

## MORE THAN YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BRITISH BIG SHOTS

There were 8 Edwards, plus at least 3 more before the Norman Conquest; 8 Henrys; 3 Richards; 6 Georges; 4 Williams.

A \* will be beside each name in the text that is in our family genealogy.

The written part of our genealogy, that Roger was able to figure out, starts with Charlemagne and is traced through his descendants to Matilda of Flanders, the wife of William the Conqueror. Their son, King Henry I, married Edith (Matilda) of Scotland, who was descended from Alfred the Great. Henry's daughter, Matilda, married Geoffrey Plantaganet. Their son was King Henry II who married Eleanor of Aquitaine. That line continues with King John who married Isabella of Angoulême; King Henry III who married Eleanor of Provence; and King Edward I who married Eleanor of Castile. Edward's daughter, Elizabeth Plantaganet, married Humphrey De Bohun. This line continues to Elizabeth Wingfield who married Richard Hall in America; then the Lucas family and the Winemiller family.

King Henry II had a son, William Longspee, with his mistress, Rosamund Clifford. This line also descends to the Lucas and Winemiller families in America.

## CELTS AND BRITONS

Boadicea (Bow ah dah see' ah) – died 61 A.D. She was the Warrior Queen of the Icini Tribe. After her defeat by the Romans and the rape of her two daughters she poisoned herself. Her possible grave is under King's Cross R. R. Station.

122 - Hadrian built his wall across Britain.

254 – St. Alban became the first Christian martyr.

411 – One of the most famous missionaries to come was St. Augustine.

432 – St. Patrick arrived to deal with snakes, as legend states.

Arthur – c 500. A strong leader of this name possibly really lived. He was glamorized later by Mallory, Beardsley and JFK. Legend says his birthplace is Tintigel in Cornwall and his burial place is in Glastonbury in Somerset. A theme park, "Legend Court," is being planned for South Wales

## SAXONS AND DANES

During this period there were many leaders, some with strange names spelled strangely with differing spellings in several books. These rulers mostly claimed to be descended from ancient Germanic gods.

Ethelbert – 560 – 616. He was King of Kent.

Edwin – 616 – 633. He was King of Northumbria. Norsemen invaded Ireland.

In 664 a synod was held at Whitby, Yorkshire, to settle the dating for the church year. The decision was in favor of the Roman system.

Caedmon, English poet, was born in 671.

685 – 705 – Aldfrith was the king of Northumbria. He was a noted Irish poet.

Ine – 688 – 726. He was King of the West Saxons. Elsewhere, Charles Martel, grandfather of \*Charlemagne, was victorious over the Arabs at the Battle of Tours. During this time, Bede, 673 – 735, Anglo-Saxon historian, was being venerable. Bede popularized the use of the Anno Domini system of dating.

Offa – 757 – 796. He was the King of the Mercians. He possibly started “Peter’s Pence,” an offering to the Pope. He had a dike constructed to defend his territory.

Caedwalla – d 834. He was the King of North Wales. He reformed the currency.

Egbert – 802 – 839. He is considered to be the first “king of all the English,” although Athelstan a century later also bears this title. From Egbert to William the Conqueror there were 17 rulers.

Ethelwulf – 858. Constantine II ruled in Scotland.

Ethelbald – 858 – 860. He married his step-mother, Judith of France.

Ethelbert – 860 – 865.

Ethelred I – 865 – 871. He was originally venerated as a saint.

St Edmund – He was murdered by Danes in 870 by being shot with arrows. The town of Bury St. Edmund is named for him.

\*Alfred the Great – 871 – 899. He was the only monarch of England to be called great. He was from Wessex. He organized the army and promoted learning, starting the Anglo Saxon Chronicle. Alfred realized that knowledge is power. He invented lanterns to measure time and is considered as “the father of the English navy.” In 878 at the Battle of Edington Albert defeated the Danes, thus stopping them from constricting the Anglo-Saxon culture. He was the first king to use the word, “English.” A famous legend declares that he let cakes burn in a country cottage while he was daydreaming. Researchers may have located Alfred’s grave site along with his wife, Elswitha, and their son, Edward the Elder, at Hyde Abbey near Winchester.

Edward the Elder – 899 – 924. The son of Alfred, he was acknowledged as king by much of the area, including Scotland. He holds the record among English rulers for the most legitimate children with his three wives. The Vikings found Greenland.

