the card was printed in one of the early uses of four color printing process. Mr. Cole was the first director of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Notes for Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel:

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (later The Prince Consort; Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel; 26 August 1819 – 14 December 1861) was the husband of [Queen Victoria](#) of the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#), [who is my 29th cousin, four times removed](#).

He was born in the [Saxon duchy](#) of [Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld](#) to a family connected to many of Europe's ruling monarchs. At the age of 20, he married his first cousin, Queen Victoria, on February 20, 1840, with whom he had nine children. At first, Albert felt constrained by his position as *consort*, which did not confer any power or duties upon him. Over time he adopted many public causes, such as educational reform and the [abolition of slavery](#), and took on the responsibilities of running the Queen's household, estates and office. He was heavily involved with the organization of the [Great Exhibition of 1851](#). Albert aided in the development of Britain's [constitutional monarchy](#) by persuading his wife to show less partisanship in her dealings with [Parliament](#) — although he actively disagreed with the interventionist foreign policy pursued during [Lord Palmerston's](#) tenure as Foreign Secretary.

He died at the early age of 42, plunging the Queen into a deep mourning, which lasted for the rest of her life. Upon Queen Victoria's death in 1901, their son, [Edward VII](#), succeeded as the first monarch of the [House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha](#), named after the ducal house to which Albert belonged.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert,_Prince_Consort

Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria and Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel had the following children:

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- i. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY "EMPRESS FREDERICK" LOUISE (daughter of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Nov 21, 1840 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. She died on Aug 05, 1901 in Friedrichshof, Germany.
- 41. ii. ALBERT "BERTIE" EDWARD VII (son of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Nov 09, 1841 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He died on May 06, 1910 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He married Alexandra in 1863. She was born on Dec 01, 1844 in Yellow Palace, Copenhagen, Denmakr. She died on Nov 20, 1925 in Sandringham House, Norfolk.
- iii. ALICE MAUD MARY (daughter of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Apr 25, 1843. She died on Dec 14, 1878. She married FRIEDRICH WILHELM LUDWIG "LOUIS VI" KARL. He was born on Sep 12, 1837. He died on Mar 13, 1892.
- iv. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT (son of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Aug 06, 1844. He died on Jul 30, 1900.
- v. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA (daughter of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on May 25, 1846. She died on Jun 09, 1923.
- vi. LOUISE CAROLINE "DUTCHESS OF ARGYLL" ALBERTA (daughter of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Mar 18, 1848. She died on Dec 03, 1939.
- vii. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT & STRATHEARN" ALBERT (son of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on May 01, 1850. He died on Jan 16, 1942.
- viii. LEOPOID GEORGE DUNCAN "DUKE OF ALBANY" ALBERT (son of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Apr 07, 1853. He died on Mar 28, 1884.
- ix. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA "PRINCESS BEATRICE" FEODORE (daughter of Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel and Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria) was born on Apr 14, 1857. She died on Oct 26, 1944.

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- 40. **ABRAHAM "HONEST ABE" LINCOLN** (Nancy Hanks, Lucy Shipley, Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln) was born on Feb 12, 1809 in Sinking Spring Farm, Hodgenville, Hardin (Larue) County, Kentucky. He died on Apr 15, 1865 in Washington, District of Columbia. He married Mary Ann "Molly" Todd (daughter of Robert Smith Todd and Eliza Parker) on Nov 04, 1842 in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. She was born on Dec 13, 1818 in Lexington, Kentucky. She died on Jul 16, 1882 in Springfield, Illinois.

Notes for Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln:

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Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, is my 33rd cousin. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. They are ninth century Vikings of Norway who are Lincoln's 30th great grandparents and my 32nd great grandparents. Viewed another way, Abraham Lincoln is the 8th cousin, six times removed of the husband of the stepdaughter of my 6th great grand uncle, Danette Abney.

President Lincoln is the thirteenth cousin, six times removed to President George Washington. Lincoln is the 19th cousin, six times removed to my son-in-law, Steven O. Westmoreland. Lincoln is a 33rd cousin, once removed, to Steve's wife (our daughter), Tiffany Lenn Sharpe Westmoreland. Actually, Tiffany and Steven are 34th cousins, four times removed to each other. I'm presuming that is not too close of family relation to be a marriage problem!

Abraham Lincoln represents the attitudes of freedom for all people and union in government. He presided over the War Between the States, the war in which more Americans lost lives than in any war in which we have been engaged. Its formal name is the War Between the States, even though most people refer to it as the Civil War.

"As President, he built the Republican Party into a strong national organization. Further, he rallied most of the northern Democrats to the Union cause. On January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared forever free those slaves within the Confederacy.

"Lincoln never let the world forget that the Civil War involved an even larger issue. This he stated most movingly in dedicating the military cemetery at Gettysburg: 'that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain --- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom --- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/al16.html>

Lincoln wrote, "I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families--second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks.... My father ... removed from Kentucky to ... Indiana, in my eighth year.... It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up.... Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still somehow, I could read, write, and cipher ... but that was all."

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/al16.html>

"Born in the town of Hodgenville, Hardin County, Kentucky, Lincoln grew up on the western frontier in Kentucky and in Indiana. Largely self-educated, he became a lawyer in Illinois, a Whig Party leader, and a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, in which he served for twelve years. Elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1846, Lincoln promoted rapid modernization of the economy through banks, tariffs, and railroads. Because he had originally agreed not to run for a second term in Congress, and because his opposition to the Mexican-American War was unpopular among Illinois voters, Lincoln returned to Springfield, and resumed his successful law practice. Re-entering politics in 1854, he became a leader in building what became the new Republican Party, which had a statewide majority in Illinois. In 1858, while taking part in a series of highly publicized debates with his opponent and rival, Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln spoke against the expansion of slavery, but lost the U.S. Senate race to Douglas.

