

ROYALTY TIMELINE

TO KING ALFRED THE GREAT



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manuscript is to incorporate my recently discovered royalty connection, leading from King Edward IV of England on back through King Edward I and to also display resulting royalty interconnections on a timeline in a different manner, extending back to King Alfred the Great. His statue on the cover is where he was buried at Winchester. The timeline extends foreword to the mother of Henry VIII.

When again reviewing the detailed genealogy on my father's side, completed in 1983 by my cousin Raymond Clark, CPA, I was surprised to realize that my ancestor, Daniel Ladd (1686-1769) married Mehetable Philbrick, whose ancestry extends back five generations to Elizabeth Plantagenet, the daughter of King Edward IV and his mistress.

My manuscript, *Hello Ancestors*, dated 2005, refers to a timeline in the *Family Tree Maker 2005* program that incorporated my entire data base and added historical major world events in between my entries.

My manuscript, *Medieval Quest*, dated 2008, reports on my research trip throughout the UK, walking in the footsteps of my royalty ancestors and then achieving greater insight in the form of writing imaginary first-person dialogs in the period, that reflect more personal details about their involvement, emotions, family, etc.

ROYALTY INTERCONNECTION NOTES

The following notes are cross referenced to my new royalty timeline chart. The royalty names include only those of my greatest interest from my two manuscripts, *Hello Ancestors* and *Medieval Quest*, that are on my web site. The purpose is to provide a unique overall perspective that is different from any others I have yet found during my research.

I have also included the ages at death which were much lower than today. For instance, according to one source, the average life expectancy of a French peasant of the eighteenth century could have been as low as only about 22 years, with only about 25 percent even surviving infancy.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

1. Alfred the Great d. abt. age 50

Alfred was the only sovereign of all England to be called “the great”. He was the youngest of four sons of Osburk who was the first wife of King Aethelwulf. All of these sons had reigned in sequence for short periods. He then reigned for thirty years from 869 to 899,

He collected and revised laws of the Anglo-Saxons in accordance with Christian morals and principles and they became the basis of early English jurisprudence. He was the beginning of pros literature of England.

For six years he fought the Danes heroically at the head of his brave warriors, at times being forced to take refuge in the woods. He eventually prevailed and built forts whenever he won a strip of country. In 871 alone, he fought nine battles.

Then he built a fleet of more than 100 warships, that carried a huge sail and had space for sixty or more rowers to guard the coast against the invaders. That was the beginning of the English navy.

Finally in 878, a treaty left the Danes in control of the eastern half of England, known as the Danelaw which remained for nearly 100 years. He captured London in about 886 and received submission of the Angles and Saxons, to be recognized as Sovereign of all England. From 893 to 897, he again fought the Franks and Vikings, forcing them to withdraw.

2. Aelflaed, the Warrior Queen d. abt. age 48

She was the daughter of Alfred the Great (therefore an aunt). In about 884 she joined her husband in resisting the invasions of the Vikings. He was killed in battle in 911, whereupon after the battle of Tettenhall, she became the effective ruler of Mercia and led in defending against continued Viking attacks.

She captured Derby from the Vikings and defeated them at Leicester. Then she was on her way to York when she died suddenly at Tamworth in 918 before the campaign was completed. Her tombstone is displayed in the Gloucester City Museum. I realized that Tamworth, where she had built a fort and founded a castle, also became the name of a town in New Hampshire near where my father was raised.

3. Ethelred II (The Unready) d. abt. age 48

He used poor judgment in destroying the peace established by his father with the Danes by strangely massacring many of his Danish subjects. causing them to again invade England and killing many English before besieging London in 1013. Paradoxically the name, Ethelred supposedly meant “good council” which he didn’t follow!

4. Edmund II, (Ironside) d. age unknown

He was the Son of Ethelred and was known for his valor in leading five battles, defending London against the Danes in 1016. The battle sites could also have extended to the Forest of Dean near the Wales border, which I have visited. He died a few months later though and Danish King Canute was wisely selected as the great king of all England.