Athelstan – 924 – 939. “The Glorious.” He was a son of Edward.

Edmund I (also the Elder) – 939 – 946. His wife, Elgifu, is venerated as a saint. He was a son of Edward. Malcolm I ruled in Scotland.

Eadred – 946 – 955. He was another son of Edward.

Eadwig – 955 – 959. (Edwy the Fair) He was a son of Edmund I and apparently led a dissolute life. He ducked out of his coronation to frolic with both his stepmother and her daughter at the same time.

Edgar – 959 – 975. “The Peaceful” He reorganized the church. Dunstan was archbishop of Canterbury. The Danelaw was the area between the rivers Thames and Tees, where Danish customs were preserved. Edgar founded the King’s Baths in Bath. During an elaborate celebration, he was rowed down the River Dee by seven Scottish and Welsh kings. He had an illegitimate daughter, “St. Edith,” by a nun.

Edward – 979. “St. Edward the Martyr” was the son of Edgar. He was murdered, possibly by his family.

Ethelred II – 979 – 1016. “The Unready” was the son of Edgar. He peed in his baptismal water. At first he paid off the Danes, then killed them. The Danegeld was the policy of buying off the Danes. Ethelred married Emma of Normandy. Eric the Red was in Greenland. Beowulf was written, later to be on the NY Times best seller list. Leif Ericson possibly reached America.

Edmund II “Ironside” – 1016. He was the third son of Ethelred. He was probably murdered. He divided the kingdom with Canute.

Sweyn Forkbeard – 1013 – 1014.

Canute – 1017 – 1035. He was a son of Sweyn, king of Denmark. Canute also ruled Denmark and Norway. He married Ethelred’s widow, Emma, while he was still married to Elgifu. Late in life Emma had to undergo a trial by walking on red-hot plow shares for suspected adultery with a bishop. She was proven innocent. Canute sat on the beach and endured ocean waves to teach Christian humility. According to Shakespeare, Duncan was the king in Scotland who was murdered by Macbeth. Macbeth was in turn killed by Malcolm, Duncan’s son. There is a story that the first actor to play Shakespeare’s Lady Macbeth died off stage, cursing the play.

Harold Harefoot – 1035 – 1040, He was an illegitimate son of Canute. During his reign, Earl Godwin of Wessex killed Alfred, a son of Emma and Ethelred.

Harthacanute (Hardicanute) - 1040– 1042. He was also a son of Canute. He died while drinking too much at a wedding feast.

Edward “the Confessor”– 1042 – 1066. He was a son of Ethelred and Emma, and although raised in Normandy, was brought to England to restore the old dynasty. He married Edith, Earl Godwin’s daughter, although legend says he was a better priest than husband. He founded Westminster Abbey, built on the site of an older Saxon monastery.

Harold II – 1066. Haley’s Comet was seen, scaring everybody. Harold’s mistress was Edith “Swan-neck.” Tostig, Harold’s brother, and Harald Hardraada of Norway invaded and were soundly defeated at Stamford Bridge just before William the Bastard of Normandy invaded. Harold’s other two brothers were also killed during the Battle of Hastings, near where the town of Battle is now. A double Jeopardy! question was, “In 11th Century England, which two kings had the same first name?”

## NORMANS

William I - 1066 – 1087. His first census was the Domesday Book. He married \*Matilda of Flanders, a descendant of \*Charlemagne. They had 5 daughters and 3 sons. William left Normandy to Robert, “Curthose,” the eldest son. The Bayeaux Tapestry was made. The Tower of London was started.

William II “Rufus” (from the ruddy complexion) – 1087 – 1100. He was the 2nd son of William

I. He never married. He rebuilt Westminster. He was killed by an arrow in the New Forest, a spot commemorated now by the Rufus Stone. The first Crusade took Jerusalem.

\*Henry I (Beauclerc) – 1100 – 1135. He was the 3rd son of William I. He married Edith the daughter of Malcolm III and his wife, St. Margaret, of Scotland, a descendant of \*Alfred the Great. Edith's name was changed to \*Matilda. Henry imprisoned his elder brother Robert for life. Henry started the Chancellor of the Exchequer, named for the checkered cloth that was used to count on. He died from eating too many Lamprey eels, or possibly ingesting ptomaine poisoning from them. He had at least 21 illegitimate children but only 3 legitimate ones: William and Richard killed in the "White Ship," and Matilda. Miracle plays were being performed in England. Anselm was Archbishop of Canterbury.