"In 1860, Lincoln secured the Republican Party presidential nomination as a moderate from

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a swing state. Though he gained very little support in the slaveholding states of the South, he swept the North, and was elected president in 1860. Lincoln's victory prompted seven southern slave states to form the Confederate States of America before he moved into the White House. No compromise or reconciliation was found regarding slavery and secession. Subsequently, on April 12, 1861, an attack on Fort Sumter by the Confederates inspired the North enthusiastically to rally behind the Union in a declaration of war. As the leader of the moderate faction of the Republican Party, Lincoln confronted Radical Republicans, who demanded harsher treatment of the South, War Democrats, who called for more compromise, anti-war Democrats (called Copperheads), who despised him, and irreconcilable secessionists, who plotted his assassination. Politically, Lincoln fought back by pitting his opponents against each other, by carefully planned political patronage, and by appealing to the American people with his powers of oratory. His Gettysburg Address became an iconic endorsement of the principles of nationalism, republicanism, equal rights, liberty, and democracy."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln

Looking back on June 16, 1858, in Springfield, Illinois, upon accepting the State's nomination for its U. S. Senate position, Lincoln delivered perhaps his most remembered address, the "House Divided" speech. "The speech contains the quotation, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand,' which is paraphrased from the Biblical passage, Matthew 12:25. This useful illustration of a house divided was used earlier by United States Senator Sam Houston from Texas in 1850 when he said in an emotional address that 'A nation divided against itself cannot stand.'"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lincoln%27s_House_Divided_Speech

It was on Good Friday, **April 14**, 1865, Lincoln attended the play, "Our American Cousin," a play in three acts by Tom Taylor. The play is a farcical comedy whose plot is based on the introduction of an awkward, boorish American to his aristocratic English relatives. It premiered at Laura Keane's Theatre in New York City on October 15, 1858. The play's most famous performance came seven years later, however, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1865. Halfway through Act III, Scene 2, the character, Asa Trenchard (the title role), played that night by Harry Hawk, utters a line that, while considered one of the play's funniest, makes little sense out of context: "Don't know the manners of good society, eh? Well, I guess I know enough to turn you inside out, old gal, you sockdologizing old man-trap!" During the raucous laughter that followed this line, John Wilkes Booth, an actor who received his mail at Ford's Theatre, but who was not in the cast of "Our American Cousin," shot President Abraham Lincoln with a small handgun. He chose the timing in hopes that the sound of the laughter would mask the sound of the gunshot. Immediately he leapt from Lincoln's box to the stage, and ran outside to his awaiting horse. As he leapt, Booth shouted "Sic semper tyrannis!" the state motto of Virginia. Others in the audience heard it as: "The South is avenged!"

Following the shooting, Booth fled by horseback to southern Maryland and eventually to a farm in rural northern Virginia. He was tracked down and killed by Union soldiers twelve days later. Four people were hanged in Washington, D.C., on July 7, 1865 after being convicted of conspiring with John Wilkes Booth to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln. This carrying out of the sentence is slightly under three months following the incident. It seems that capital punishment time schedules were more time-efficient back in those days!

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wilkes_Booth

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Trivia about Abraham Lincoln:

- Lincoln stood 6 feet 4 inches (193.0 cm) tall (not including his hat) and thus was the tallest president in U.S. history, just edging out Lyndon Johnson at 6 feet 3 inches (192.0 cm) tall.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heights_of_presidents_and_presidential_candidates_of_the_United_States

- Lincoln was born on the same day as Charles Darwin.
- In 1853, three speculators began to develop a town 30 miles north of the capital of Springfield, on the alignment of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, as it advanced toward Chicago. These speculators asked Lincoln, their attorney and the attorney for that railroad, for permission to name the town in his honor. He agreed, and in August 1853, it was christened Lincoln, Illinois, with watermelon juice for the onlookers. This town thus became the first Lincoln namesake town, even before he became nationally famous.
- According to legend, his opponent in the 1858 Senate election, Stephen Douglas, referred to Lincoln as "two-faced." Upon hearing about this, Lincoln jokingly replied, "If I had another face to wear, do you really think I would be wearing this one?"
- According to legend, Lincoln also said, as a young man, commenting on his appearance one day when looking in the mirror: "It's a fact, Abe! You are the ugliest man in the world! If ever I see a man uglier than you, I'm going to shoot him on the spot!" It would be, no doubt, he thought, an act of mercy.
- Based on written descriptions of Lincoln, it has been conjectured since the 1960s that Lincoln may have suffered from Marfan Syndrome, including the observations that he was much taller than most men of his day, and had long limbs, an abnormally-shaped chest, and loose or lax joints.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marfan_syndrome

- Lincoln is the only American president to hold a patent. The patent is for a device that lifts boats over shoals.
- Lincoln was famous for many presidential speeches and quotes, one short quote being 'No man has a good enough memory to be a successful liar.'
- Lincoln was the first President to wear a beard while in office.
- Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was returning home on a train from Harvard University, when he lost his balance, and fell between two railway cars. A fellow passenger reacted quickly, pulling him away from serious injury, or even death. The helping hand was that of Edwin Booth, a brother of the man who later would assassinate the young man's father.
- In 1865 Lincoln received a letter from the International Working Men's Association, congratulating him on his re-election, and praising his anti-slavery stance. Karl Marx penned it.
- Lincoln's death chair resides at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan. The Logan County Courtroom of Illinois, where Lincoln practiced law and argued cases,

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has been re-located to the Henry Ford Museum.

- When Lincoln established the Secret Service, its mandate did not include presidential protection. Just days after the creation of that agency, Lincoln was assonated. Obviously, those plans were changed!

Source for Trivia:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/al16.html>

When Lincoln was asked how he liked being President, he referred to the story of the man who was carried out of town on a pole, tarred and feathered. Someone asked how he liked the ride, to which the man replied, "If it were not for the honor of the thing, he'd rather walk!"

Source: Bill Adler, "Presidential Wit," New York: Trident Press, 1966, pages 62-63.

Notes for Mary Ann "Molly" Todd:

Mary Ann Todd is the wife of my 30th cousin, three times removed, President Abraham Lincoln.

Mary was born December 13, 1818. This was the same month "SilentNight" was performed for the first time, at the Church of St. Nikolaus in Obendorff, Austria on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day.

Source: <http://silentnight.web.za/history/index.htm>

"Just 5 feet 2 inches at maturity, Mary had clear blue eyes, longlashes, light-brown hair with glints of bronze, and a lovely complexion. She danced gracefully, she loved finery, and her crisp intelligence polished the wiles of a Southern coquette.

"Nearly 21, she went to Springfield, Illinois, to live with her sister Mrs. Ninian Edwards. Here she met Abraham Lincoln--in his own words, 'a poor nobody then.' Three years later, after a stormy courtship and broken engagement, they were married. Though opposites in background and temperament, they were united by an enduring love--by Mary's confidence in her husband's ability and his gentle consideration of her excitable ways.

"Their years in Springfield brought hard work, a family of boys, and reduced circumstances to the pleasure-loving girl who had never felt responsibility before. Lincoln's single term in Congress, for 1847-1849, gave Mary and the boys a winter in Washington, but scant opportunity for social life. Finally her unwavering faith in her husband won ample justification with his election as President in 1860."