5. William I, (The Conqueror) d. age 60

He became the Duke of Normandy I 1035 where he was called “William the Bastard” after defeating a revolt by the nobility of Normandy. He then felt he had a claim to the throne of England upon the death of Edward the Confessor and led his Norman army, landing at Hastings in 1066. He defeated the Anglo-Saxon army of King Harold Godwinson who defended a hill above the town of Senlac.

6. Malcom III, Canmore and St. Margaret he d. age 62 and she d. age 48

He married 2nd St. Margaret who I was surprised to discover that she was the bridge, connecting the royalty lines of the Anglo-Saxons, Normans, Scots and Hungarians in the following way:

She was the daughter of Edward (The Exile), who was the brother of King Edward (The Confessor) who had the original Westminster Cathedral built. They were both the sons of the great warrior Anglo-Saxon King Edmund (Ironside). She was also the mother of Edith who married Norman King Henry I, the second son of William (The Conqueror).

There are many theories about the royalty line into Hungary of St Margaret’s mother, Agatha. The fact that St. Margaret was raised in the court of St. Stephen, the first king of a united Hungary, is the basis of some kind of yet to be agreed upon connection with that royalty line.

Malcom III killed MacBeth in battle after Macbeth had killed his father, King Duncan I. So, my royalty line extends on back through the early kings of Scotland.

7. Henry I d. age 67

He was the second son of William I and married Edith, daughter of St. Margaret and Malcom III of Scotland. However, he set a record for fathering possibly 25 illegitimate children. So only her son, William, by him was in line to become the next king but unfortunately, he perished in the famous wreck of the White Ship in 1120.

8. Matilda, (Of Germany) d. age 65

She was the mother of Henry II, having married Count Geoffrey who was the first to bear the name Plantagenet, an epithet he gained from the sprig of bloom (genet) he wore in his hat.

She was the widow of Henry V, Emperor of Germany, at age 26. Her father, King Henry I of England, then arranged her marriage to Geoffrey, age 12 so that she would become in line to succeed him in Normandy and England. She was an attractive, brave and powerful woman but managed to alienate all she should have wooed during her short attempted rule of England in 1141-42.

9. Henry II and Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine he d. age 57, she d. age 82

He was the first king of the Plantagenet line and reigned 35 years. His family life, involving vivacious Eleanor, is my prime interest because she lived a very interesting life that reads like a legendary romance and adventure novel. Hollywood, made a movie, *Lion In Winter*, starring Katherine Hepburn that focused mostly on their marital complications.

She succeeded her father, William X, as Duchess of Aquitaine in 1137. She first married King Louis VII of France and divorced him 15 years later after joining him in the 2nd Crusade from 1147 to 1149. She then married Henry II in 1152, before he was crowned king of England in 1154. They had three daughters and five sons, including King Richard (the Lion Heart) and King John, my ancestor.

Marital conflict grew over favoritism of sons, his infidelities and his concern about her encouraging Richard to overthrow him. So, Henry held her under house arrest at Old Sarum for about twelve years. I have stood at the ruins on that windy site, five miles north of Salisbury.

10. John, (Lackland) d. age 50

He was the unpopular king who signed an early version of the Magna Carta (Great Charter) under protest. That was the beginning of safeguarding the ancient rights and privileges of the people and of course the complaining barons.

11. Edward I, Longshanks) d. age 68

He was named Longshanks because of being 6 feet 2 inches tall and the way he gripped the saddle. He was a powerful warrior, one of only a few kings who personally led his armies into battle and because of this, he was called "The Hammer of the Scots". He was also a great administrator and thus was referred to as the "Lawgiver", the "Father of the Parliament" and the "English Justinian".

He first married Eleanor of Castile in 1254 when he was only fifteen and she was thirteen. Their marriage was one of the greatest love matches in history which lasted for 36 years until her death in 1290, after giving birth to sixteen children. Edward was so devastated that he established very elaborate Eleanor Crosses at twelve sites, wherever her body had rested, on the way back to London from Scotland. I have visited some of them.

Nine years later at age 60, he next married nineteen year old Princess Margaret, Capet, the daughter of French King Philip III who became, Joan Plantagenet's grandmother.