\*Matilda (or Maud) was really Queen but never made it to the throne. She married (1) Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor and (2) \*Geoffrey of Anjou known as Plantagenet (Planta Genista). During the Civil War between Stephen and Matilda "Christ and His Saints Slept" because of the turmoil in the land. The result of the 2nd Crusade was the fall of Jerusalem.

Stephen – 1135 – 1154. He was a grandson of William I, but he took the throne from Matilda, who had been designated by Henry I. Stephen married another Matilda. Their son Eustace died from eating too many eels.

#### ANGEVINS and PLANTAGANETS

\*Henry II "Curtmantle or FitzEmpress" – 1154 – 1189. He was the son of Matilda and Geoffrey. He married \*Eleanor of Aquitaine who had been divorced from Louis VII of France. Henry's favorite mistress was \*"Fair Rosamund" Clifford. She was probably the mother of \*William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, who was acknowledged by Henry II as his natural son, and who is in our genealogy. Henry started rebuilding Westminster Abbey. During his reign Thomas Becket was murdered. Eldest sons Henry and Geoffrey died. Oxford University was founded about this time. Henry II fought with Wales and conquered William of Scotland.

Richard I "Lionheart" - 1189 – 1199. He was the 3rd son of Henry II. He married Berengaria. He was captured by Emperor Henry VI while off on 3rd Crusade fighting Saladin, and a huge ransom was paid by England. Richard spent little time in England.

Arthur, the son of Geoffrey, who was the elder son of Henry II, and really heir to the throne, was probably murdered, possibly by John.

\*John - 1199 – 1216, "Lackland." He divorced the first wife and married \*Isabella. His treasure was lost in the "Wash." Magna Charta was signed in 1215 at Runnymede. Our ancestor, \*Henry De Bohun, was there, letting us join the Baronal Order of Magna Charta some 800 years later. John died of dysentery. The 4th Crusade and the 5th or Children's Crusade took place during his reign. He fought Llewelyn the Great of Wales. Cambridge was founded. There is a legend that John was given poison in peaches by a monk.

\*Henry III – 1216 – 1272. He was the son of John and inherited the kingdom at the age of nine. William Marshall was the Regent. Henry married \*Eleanor of Provence. During the "Baron's War" her barge was pelted with garbage from London Bridge. Henry III started the zoo in the Tower of London. Gruffydd of Wales, while a prisoner, fell to his death in trying to escape from the Tower. Henry fought Simon de Montfort at the battle of Lewes. Henry signed the Provisions of Oxford in 1258. Simon was virtually king for a year until he was defeated at the battle of Evesham. During this time Europe went off on the 6th, 7th and 8th Crusades. The result of all these Crusades was mostly destruction and death in the

*Henry III was crowned twice - Gloucester & Westminster. He rebuilt Westminster Abbey.*

*Edward hung many Jews and deported many others.*

name of holy mother church.

\*Edward I - 1272 - 1307 - He was the son of Henry III and known as "Longshanks" and "Hammer of the Scots." He married \*Eleanor of Castile, and at her death had crosses erected at many crossroads, the most famous is at the Charing Cross. Their daughter, \*Elizabeth Plantaganet, married \*Humphrey De Bohun VIII, a descendant of Henry De Bohun. Edward started the Model Parliament. \*He defeated Llewelyn of Wales and removed the Stone of Scone from Scotland. Queen Elizabeth II later returned it. This stone, legend declares, was brought to Scotland by a daughter of Pharaoh, named Scota, to subdue the land. William Wallace, "Braveheart" and Scottish patriot, was executed. The Royal Mint was established.

Edward II - 1307 - 1327. He was the first English "Prince of Wales." He married Isabella, the "She wolf of France." Edward was defeated by Robert Bruce of Scotland at Bannockburn. His good friends were Piers Gaveston and the Despencers, father and son, all murdered. Isabella and her lover, Roger Mortimer, had Edward II murdered, legend says with a hot poker.

Edward III - 1327 - 1377. He married Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent. He hanged Roger Mortimer and imprisoned his mother, Isabella. He originated the Order of the Garter. During his reign the 100 Years War started. The Black Death came to England in 1348. Langland wrote "The Vision of Piers Plowman." Chaucer was writing his Tales. John Wycliff translated the Bible into English. Edward's surviving sons were Edward of Woodstock, the "Black Prince," who died in 1376 and John of Gaunt. After Joan died, Edward took up with Alice Perrers. The French were defeated at Crecy and Poitiers.