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/firstladies/ml16.html>

There's several bits of trivia: Her great uncle John Todd was killed in the last battle of the American Revolution--the Battle of Blue Licks. Her sister, Elizabeth Todd, was the daughter-in-law of Illinois Governor Ninian Edwards. Elizabeth's daughter Julia Edwards married Edward L. Baker, editor of the "Illinois State Journal" and son of Congressman David Jewett Baker. Her half sister Emilie Todd married CS General Benjamin Hardin Helm, son of Kentucky Governor John L. Helm. Governor Helm's wife was a first cousin three times removed of Colonel John Hardin who was related to three Kentucky congressmen. A cousin was Kentucky Congressman/US General John Blair Smith Todd. Nancy Lincoln, an aunt of Abraham Lincoln, was married to William Brumfield; reportedly William Brumfield was distantly

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related to one Susannah Brumfield who was the wife of Thomas Boone, cousin of Daniel Boone.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Todd_Lincoln

Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln and Mary Ann "Molly" Todd had the following children:

43. i. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN (son of Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln and Mary Ann "Molly" Todd) was born on Aug 01, 1843 in Springfield, Illinois. He died on Jul 26, 1926 in Manchester, Vermont. He married Mary Eunice Harlan in 1868. She died on Mar 31, 1937.
- ii. EDWARD BAKER LINCOLN (son of Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln and Mary Ann "Molly" Todd) was born on Mar 10, 1846 in Springfield, Illinois. He died on Feb 01, 1850.
- iii. WILLIAM WALLACE "WILLIE" LINCOLN (son of Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln and Mary Ann "Molly" Todd) was born on Dec 20, 1850 in Springfield, Illinois. He died on Feb 20, 1862 in Washington, D. C..

Notes for William Wallace "Willie" Lincoln:

Willie Lincoln is my 31st cousin, twice removed. Our ancestors in common are Eystein Glumra Ivarsson and Aseda Rognvaldsdatter. They are ninth century Vikings of Norway who are Lincoln's 30th great-grandparents and my 32nd great-grandparents.

"Willie" was named after Mary Todd's brother-in-law, Dr. William Wallace. He was a handsome, smart, serious and thoughtful child who was the favorite of Mary Todd Lincoln and her husband. Her cousin, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, described Willie as a "noble, beautiful boy of nine years, of great mental activity, unusual intelligence, wonderful memory, methodical, frank and loving, a counterpart of his father, save that he was handsome."¹ Julia Taft, who sometimes oversaw his play with her brothers, described Willie as "the most lovable boy I ever knew, bright, sensible, sweet-tempered and gentlemanly." But Willie did not relish public attention, complaining: "I wish they wouldn't stare at us so. Wasn't there ever a President who had children?"

"Born in 1850, Willie died on February 20, 1862 of a typhoid-like disease. His death was traumatic for the entire family. Willie was studious, personable, intelligent and creative? the child who most closely reflected his father's personality. His death was probably caused by the contaminated water that flowed through a nearby canal that provided water for the White House and a place for White House children to play. He was attended to by Dr. Robert K. Stone, the family physician. His parents were in nearly constant attendance during his illness and constant grief after his death. Mrs. Lincoln "did all a mother ought or could during Willie's sickness? she never left his side at all after he became dangerous, & almost wore herself out with watching, and she mourns as no one but a mother can at her son's death," reported Benjamin B. French.³ All the folk medicines in Washington? and many were given to Willie from Peruvian bark to beef tea? could not save him."

Source: <http://www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org/inside.asp?ID=18&subjectID=2>

- iv. THOMAS "TAD" LINCOLN (son of Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln and Mary Ann "Molly" Todd) was born on Apr 04, 1853 in Springfield, Illinois. He died on Jul

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16, 1871 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

41. **ALBERT "BERTIE" EDWARD VII** (Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria, Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel, Ernst I Anton Karl "Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha" Ludwig, Franz Frederick "Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld" Anton, Ernest Frederick) was born on Nov 09, 1841 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He died on May 06, 1910 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He married Alexandra in 1863. She was born on Dec 01, 1844 in Yellow Palace, Copenhagen, Denmark. She died on Nov 20, 1925 in Sandringham House, Norfolk.

Notes for Albert "Bertie" Edward VII:

Albert Edward (Bertie) is my 30th cousin, three times removed. **Edward VII** (Albert Edward; 9 November 1841 – 6 May 1910) was [King of the United Kingdom](#) and the [British Dominions](#) and [Emperor of India](#) from 22 January 1901 until his death in 1910.

Edward is the 8th cousin -6x removed of Edward Carleton, husband of Ellen Newton, stepdaughter of Danette Abney (born about 1712), my 6th great grand uncle.

The eldest son of [Queen Victoria](#) and [Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha](#), Edward was related to royalty throughout Europe. Before his accession to the throne, he served as [heir apparent](#) and held the title of [Prince of Wales](#) for longer than any of his predecessors. During the long reign of his mother, he was largely excluded from political power, and came to personify the fashionable, leisured elite. He travelled throughout Britain performing ceremonial public duties, and represented Britain on visits abroad. His tours of North America in 1860 and the Indian subcontinent in 1875 were popular successes, but despite public approval his reputation as a playboy prince soured his relationship with his mother.

As king, Edward played a role in the modernization of the [British Home Fleet](#) and the reorganization of the [British Army](#) after the [Second Boer War](#). He reestablished traditional ceremonies as public displays and broadened the range of people with whom royalty socialised. He fostered good relations between Britain and other European countries, especially [France](#), for which he was popularly called "Peacemaker", but his relationship with his nephew, the [German Emperor Wilhelm II](#), was poor. The [Edwardian era](#), which covered Edward's reign and was named after him, coincided with the start of a new century and heralded significant changes in technology and society, including [steam turbine](#) propulsion and the rise of [socialism](#). He died in 1910 in the midst of a constitutional crisis that was resolved the following year by the [Parliament Act 1911](#), which restricted the power of the unelected [House of Lords](#).

Notes for Alexandra:

Alexandra of Denmark (Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia; 1 December 1844 – 20 November 1925) was [Queen of the United Kingdom](#) and the [British Dominions](#) and [Empress of India](#) as the wife of [King Edward VII](#).

Her family had been relatively obscure until 1852, when her father, [Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg](#), was chosen with the consent of the [great powers](#) to succeed his distant cousin, [Frederick VII](#), to the Danish throne. At the age of sixteen, she was chosen as the future wife of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the [heir apparent](#) of [Queen Victoria](#). They married eighteen months later in 1863, the same year her

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father became king of Denmark as Christian IX and her brother was appointed to the vacant Greek throne as [George I](#). She was [Princess of Wales](#) from 1863 to 1901, the longest anyone has ever held that title, and became generally popular; her style of dress and bearing were copied by fashion-conscious women. Largely excluded from wielding any political power, she unsuccessfully attempted to sway the opinion of British ministers and her husband's family to favour Greek and Danish interests. Her public duties were restricted to uncontroversial involvement in charitable work.