Before becoming King, he was in the Third Crusade where he succeeded in relieving Acre and achieving victory at Haifa. Eight years later he defeated the Scots at Falkirk, Scotland when William Wallace led them in revolt. Fighting continued off and on with the Scots until he died at age 58 near Carlisle (at the then Scottish border where I stayed overnight) while he was preparing to battle Robert Bruce.

12. Joan Plantagenet, (The Fair Maid of Kent) d. age 50

Joan, 1335-1385, is my entry into royalty, being the granddaughter of Edward I. At age twelve, she secretly married my ancestor Capt, Thomas Holland, a knight of Broughton, without getting the necessary royal consent.

The following year, while Holland was away in military service, her family forced her to marry William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury. I saw his effigy above his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral and realized that Joan had thus become the Countess of Salisbury as a teenager. Also, during that period, she had been dancing with her uncle, King Edward III, when as legend has it, she dropped her garter and he picked it up to later proclaim the Order of the Garter which was the beginning of the Knights of the Garter that has continued to the present day.

Later when Holland returned from military service, they appealed to Pope Clement VI who annulled the marriage to Montacute. Then she lived with Holland for eleven years and had four children before his death in 1360. She then lived with the family of King Edward III and fell in love with her cousin, Edward, the Black Prince, who she married and had a son who was later crowned as King Richard II. The Black Prince became famous during the Hundred Years War with France. I have visited his effigy, a prime tourist attraction in Canterbury Cathedral,

13. Edward IV d. age 49

There is a great amount of intrigue about his life that ties into well-known events of history such as the complicated Wars of the Roses. His father, Richard Plantagenet, 3rd Duke of York, was born 21 Sept. 1411 in York and died 30 Dec., 1460. His mother, Cecily Neville, was born 3 May 1415 in Durham, England. Richard became the wealthiest and most powerful noble, second to only the king. Richard's father, Richard of Conisburg, England, had been beheaded in 1415 for plotting against King Henry V.

King Edward IV was born 28 April 1442 in Rouen, France and died 9 April, 1483 at Westminster in London, England. There were great changes during his life. He reigned twice—1462 to 1480 and again 1471 to 1483. The first half of his reign was marred by the Wars of the Roses and he became the first Yorkish king by being extremely capable and daring in defeating the House of Lancaster.

He married Elizabeth Woodville in 1464, the daughter of Richard Woodville and Jacquetta of Luxembourg. Elizabeth was born 1437 in Northampton Shire, England and died 8 June, 1492 in London two months before Columbus began his trip. She is buried in Windsor Castle and much is written about the great intrigue in her life.

She had five surviving daughters and two sons by Edward IV. One daughter was Elizabeth of York (my aunt) who became the wife of King Henry VII and the mother of Henry VIII. The two sons were the famous princes, Edward V and Richard of Shrewsbury, who were murdered in the Tower of London, possibly by their uncle, King Richard III.

Edward also had another daughter, Elizabeth Plantagenet, by his mistress, Elizabeth Waite. That daughter, the half sister of Elizabeth of York, is my ancestor who married her cousin, Thomas Lumley. My ancestor, Daniel Ladd (1686-1769) is my link into this royalty line by marrying Mehetable Philbrick (1693-1779) eight generations after Edward IV.

Noted for her beauty, her mother, Elizabeth Woodville, had been widowed when her previous husband, Sir John Grey, was killed in battle at St. Albans, leaving her with two sons, one becoming the ancestor of the very famous Lady Jane Grey who was Queen for nine days before being beheaded by Queen (Bloody) Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.

While again, reviewing the two very detailed genealogy books completed by my cousin, Raymond Clark in 1983, I realized that there are two additional lineage connections beyond those covered in my manuscript, *Hello Ancestors* that lead into royalty.

One starts with Daniel Ladd 1686-1769). And the other is through the Dudley connection, branching off with Cecilia Willoughby, the wife of Edward Dudley 1459-1531. These lineages both extend to this King Edward IV of England.

One of previous lineages extends to Joan Plantagenet 1335-1385 and on up the royalty line through King Edward I of England and throughout western royalty. The other one goes directly to King Henry I of France 1006-1060 and on up.

I also found, that by further using my "Family Origins" data base of royalty, my Edward IV lineage also continues back from Ladd to Joan Plantagenet and on through King Edward I as follows:

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent 1320-1360 married Joan Plantagenet 1328-1385, grand daughter of King Edward I 1239-1307.