Richard II, the son of the Black Prince - 1377 - 1399. He married (1) Anne of Bohemia and (2) Isabel of France. His close friend was Robert de Vere, Duke of Oxford. Many peasants revolted: Nat (Wat) Tyler and others. It is said that Richard II invented the handkerchief. After much turmoil in the realm, Richard was imprisoned, made to abdicate and was probably murdered at the age of 34. It is said that he was the first English king to speak fluent English.

#### LANCASTER (red rose)

Henry IV - 1399 - 1413, "Bolingbroke," descended from John of Gaunt. He married Mary de Bohun and Joan of Brittany. In her last years Joan was accused of witchcraft by her stepson, Henry V, but she was pardoned. Henry IV fought with Owen Glendower of Wales. Henry Percy, "Hotspur," rebelled because he believed that Henry IV had seized the throne illegally. Hotspur was killed at Shrewsbury. The Abbot of Winchelsea was executed for writing "lewd" verses. Henry IV reformed the coinage. He had been told he would die in Jerusalem, and indeed died in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey.

Henry V - 1413 - 1422, "Prince Hal." He defeated the French at Harfleur and on St. Crispin's Day at Agincourt. He married Catherine of Valois, who later married Owen Tudor. Religious protestors, especially the Lollards were persecuted. Henry V captured James I of Scotland, who was kept prisoner for many years.

Henry VI - 1422 - 1461. He inherited the kingdom at 9 months. He married Margaret of Anjou. Gutenberg printed the Bible in 1453. Joan of Arc, who crowned Charles VII of France, was executed in 1431. Jack Cade, possibly of royal blood, led a rebellion. Henry VI fought with Edward IV, went mad and was probably murdered in the Tower. His son was killed at Tewkesbury. This was the end of The 100 Years War. The War of the Roses started from the descendants of Edward III. His sons were: Edward, "The Black Prince," whose line died with Richard II; Lionel, whose descendants were York; and John of Gaunt, whose descendants were Lancaster.

## YORK (white rose)

Edward IV – 1461 – 1483 He was the son of Richard, Duke of York, descendant of Edward III from 2nd son, Lionel. Edward married Elizabeth Woodville, a widow with two sons and many relatives. Robin of Redesdale revolted. Edward's brother, Clarence, was probably murdered, legend says drowned in a butt of malmsy.

Edward V – 1483. Richard III was the “protector” who said that Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville weren't legally married, and therefore all the children were bastards. Edward V and his brother disappeared from the Tower and were probably murdered.

Richard III – 1483 – 1485. He was a brother of Edward IV. He married Anne, daughter of Warwick. He executed the Duke of Buckingham. Richard was killed at Bosworth. He had an extremely bad press coverage.

## TUDOR (Tudor rose)

Henry VII – 1485 – 1509. He was descended from John of Gaunt and was the son of Margaret Beaufort and Edmund Tudor. He married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, thus combining Lancaster and York. Elizabeth is the Queen pictured on playing cards. Their son Arthur married Katherine of Aragon, who later married another son, Henry VIII. Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck led rebellions. Henry VII's daughter Margaret married James IV of Scotland, who was killed at Flodden.

Henry VIII – 1509 – 1547. He married Katherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Katherine Parr. He fought with Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, John Fisher, Anne Askew and many others. Henry VIII started his own church and confiscated or destroyed the existing shrines and monasteries. He celebrated the “Field of the Cloth of Gold,” with France. The Lateran Council forbade the printing of books without Roman Catholic permission. The “Pilgrimage of Grace” was a rebellion against the dissolution of the monasteries.

Edward VI – 1547 – 1553. He was a protestant. He died at 15. William Cecil, later Lord Burghley, was the Secretary of State

Jane Grey – 1553. She was a great grand-daughter of Henry VII. She married Guildford Dudley. She was Queen for 9 days. She was executed along with her husband and many others.

Mary I - 1533 – 1558, “Bloody.” She married Philip of Spain. Thomas Cranmer was executed along with hundreds of others. Tobacco was brought to Spain from America, causing lots of lawsuits years later.