On the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, Albert Edward became [king-emperor](#) as Edward VII, with Alexandra as queen-empress. She held the status until Edward's death in 1910. She greatly distrusted her nephew, [German Emperor Wilhelm II](#), and supported her son during the [First World War](#), in which Britain and its allies fought Germany.

Albert "Bertie" Edward VII and Alexandra had the following child:

44. i. GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT "GEORGE V" EDWARD (son of Albert "Bertie" Edward VII and Alexandra) was born on Jun 03, 1865. He died on Jan 20, 1936. He married MARY OF TECK.

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43. **ROBERT TODD LINCOLN** (Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln, Nancy Hanks, Lucy Shipley, Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln) was born on Aug 01, 1843 in Springfield, Illinois. He died on Jul 26, 1926 in Manchester, Vermont. He married Mary Eunice Harlan in 1868. She died on Mar 31, 1937.

Notes for Robert Todd Lincoln:

"Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham and Mary Todd's first child, was born August 1, 1843. Robert, who was named for his mother's father, was born in downtown Springfield, Illinois, in the Globe Tavern where the Lincolns lived after their marriage in 1842. The Globe Tavern was an unsuitable place for a couple with a baby, and the Lincolns moved in the fall to a frame cottage at 214 S. Fourth Street. In 1844 the family purchased a home from Dr. Charles Dresser, the Episcopal minister who had married them. This would prove to be the only home the couple ever owned.

"To better prepare himself for Harvard, Robert enrolled at Philips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, on September 15, 1859. The Academy at Exeter was a famous preparatory school. His father visited him during the early part of 1860. After his year at Exeter, Robert was accepted at Harvard and became a member of the Class of 1864.

"Robert spent only a short period of time at the Harvard Law School. It isn't exactly clear why he left. By the end of the year he was living at the White House. Early in 1865 (after his father had written Ulysses S. Grant a letter) Robert joined General Grant's staff as a captain. Captain Lincoln's main duty as an army officer was that of escorting visitors to various locations. Additionally, he was present at Appomattox when Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant.

"During the 1870's Robert became an established and successful lawyer. In 1877 he turned down President Rutherford B. Hayes' offer to appoint him Assistant Secretary of State. In 1881 he accepted President James Garfield's appointment as Secretary of War. He served in that role until 1885. In 1889 President Benjamin Harrison appointed him minister to England, and he spent the next four years in that position. Robert's name was discussed as a potential Republican presidential candidate in 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1912, but Robert never sought the position.

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"After George Pullman's death in 1897, Robert became acting president of the Pullman Company. He became the permanent president in 1901. He served in this capacity until 1911 when he resigned as president and was named chairman of the board. He continued in that position until January 14, 1922.

"In 1902 Robert purchased several hundred acres of land in Manchester, Vermont. On this property he built a country mansion called Hildene for use as a summer home. (The photograph of Hildene comes from a pamphlet published by the Friends of Hildene, Inc., a Vermont not-for-profit corporation. Guided tours of Hildene take place from Mid-May through October). The estate included gardens, lawns, and woodlands. When staying at Hildene Robert especially enjoyed golf and amateur astronomy. In 1911 Robert sold his home in Chicago and bought a magnificent three story colonial brick mansion in Washington, D.C. From this time on it was Robert's custom to go to Hildene in the spring and return to Washington in the fall. The Lincolns made the trip back and forth in their private Pullman car called "Advance." Hildene remained in the Lincoln family until 1975.

"On May 11, 1926, the Lincolns continued their normal routine of traveling from Washington to Hildene for the summer. On Sunday, July 25, 1926, Robert went to bed as usual, but when the butler entered the bedroom the next morning he found that Robert had passed away during the night. According to Robert's physician, he had suffered a "cerebral hemorrhage induced by arteriosclerosis." Robert was 82. Private funeral services were held at Hildene. Robert was not buried in the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield. His remains were temporarily buried in a plot in Manchester, but his final interment occurred on March 14, 1928, at Arlington National Cemetery. Robert's widow, Mary Harlan Lincoln, lived until March 31, 1937, and she was also buried in Arlington.

"After many years of mystery, the reasons why Robert was buried in Arlington rather than the Lincoln Tomb were revealed in an excellent article in the Summer, 1998, edition of Lincoln Lore. (Lincoln Lore is the quarterly bulletin of The Lincoln Museum). Using a previously unknown letter held in a private collection as their source, authors Gerald D. Swick and Donna D. McCreary reveal that it was Mary Harlan Lincoln's sole decision to have Robert interred at Arlington. In a letter to Katherine Helm, Robert's cousin, Mary revealed that she felt Robert "was a personage, made his own history, independently (underlined 5 times) of his great father, and should have his own place 'in the sun!'" Robert was eligible for burial in Arlington because of his brief service in the Civil War and his service as Secretary of War. In the words of Swick and McCreary, Mary therefore made the decision 'to give her husband the honor she felt he deserved.'"

Source: <http://home.att.net/~rjnorton/Lincoln66.html>

Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Eunice Harlan had the following children:

46. i. MARY LINCOLN (daughter of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Eunice Harlan) was born on Oct 15, 1869. She died in 1938. She married CHARLES ISHAM.
- ii. ABRAHAM "JACK" LINCOLN (son of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Eunice Harlan) was born on Aug 14, 1873. He died in 1890.

Notes for Abraham "Jack" Lincoln:

Abraham "Jack" Lincoln II died in 1890 while the family was in England during Robert's tenure as our minister there.

Source: <http://home.att.net/~rjnorton/Lincoln66.html>

47. iii. JESSIE HARLAN LINCOLN (daughter of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Eunice

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Harlan) was born on Nov 06, 1875. She died in 1948. She married Warren Beckwith in 1897.

44. **GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT "GEORGE V" EDWARD** (Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria, Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel, Ernst I Anton Karl "Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha" Ludwig, Franz Frederick "Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld" Anton, Ernest Frederick) was born on Jun 03, 1865. He died on Jan 20, 1936. He married **MARY OF TECK**.

Notes for George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward:

"George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert), born June 3, 1865 was the first British monarch belonging to the House of Windsor, which he created from the British branch of the German House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. As well as being King of the United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth Realms, George was also the Emperor of India (enthroned December 12, 1911) and the first King of the Irish Free State. George reigned from May 6, 1910 through World War I (1914-1918), until his death January 20, 1936."

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_V_of_the_United_Kingdom

King George V is the 8th cousin, seven times removed of Edward Carleton (born about 1610), the husband of Ellen Newton (born about 1614), the stepdaughter of Danette Abney, my 6th great grand uncle, who is the son of Danette Abney (1659-1732), my 7th great grandfather in my Mother's family line.