Elizabeth I - 1558 – 1603. She never married, but messed around a lot, especially with Robert, Lord Dudley, later Earl of Leicester. Another favorite, the Earl of Essex, was executed for treason. Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded for plotting against the queen. Francis Drake defeated the Spanish Armada and was executed by James I. In 1602 Bodleian Library was formed.

## STUART

James I, James VI of Scotland – 1603 – 1625. He was descended from Henry VII and was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots. He married Anne of Denmark and Mary of Modena. During his reign the 30 years war started. Guy Fawkes tried to blow them all up in Nov. 1605. Angry Puritans left in 1620.

Inigo Jones was an architect. Walter Raleigh was executed. The King James Bible was printed. Arabella Stuart, another heir to the throne, was imprisoned for marrying William Seymour. She later died in the Tower. James was the first ruler to use the "Union Jack" flag, a combination of the crosses of Sts. George and Andrew. He was the first ruler to use the term, "Great Britain."

Charles I – 1625 – 1649. He married Henrietta Maria of France. He dissolved Parliament. During the Civil War Charles was defeated by Cromwell at Marston Moor. Charles was executed. During his reign the English language became the legal language instead of Latin.

#### COMMONWEALTH (or protectorate)

Oliver Cromwell – 1654 – 1658. After the restoration his body was dug up, hanged, decapitated and reburied. His head is now at Cambridge University.

Richard Cromwell – 1658 – 1659. He abdicated and had to live abroad under an assumed name. Charles II was called back to England to restore frivolity. The Cromwell family has no descendants to form a society.

#### STUART

Charles II – 1660 – 1685. He was crowned in Scotland in 1651 and in England in 1660. He hid in an oak tree from Cromwell. The plague appeared in 1665, and in 1666 the great fire destroyed much of London. Christopher Wren was the architect to help put everything together. Charles had 13 illegitimate children. He married Catherine of Braganza, but he had no legitimate heirs. Barbara Villiers was the main mistress, and Nell Gwyn was the protestant whore, as she called herself. Another mistress, Frances Stuart, was the model for Britannia on the British coins. Charles became a Catholic just before he died.

James II – 1685 – 1688. He was the son of Charles I and had become a Catholic. New York was named in his honor. He was beaten at the battle of Boyne, during the Glorious Revolution, by William III, of Orange, who was supported by protestants from Ulster, known as "Orangemen," so really, non Catholics should wear orange on St. Patrick's day. James escaped to France, giving his name to the group known as "Jacobites." After he died, his casket was not buried until 1813.

William III of Orange – 1688 – 1702. He was a grandson of Charles I and was married to

Mary II, daughter of James II – 1688 – 1694.

Anne – 1702 – 1714. She was a daughter of James II. She married George of Denmark. She was fond of Sarah Churchill and Sarah's husband, the Duke of Marlborough, who won the Battle of Blenheim. In 1707 Scotland and England united into Great Britain. Anne was the last of the Stuarts to rule.

#### HANOVER

George I – 1714 – 1727. He was descended from James I and was a Protestant. He married Sophia Dorothea, whom he disliked, because of her probable adultery. He imprisoned her for life. He had several mistresses, two favorites were "Maypole" and "Elephant." The Jacobite Rebellion with the "Old Pretender" (James, son of James II) was in 1715. The South Sea Bubble, a money making scheme, burst, losing much money. Robert Walpole was the Prime minister. Lancelot "Capability" Brown was a landscape architect. Ireland was declared inseparable from England. The first circulating library appeared in Scotland. George I encouraged Handel to come to England.

George II - 1727 - 1760. He married Caroline of Ansbach. In 1745 there was another Jacobite Rebellion with the "Young Pretender," (Bonnie Prince Charlie - grandson of James II) who was defeated at Culloden and escaped to France. He called himself Charles III. His brother, Henry Stuart, Cardinal York, who died 20 years after Charles, was really the "last of the Stuarts." Tartans were banned in Britain. The Gregorian calendar made some days "disappear." The 7 years war with France was fought also in America, called here the French and Indian War. George II was the last English sovereign to fight alongside his troops. William Pitt was the Prime Minister. George II was the last British monarch to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

George III - 1760 - 1820. He was the grandson of George II. He married Charlotte of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. He lost America at the Peace of Versailles. He also lost his mind, probably from porphyria - a disturbance of metabolism. He had 15 children - no wonder he lost his mind. In 1771 the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1st edition, was published. We have 1966 edition. In 1801 the Union Jack flag became official for the United Kingdom. In 1805 Lord Nelson defeated Napoleon at Trafalgar. In 1815 Wellington beat him again at Waterloo.