George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward and Mary of Teck had the following children:

- i. EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE "EDWARD VIII" ANDREW (son of George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward and Mary of Teck) was born on Jun 23, 1894. He died on May 28, 1972. He married Wallace Warfield on May 04, 1937 in Chateau de Cande, Mont, France.

Notes for Edward Albert Christian George "Edward VIII" Andrew:

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is his full birth name. However this genealogical record forfeits the last name, David, as the size of the field does not have room enough for that many characters! Such a limitation! Edward is my 32nd cousin, once removed.

On December 10, 1936, Edward signed the Instrument of Abdication, and he abdicated the throne of England, effective December 11, in order to marry the American divorcee, Wallis Warfield Simpson.

"Edward VIII (later The Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor) was King of Great Britain, Ireland, the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India from the death of his father, George V (reined 1910 - 1936), on 20 January 1936, until his abdication on 11 December 1936. He was the second monarch of the House of Windsor, his father having changed the name of the Royal house from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1917.

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"Before his accession to the throne, Edward VIII held the titles of Prince Edward of York, Prince Edward of York and Cornwall, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, and Prince of Wales (all with the style Royal Highness). As a young man he served in World War I, undertook several foreign tours on behalf of his father, and was associated with a succession of older married women.

"Only months into his reign, Edward forced a constitutional crisis by proposing marriage to the American divorcee, Wallis Simpson. Although legally, Edward could have married Mrs. Simpson while remaining King, his various prime ministers opposed the marriage, arguing that the people would never accept her as queen. Edward knew that the British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin would resign, if the marriage went ahead. This could have dragged the King into a general election, thus ruining irreparably his status as a politically neutral constitutional monarch. Rather than give up Mrs. Simpson, Edward chose to abdicate, making him the only monarch of Britain, and indeed any Commonwealth Realm, to have voluntarily relinquished the throne. He is one of the shortest-reigning monarchs in British history, and was never crowned.

"After his abdication, he reverted to the style of a son of the sovereign, The Prince Edward, and was created Duke of Windsor on March 8, 1937. During World War II he was at first stationed with the British Military Mission to France, but after private accusations that he was pro-Nazi, was moved to the Bahamas as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. After the war, he was never given another official appointment, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VIII_of_the_United_Kingdom

48. ii. ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR "GEORGE VI" GEORGE (son of George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward and Mary of Teck) was born on Dec 14, 1895 in Sandringham House, Norfolk, England. He died on Feb 06, 1952 in Sandringham House, Norfolk, England. He married Elizabeth "The Queen Mother" Bowes-Lyon (daughter of Claude Bowes-Lyon and Cecilia Cavendish-Bentinck) on Apr 26, 1923 in Westminster Abbey, London, England. She was born on Aug 04, 1900 in Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens. She died on Mar 30, 2002 in Royal Lodge, Windsor, Berkshire, England.
- iii. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE "COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD" MARY (daughter of George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward and Mary of Teck) was born on Apr 25, 1897 in York Cottage, Sandringham, England. She died on Mar 28, 1965 in Harewood House, Yorkshire, England.

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46. **MARY LINCOLN** (Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln, Nancy Hanks, Lucy Shipley, Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln) was born on Oct 15, 1869. She died in 1938. She married **CHARLES ISHAM**.

Mary Lincoln and Charles Isham had the following child:

- i. LINCOLN ISHAM (son of Charles Isham and Mary Lincoln) was born on Jun 08,

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1892. He died on Sep 01, 1971. He married Leah Alma Correa in 1919.

47. **JESSIE HARLAN LINCOLN** (Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln, Nancy Hanks, Lucy Shipley, Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Lois Howard, Cornelius Howard, Matthew Howard, John Howard, Robert Howard, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln) was born on Nov 06, 1875. She died in 1948. She married Warren Beckwith in 1897.

Jessie Harlan Lincoln and Warren Beckwith had the following children:

- i. **MARY "PEGGY" BECKWITH** (daughter of Warren Beckwith and Jessie Harlan Lincoln) was born in 1898. She died in 1975.
 - ii. **ROBERT TODD LINCOLN BECKWITH** (son of Warren Beckwith and Jessie Harlan Lincoln) was born in 1904. He died in 1985. He married MARY.
48. **ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR "GEORGE VI" GEORGE** (George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward, Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria, Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward, Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel, Ernst I Anton Karl "Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha" Ludwig, Franz Frederick "Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld" Anton, Ernest Frederick) was born on Dec 14, 1895 in Sandringham House, Norfolk, England. He died on Feb 06, 1952 in Sandringham House, Norfolk, England. He married Elizabeth "The Queen Mother" Bowes-Lyon (daughter of Claude Bowes-Lyon and Cecilia Cavendish-Bentinck) on Apr 26, 1923 in Westminster Abbey, London, England. She was born on Aug 04, 1900 in Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens. She died on Mar 30, 2002 in Royal Lodge, Windsor, Berkshire, England.

Notes for Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George:

Albert Frederick Arthur George, known as King George VI, is my 33rd cousin. He the first reigning British Monarch to visit the United States. He was born on December 14, 1895 and died February 6, 1952.

On June 7, 1939, King George VI arrived at Niagara Falls, N.Y., from Canada.

"Albert Frederick Arthur George was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions from 11 December 1936 until his death. He was the last Emperor of India (until 1947) and the last King of Ireland (until 1949).

"As the second son of King George V, he was not expected to inherit the throne and spent his early life in the shadow of his elder brother, Edward. He served in the Royal Navy during World War I, and after the war took on the usual round of public engagements. He married Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923, and they had two daughters, Elizabeth (who succeeded him as Queen Elizabeth II) and Margaret.

"At the death of their father in 1936, his brother ascended the throne as Edward VIII. However, less than a year later, Edward expressed his desire to marry the twice-divorced American socialite Wallis Simpson. For political and religious reasons, the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, informed Edward that he could not marry Mrs. Simpson and remain king. So, Edward abdicated to marry. By reason of this abdication, unique in 2,000 years of British history, George VI ascended the throne as the third monarch of the House

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of Windsor.

"Within 24 hours of his accession the Irish parliament (the Oireachtas) passed the External Relations Act, which essentially removed the power of the monarch in Ireland. Further events greatly altered the position of the monarchy during his reign: three years after his accession, his realms, except Ireland, were at war with Nazi Germany. In the next two years, war with Italy and the Empire of Japan followed. A major consequence of World War II was the decline of the British Empire, with the United States and the Soviet Union rising as pre-eminent world powers. With the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, and the foundation of the Republic of Ireland in 1949, King George's reign saw the acceleration of the break-up of the British Empire and its transition into the Commonwealth of Nations."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_VI_of_the_United_Kingdom

The TV Series, "The Crown," is a historical drama produced, beginning in 2016, by Left Bank Pictures and Sony Pictures Television focusing on Queen Elizabeth II, the daughter of George VI. In an early chapter, this moving occasion took place between father and daughter.

Elizabeth was 9 years old at the time of George's 1936 Coronation. He beckoned Elizabeth's presence to a private meeting to help him practice for what he described as the most important part of the whole series of steps in the Coronation, the act known as the anointing. He had her to read from the script of the words that would be addressed to him for the anointing so he could practice his appropriate responses.

Here is how Wikipedia reference describes the process of an English monarch's Coronation. It is a ceremony (specifically, [initiation rite](#)) in which the [monarch of the United Kingdom](#) is formally invested with [regalia](#) and crowned at [Westminster Abbey](#). It corresponds to the coronations that formerly took place in [other European monarchies](#), all of which have abandoned coronations in favor of [inauguration](#) or [enthronement](#) ceremonies.

The [coronation](#) usually takes place several months after the death of the previous monarch, as it is considered a joyous occasion that would be inappropriate while mourning continues. This interval also gives the planners enough time to complete the elaborate arrangements required. For example, years later Queen [Elizabeth II](#) was to be crowned on 2 June 1953, having ascended the throne on 6 February 1952; the date of [her coronation](#) was announced almost a year in advance, and preparations inside the abbey took five months.

The ceremony is performed by the [Archbishop of Canterbury](#), the most senior cleric in the [Church of England](#), of which the monarch is [supreme governor](#). Other clergy and members of the [nobility](#) also have roles; most participants in the ceremony are required to wear ceremonial uniforms or robes and [coronets](#). Many other government officials and guests attend, including representatives of other countries.

The essential elements of the coronation have remained largely unchanged for the past thousand years. The sovereign is first presented to, and acclaimed by, the people. He or she then swears an oath to uphold the law and the Church.

Following that, the monarch is [anointed](#) with [holy oil](#), invested with regalia, and crowned, before receiving the [homage](#) of his or her subjects. Wives of kings are then anointed and crowned as [queen consort](#). The service ends with a closing procession, and since the 20th century it has been traditional for the [royal family](#) to appear later on the balcony of [Buckingham Palace](#), before attending a banquet there.

Here is the oath administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

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"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the [Union of South Africa](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Ceylon](#), and of your Possessions and other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs?"

"The Monarch: I solemnly promise so to do.'

"The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

"The Monarch: I will.'

The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? Will you maintain and preserve inviolable the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them? '

*"The Monarch:*v All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God."

The Anointing

After the Communion service is interrupted, the anthem [Come, Holy Ghost](#) is recited, as a prelude to the act of anointing. After this anthem, the Archbishop recites a prayer in preparation for the anointing, which is based on the ancient prayer *Deus electorum fortitudo* also used in the anointing of French kings. After this prayer, the hymn *Zadok the Priest* is sung by the choir; meanwhile, the *crimson robe* is removed, and the sovereign proceeds to the [Coronation Chair](#) for the anointing, which has been set in a prominent position, wearing the *anointing gown*. In 1953, the chair stood atop a dais of several steps. This mediaeval chair has a cavity in the base into which the [Stone of Scone](#) is fitted for the ceremony. Also known as the "Stone of Destiny", it was used for ancient Scottish coronations until brought to England by [Edward I](#). It has been used for every coronation at Westminster Abbey since. Until 1996, the stone was kept with the chair in Westminster Abbey, but it was moved that year to [Edinburgh Castle](#) in Scotland, where it is displayed on the proviso that it be returned to England for use at future coronations.

Once seated in this chair, a [canopy](#) of golden cloth is held over the monarch's head for the [anointing](#). The duty of acting as canopy-bearers was performed in recent coronations by four [Knights of the Garter](#). This element of the coronation service is considered sacred and is concealed from public gaze; it was not photographed in 1937 or televised in 1953. The Dean of Westminster pours [consecrated oil](#) from an eagle-shaped [ampulla](#) into a [filigreed](#) spoon with which the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the sovereign in the form of a cross on the hands, head, and heart. The [Coronation Spoon](#) is the only part of the mediaeval Crown Jewels which survived the [Commonwealth of England](#). While performing the anointing, the Archbishop recites a consecratory formula recalling the anointing of [King Solomon](#) by [Nathan the prophet](#) and [Zadok](#) the priest.

After being anointed, the monarch rises from the Coronation Chair and kneels down at a faldstool placed in front of it. The archbishop then concludes the ceremonies of the anointing by reciting a prayer that is the English translation of the ancient Latin prayer *Deus, Dei Filius*, recited in the consecration of other Christian sovereigns. Once this prayer is finished, the monarch rises and sits again in the Coronation Chair. The Knights of the

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Garter then bear away the canopy.

That is the impressive elements crafted into the English mode of initiating the ruling service of a new King or Queen.

Notes for Elizabeth "The Queen Mother" Bowes-Lyon:

"Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite; 4 August 1900 ? 30 March 2002), was the Queen Consort of King George VI of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions from 1936 until his death in 1952. After her husband's death, she was known as Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, to avoid confusion with her daughter, Elizabeth II (see queenmother). Before her husband ascended the throne, from 1923 to 1936 she was known as the Duchess of York. She was the last Queen-consort of Ireland and Empress-consort of India.

"Born into a family of Scottish nobility (her father inherited the Earldom of Strathmore and Kinghorne in 1904), she came to prominence in 1923 when she married Albert, Duke of York, the second son of George V and Queen Mary. As Duchess of York, she ? along with her husband and their two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret ? embodied traditional ideas of family and public service. She undertook a variety of public engagements, and became known as the "Smiling Duchess" because of her consistent public expression.

"In 1936, her husband unexpectedly became King when her brother-in-law, Edward VIII, abdicated in order to marry his mistress, the American divorcée Wallis Simpson. As Queen Consort, Elizabeth accompanied her husband on diplomatic tours to France and North America in the run-up to World War II. During the war, her seemingly indomitable spirit provided moral support to the British public, and in recognition of her role as a propaganda tool, Adolf Hitler described her as "the most dangerous woman in Europe." After the war, her husband's health deteriorated and she was widowed at the age of 51.

"With her brother-in-law living abroad and her elder daughter now Queen at the age of 26, when her mother-in-law Queen Mary died in 1953 Elizabeth became the senior member of the Royal Family and assumed a position as family matriarch. In her later years, she was a consistently popular member of the Royal Family, when other members were suffering from low levels of public approval.

"Only after the illness and death of her own younger daughter, Princess Margaret, did she appear to grow frail. She died seven weeks after Margaret, at the age of 101. During the year of her death in 2002, she was ranked 61st in the 100 Greatest Britons poll.