George IV - Regent after 1811 and then king from 1820 to 1830. He married a Catholic widow, Maria Fitzherbert. His official marriage was to Caroline of Brunswick, but he didn't like her. She tried to get into his coronation at Westminster Abbey, was barred. Their only child, Charlotte, died in childbirth. In 1811 Luddites destroyed the industrial machinery in northern England

William IV - 1830 - 1837. He was the third son of George III. He was made king at age 65. His mistress was Dorothy Jordan with whom he had 10 children, making a lot of people eligible for Illegitimate Descendants of Royalty. Although he married, he had no legitimate heirs.

Victoria - 1837 - 1901. She was descended from George III by his 5th son, Edward. She married Albert, her first cousin. She was Empress of India. The Crimean War and the Boer War were in her reign. John Brown was favorite servant. In 1843 Siamese twins married sisters, which boggles the mind. Between them they fathered 21 children as reported in a recent book by Straus, Chang and Eng. "Big Ben" was cast. In 1869 "Cutty Sark" was launched. Rivals Gladstone and Disraeli contended for government power.

Edward VII - 1901 - 1910. "Bertie" was Victoria's eldest son. He married Alexandra of Denmark.

#### SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA/WINDSOR

George V - 1910 - 1936. He was the 2nd son of Edward VII. He married Mary of Teck. He did not give asylum to the Tsar and his family. He ruled during World War I.

Edward VIII - 1936 - He abdicated - the 2nd king to do so since Richard II - and married Wallis Simpson, who had been divorced.

George VI - 1936 - 1952. He was the 2nd son of George V. He married Elizabeth Bowes-Lynn, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday. *(since passed away)*

Elizabeth II - 1952. She married Philip Mountbatten, a distant cousin. And you know all about the shenanigans of their children.

*In Feb 2001 on "Antiques Roadshow" the great-granddaughter of Chang brought in his chair to be appraised. It was a simple, cannel chair wide enough for both Chang +* Page 8 *Eng.*



## MORE ABOUT SCOTLAND

The area was originally called Caledonia and was not called Scotland until the 11th century.

Agricola, governor of Roman Britain, invaded about 80 A.D. and built forts.

In 122 Hadrian built his famous Wall, parts of which still stand

142 – A turf wall, the Antonine Wall, was built by the Romans, but it seems to have disappeared.

397 – St. Ninian established the Christian church. This was continued by Columba who died in 597.

843 – Kenneth I MacAlpin (son of Alpin) was king of the Scots and Picts. He is considered to be the first king of the country.

1016 – Malcolm II defeated the Anglo Saxons at the Battle of Carham. Lady Macbeth's name was Gruoch. Duncan was probably slain in battle, not in bed by Macbeth.

1040 – 1057 – Macbeth was defeated by Malcolm III.

Between 1058 and 1286 there were several kings of the family of Malcolm III: Edgar, Alexander I, David I, Malcolm IV, William the Lion, Alexander II, Alexander III.

Henry I of England married Edith, later called Matilda, who was the daughter of Malcolm III and Malcolm's 2nd wife, Saint Margaret.

John de Balliol ruled from 1292 – 1296, recognized by Edward I. Then a revolt led by William Wallace resulted in Wallace's execution. In 1306 Robert the Bruce revolted and was crowned King Robert I of Scotland after the battle of Bannockburn.

James I – 1406 – 1437 spent 18 years as an English captive.

James III gained Orkney and Shetland Islands.

James IV died at Flodden a week after his only legitimate child was born.

James V had a difficult minority. He married (2) Mary of Guise. He died just after their child was born.

The child, Mary Stuart, married (1) Francis II of France, was widowed, and returned to Scotland to fight with John Knox. She married (2) Henry, Lord Darnley, long enough to be mother to James VI, and then married (3) James Hepburn. She was executed by Elizabeth I for being involved in various plots against the Queen.

In 1692 the massacre of the MacDonalds by the Campbells took place at Glencoe. Many years of strife resulted in the adoption in 1707 of the Act of Union.