"The location of her birth remains uncertain, but reputedly she was born either in her parents' London home at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, or in a horse-drawn ambulance on the way to the hospital. Her birth was registered at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, near the Strathmores' country house, St Paul's Walden Bury, which was also given as her birthplace in the census the following year. She was christened there on 23 September 1900, in the local parish church.

"On 30 March 2002, at 3:15pm, the Queen Mother died peacefully in her sleep at the Royal Lodge, Windsor, with her surviving daughter, Queen Elizabeth II, at her bedside. She had been suffering from a cold for the last four months of her life. She was 101 years old, and at the time of her death was the longest-lived member of the royal family in British history. This record was broken on 24 July 2003, by her last surviving sister-in-law Princess Alice,

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Duchess of Gloucester, whodied aged 102 on 29 October 2004."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Bowes-Lyon

Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George and Elizabeth "The Queen Mother" Bowes-Lyon had the following children:

50. i. ELIZABETH II ALEXANDRA "ELIZABETH II" MARY (daughter of Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George and Elizabeth "The Queen Mother" Bowes-Lyon) was born on Apr 21, 1926 in Mayfair, London, England. She married Philip Mounstbatten on Nov 20, 1947 in Westminster Abbey, London, England. He was born on Jul 10, 1921 in Villa Mon Repos on the Greek island of Corfu.
- ii. MARGARET (daughter of Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George and Elizabeth "The Queen Mother" Bowes-Lyon) was born on Aug 21, 1930 in Glamis Casle, Scotland. She died on Feb 09, 2002.

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50. **ELIZABETH II ALEXANDRA "ELIZABETH II" MARY** (Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George, George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward, Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria, Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George, George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward, Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Francis Augustus Charles Albert "Prince Albert" Emanuel, Ernst I Anton Karl "Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha" Ludwig, Franz Frederick "Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld" Anton, Ernest Frederick) was born on Apr 21, 1926 in Mayfair, London, England. She married Philip Mounstbatten on Nov 20, 1947 in Westminster Abbey, London, England. He was born on Jul 10, 1921 in Villa Mon Repos on the Greek island of Corfu.

Notes for Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary:

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926, known to the world as Queen Elizabeth II, is my 33rd cousin, once removed, with our ancestors in common being Eystein Glumra Ivarsson, Jarl of the Uplands (known as "The Noisy"), and his royal wife, Aseda Rognvaldsdatter, ninth century Vikings of Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway. They are our 32nd and 33rd great grandparents. Elizabeth was born just the year before my sister, Martha de Noailles Sharpe Ehlers, was born. Another description of our relationship is that Queen Elizabeth is the eighth cousin, nine times removed from the husband of the stepdaughter of my sixth great grand uncle, Danette Abney, born about 1712. Many of Danette's descendants settled in Lufkin, Angelina County, Texas.

Upon the death of her father, King George VI, on February 6, 1952, Elizabeth became Queen of the British Commonwealth. It is a group of sixteen independent [sovereign states](#) known as the [Commonwealth realms](#). Her coronation as Queen was not until June 2, 1953.

Speaking of coronations, here is a story about Elizabeth upon the occasion of King George VI's coronation, her father in 1936:

The TV Series, "The Crown," is a historical drama produced, beginning in 2016, by Left Bank Pictures and Sony Pictures Television focusing on Queen Elizabeth II, the daughter of George VI. In an early chapter, this moving occasion took place between father and daughter.

Elizabeth was 9 years old at the time of George's 1936 Coronation. He beckoned

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Elizabeth's presence to a private meeting to help him practice for what he described as the most important part of the whole series of steps in the Coronation, the act known as the anointing. He had her to read from the script of the words that would be addressed to him for the anointing so he could practice his appropriate responses.

Here is how Wikipedia reference describes the process of an English monarch's Coronation. It is a ceremony (specifically, [initiation rite](#)) in which the [monarch of the United Kingdom](#) is formally invested with [regalia](#) and crowned at [Westminster Abbey](#). It corresponds to the coronations that formerly took place in [other European monarchies](#), all of which have abandoned coronations in favor of [inauguration](#) or [enthronement](#) ceremonies.

The [coronation](#) usually takes place several months after the death of the previous monarch, as it is considered a joyous occasion that would be inappropriate while mourning continues. This interval also gives the planners enough time to complete the elaborate arrangements required. For example, years later Queen [Elizabeth II](#) was to be crowned on 2 June 1953, having ascended the throne on 6 February 1952; the date of [her coronation](#) was announced almost a year in advance, and preparations inside the abbey took five months.

The ceremony is performed by the [Archbishop of Canterbury](#), the most senior cleric in the [Church of England](#), of which the monarch is [supreme governor](#). Other clergy and members of the [nobility](#) also have roles; most participants in the ceremony are required to wear ceremonial uniforms or robes and [coronets](#). Many other government officials and guests attend, including representatives of other countries.

The essential elements of the coronation have remained largely unchanged for the past thousand years. The sovereign is first presented to, and acclaimed by, the people. He or she then swears an oath to uphold the law and the Church.

Following that, the monarch is [anointed](#) with [holy oil](#), invested with regalia, and crowned, before receiving the [homage](#) of his or her subjects. Wives of kings are then anointed and crowned as [queen consort](#). The service ends with a closing procession, and since the 20th century it has been traditional for the [royal family](#) to appear later on the balcony of [Buckingham Palace](#), before attending a banquet there.

Here is the oath administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the [Union of South Africa](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Ceylon](#), and of your Possessions and other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs?"

"The Monarch: I solemnly promise so to do.'

"The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

"The Monarch: I will.'

The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? Will you maintain and preserve inviolable the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?'

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"*The Monarch*:v All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God."

The Anointing

After the Communion service is interrupted, the anthem *Come, Holy Ghost* is recited, as a prelude to the act of anointing. After this anthem, the Archbishop recites a prayer in preparation for the anointing, which is based on the ancient prayer *Deus electorum fortitudo* also used in the anointing of French kings. After this prayer, the hymn *Zadok the Priest* is sung by the choir; meanwhile, the *crimson robe* is removed, and the sovereign proceeds to the *Coronation Chair* for the anointing, which has been set in a prominent position, wearing the *anointing gown*. In 1953, the chair stood atop a dais of several steps. This mediaeval chair has a cavity in the base into which the *Stone of Scone* is fitted for the ceremony. Also known as the "Stone of Destiny", it was used for ancient Scottish coronations until brought to England by *Edward I*. It has been used for every coronation at Westminster Abbey since. Until 1996, the stone was kept with the chair in Westminster Abbey, but it was moved that year to *Edinburgh Castle* in Scotland, where it is displayed on the proviso that it be returned to England for use at future coronations.

Once seated in this chair, a *canopy* of golden cloth is held over the monarch's head for the *anointing*. The duty of acting as canopy-bearers was performed in recent coronations by four *Knights of the Garter*. This element of the coronation service is considered sacred and is concealed from public gaze; it was not photographed in 1937 or televised in 1953. The Dean of Westminster pours *consecrated oil* from an eagle-shaped *ampulla* into a *filigreed* spoon with which the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the sovereign in the form of a cross on the hands, head, and heart. The *Coronation Spoon* is the only part of the mediaeval Crown Jewels which survived the *Commonwealth of England*. While performing the anointing, the Archbishop recites a consecratory formula recalling the anointing of *King Solomon* by *Nathan the prophet* and *Zadok* the priest.

After being anointed, the monarch rises from the Coronation Chair and kneels down at a faldstool placed in front of it. The archbishop then concludes the ceremonies of the anointing by reciting a prayer that is the English translation of the ancient Latin prayer *Deus, Dei Filius*, recited in the consecration of other Christian sovereigns. Once this prayer is finished, the monarch rises and sits again in the Coronation Chair. The Knights of the Garter then bear away the canopy.

That is the impressive elements crafted into the English mode of initiating the ruling service of a new King or Queen.

The rule of the longest tenured English monarch has been that of Queen Victoria, who became Queen June 20, 1837 and who ruled for 63 years, 216 days. She died January 22, 1901. Queen Elizabeth II reached the tenured rule time of Queen Victoria on August 22, 2015. She was 89 years old then. Thereafter, Queen Elizabeth is the longest-reigning British monarch in History!

"Queen Elizabeth II spent her girlhood at Windsor Castle as a safe retreat during World War II, and to this day Windsor Castle England holds a special place in the heart of the royal family. She was known to her family as "Lilibet." Though the castle was ravaged by fire in 1992, five years of restorations have made Windsor Castle one of Britain's major tourist attractions. Windsor Castle Tours are available throughout the year, though certain sections of the castle are only open during the busiest travel seasons. The luxurious Semi-State Chambers are only open between September and March, and castle enthusiasts may want to plan around these dates. Additionally, the Windsor Castle changing of the guard takes place throughout the year, but tourists will note that there is more fanfare involved when the

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Queen is in residence."

Source:<http://www.destination360.com/europe/uk/windsor-castle.php>

On May 16, 1991, Queen Elizabeth II became the first British monarch to address the United States Congress. At the time, I was witnessing this event in the news, I had not yet learned that she and I are related. Obviously, she had not yet been informed, as she did not come down to Texas to visit our family here, nor even gave us a phone call!

Notes for Philip Mounstbatten:

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (born **Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark**; 10 June 1921) is the husband of [Elizabeth II](#). He is Britain's longest-serving [consort](#) and the oldest serving spouse of a reigning British monarch.

A member of the Danish-German [House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg](#), Prince Philip was born into the [Greek](#) and [Danish royal families](#), but his family was exiled from Greece when he was a child. After being educated in Germany and Britain, at the age of 18 he joined the British [Royal Navy](#), enrolling at [Dartmouth Naval College](#). It was during this time he began corresponding with Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and [heir presumptive](#) of [King George VI](#). During World War II, he served with the Mediterranean and Pacific fleets.

After the war, Philip was granted permission by George VI to marry Elizabeth. Prior to the official engagement announcement, he renounced his Greek and Danish royal titles, converted from Greek Orthodoxy to Anglicanism, and became a naturalized [British subject](#), adopting the surname [Mountbatten](#) from his British maternal grandparents. After an official engagement of five months, as [Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten](#), he [married Elizabeth](#) on 20 November 1947. On his marriage, he was granted the style of His [Royal Highness](#) and the title of [Duke of Edinburgh](#) by his father-in-law. Philip left active service, having reached the rank of [Commander](#), when Elizabeth [became Queen](#) in 1952. His wife made him a [Prince of the United Kingdom](#) in 1957.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Philip,_Duke_of_Edinburgh

Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary and Philip Mounstbatten had the following children:

52. i. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE (son of Philip Mounstbatten and Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary) was born on Nov 11, 1948 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He married DIANA FRANCES SPENCER. She was born on Jul 01, 1961 in Norfolk, England (Park House, Sandringham). She died on Aug 31, 1997 in Paris, France, Pitie-Salpetnere Hospital, from automobile accident.
- ii. ANN ELIZABETH ALICE LOISE (daughter of Philip Mounstbatten and Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary) was born on Aug 15, 1950 in Clarence House, Westminster, London, England. She married (1) MARK PHILLIPS in 1974. She married (2) TIMOTHY LAURRNCE in 1992.
- iii. ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD (son of Philip Mounstbatten and Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary) was born on Feb 19, 1960 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He married Sarah Margaret Ferguson in 1986.

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- iv. PRINCE EDWARD, EARL OF WESSEX EDWARD ANTONY RICHARD LOUIS (son of Philip Mounstbatten and Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary) was born on Mar 10, 1964 in Buckingham Palace, London, England.

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52. **HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE** (Elizabeth II Alexandra "Elizabeth II" Mary, Albert Frederick Arthur "George VI" George, George Frederick Ernest Albert "George V" Edward, Albert "Bertie" Edward VII, Alexandrina "Queen Vicotira" Victoria, Edward Augustus Frederick, George William "King George III" Frederick III, George "King George II" Augustus II, Anne Stuart, James II, Charles I, James Charles "King James IV & I" Stuart, Henry "Lord Darnley" Stuart, Margaret Douglas, Margaret Tudor, Elizabeth² "Elizabeth of York" Plantagenet, Edward IV, Philip Mounstbatten) was born on Nov 11, 1948 in Buckingham Palace, London, England. He married **DIANA FRANCES SPENCER**. She was born on Jul 01, 1961 in Norfolk, England (Park House, Sandringham). She died on Aug 31, 1997 in Paris, France, Pitie-Salpetnere Hospital, from automobile accident.

His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales Charles Philip Arthur George and Diana Frances Spencer had the following children:

- i. WILLIAM ARTHUR PHILIP LOUIS (son of His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales Charles Philip Arthur George and Diana Frances Spencer) was born on Jun 21, 1982 in London, England (Saint Mary's Hospital). He married Catherine Elizabeth Mddleton (daughter of Michael Francis Middleton and Carole Elizabeth Goldsmith) on Apr 29, 2011 in London, England, Westminster Abbey. She was born on Jan 09, 1982 in Reading, Berkshire, England.
- ii. PRINCE HENRY OF WALES HENRY CHARLES ALBERT DAVID (son of His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales Charles Philip Arthur George and Diana Frances Spencer) was born on Sep 15, 1984 in London, England (Saint Mary's Hospital).

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