## WALES

St. David, about 600, had wide influence in the area and became the patron saint. After Offa, 757 – 796, built his dike, a Welsh language began to emerge in the country to the west. During the years from 844 – 1063 three great leaders, Rhodri the Great, Hovel the Good and Gruffydd ap Llewelyn gave a measure of unity to the area. Llewelyn ap Iorwerth the Great, d 1240, consolidated the territory. Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, d 1282, assumed the title, Prince of Wales and was recognized by Henry III. In 1536 English became the official language, but the Welsh language is still spoken in some areas.

## IRELAND

Pretani or Cruithin was the early name of the people. Ireland was at first a Celtic country.

Niall, “of the Nine Hostages” (d 405) was king of Ireland. Forty two of his descendants became kings of Ireland. He mobilized Ireland against Roman Britain. During his reign St. Patrick came as a captive, became a slave and escaped to become a bishop.

In 760 the Book of Kells, the four gospels, were written in Irish. This book is now in Trinity College, Dublin.

In 795 Norsemen arrived, resulting in many years of war but also commerce. Eventually the Norse took possession of most of the islands off the coasts of Ireland and Scotland.

In 1155 Henry II received from Pope Adrian IV the grant of Ireland. Under King John the lordship of Ireland was united with the government of England.

After Robert Bruce won at Bannockburn he tried to win the crown of Ireland, but he was killed there at Gaughart in 1318.

During the Tudor era, the country remained Catholic. In Elizabeth’s reign there were three great rebellions.

In Cromwell’s time there was much resentment between the native Irish and the English overlords. Charles II tried to rectify the problems, but neither side was satisfied. The Battle of the Boyne left the protestants dominant, and they sought to secure their position by laws that restricted the Catholics. The effects of these laws were disastrous for the country. After much strife the English government secured the Act of Union in 1800. During the middle of the 19th century the great potato famine, followed by typhus, decimated the population. In 1900 a new party, Sinn Fein, was founded, which demanded a national council in Ireland. After WW I the political situation in Ireland grew worse, and the I.R.A. (Irish Republican Army) was formed. In 1920 the island was partitioned. Northern Ireland is often referred to as Ulster. The southern part of the island became the Irish Free State. In 1949 this area seceded from the commonwealth and became a republic.

ENGLISH POEMS

The Romans beat Boudicea,  
Which gave her an awful idea.  
“For poisonous stew  
I know what I’ll do.  
I’ll look in my pharmacopoeia.”

(Bow ah dah see’ ah took poison in 61 A.D. after being defeated by the Romans. They also raped her two daughters.)

**Subj: List of English rulers**  
**Date: 12/6/03 1:19:19 PM Eastern Standard Time**  
**From: [mrsmith@nwu.edu](mailto:mrsmith@nwu.edu)**  
**To: [JuliaAndFred@aol.com](mailto:JuliaAndFred@aol.com)**  
*Sent from the Internet (Details)*

Toots:

I was looking for something else in Google and found this, which I though you might like. It's still not the list I remember seeing (which gave a couplet for each ruler) but it has the value of being short.

Willy Willy Harry Steve  
 Henry Dick John Henry three  
 Then three Edwards Richard two  
 Henry Four, Five Six then who?  
 Edward four five, Dick the bad  
 Two more Henrys, Ned the lad,  
 Bloody Mary she came next  
 Then we have Good Queen Bess  
 From Scotland we get James the Vain  
 Charlie one, two, James again.  
 William and Mary, Anna Gloria  
 Four Georges, William, Queen Victoria.  
 Edward, George, the same again,  
 Now Elizabeth - and the end.

And there was this one, too. You may or may not be able to summon up the proper tune. I sort of get lost in the middle, but I can get the first part well enough.

Kings and Queens of England, sung to Purcell's Trumpet Tune:

First came William, then a second William,  
 Henry, Stephen, then a second Hank,  
 Next was Richard called the Lion Hearted,  
 Evil John, then one more Henry rose to the rank  
 Three more Eds, and Richard came to power  
 Then three Hanks, one went to London Tower  
 Two more Edwards, Richard,  
 And another couple Henrys  
 All together Kings and Queens of England.  
 Next came Edward, Jane, and Bloody Mary  
 Then Elizabethan was the style  
 Next King James, two Chucks, and one more Jimmy  
 Then together Will and Mary ruled for a while  
 Then reigned Anne, four Georges, and a Willy  
 Queen Victoria lived near Piccadilly  
 One more Ed, three Georges,  
 And Elizabeth the second  
 All together Kings and Queens of England.  
 All together Kings and Queens of England!

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