Eleanor Holland 1360-1405 married Roger IV Mortimer, Earl of March 1374-1398

Anne de Mortimer 1384-1411 married Richard, Earl of Cambridge 1375-1415

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York 1429-1460 married Cecily Neville 1415-1495

FRANCE

14. Charlemagne, (Of the Franks) d. age 71

He became the great first emperor of the Holy Roman Empire when he was crowned on Christmas Day, 800 in Rome by Pope Leo III. He ruled for 45 years and nearly doubled the borders of his empire to include the areas that now include Germany, France, northern Spain and most of Italy. After his death though, three of his grandsons fought each other for control and the divided empire became vulnerable to Viking invasions.

He strengthened Christianity throughout his realm and revived learning by setting up a palace school at his capital in Aachen that I passed on a Rhine River cruise.

15. Hugh Capet d. age 58

He was the first of the medieval Capetian dynasty. The nickname, Capet, came from the cape he wore as a lay abbot of St. de Tours.

That line of fourteen kings ruled until 1328 (341 years) when the Valois branch of the house came into power. In 987, he seized the French throne from the weak Carolingian King Louis V (last of a dynasty that had started with Charlemagne) and he started the expansion of the new Capetian dynasty.

He began with only a limited empire, which included Paris and the area between the Seine and Loire Rivers. It eventually expanded to include acquisition of the English possession in France that had been feudal lands, lost through King John's misconduct that had resulted in the Magna Carta.

He made sure of the succession of his dynasty by having his son crowned during his lifetime, a practice which continued for two centuries and contributed greatly to the stability of France.

16. Henry I of France d. age 54

He was the third Capetian king. His third wife was my ancestor, Anne of Kiev, who was the daughter of Yaroslav, the Grand Prince of Kiev. Henry's father was Robert The Pious, who died in 1031 and his ancestry extends back to the Viking kings.

17. St. Louis IX of France d. age 74

He reigned from 1226 at the age of 12 to 1270, facing recurring conflicts with some of his most powerful nobles. He took an active part in the Seventh and Eighth Crusades where he died from dysentery in 1270. His actions were inspired by Christian values and he was the only canonized king of France. Many world places are named after him, such as St. Louis Missouri.

18. Philip III d. age 40

His daughter, Margaret, married King Edward I of England and Edward's granddaughter, Joan Plantagenet, married my ancestor, Thomas Holland.

KIEV**19. Rurik, (The Viking) d. age 49**

He was invited to Kiev from Denmark to overcome constant struggle between the native Slavic tribes. He became the Grand Duke of Novgorod and later the first Czar of newly formed Russia. He died in 879 and his 19th century bronze statue stands today in the center of Novgorod, Russia.

20. Igor, (Of Kiev) d. age 67

Married St. Olga, the most famous woman in Russia, for bringing Orthodox Christianity to what later became Russia through her grandson, St Vladimir. Her husband was killed while he was on a tribute-collecting foray among his subjects and legend recounts how she had those responsible burned in her guest bathhouse.

21. St. Vladimir d. age 59

Vladimir "The Great" was one of the most important grand princes of Kiev. Known for his skills as a warrior, he successfully defended the Kievan Rus eastern borders against nomadic invaders. He also expanded western borders by capturing lands in Poland and near the Baltic Sea.

He brought Christianity to Russia under the religious influence of Constantinople rather than Rome and held a mass baptism in the Dnieper River.

22. Yaroslav, (The Wise) d. age 54

His daughter, Anne of Kiev married King Henry 1 of France. Yaroslav became the Grand Prince of Kiev in 1019 after there had been fraternal wars in the country after his father's death.

Under his rule, Kievan culture reached its height. He encouraged the legal system by drawing from the Justinian code. He was a skilled diplomat who arranged for his daughters and sisters to marry kings in Norway, Hungary, France and Poland such as my ancestor, Anne.

Kiev was a glittering capital, whose culture out-shown that of any in Western Europe. After his death though, Kiev declined in power and wealth and finally, in 1240, Mongol invaders from central Asia captured the city and completely destroyed it.

MY ROYALTY TIMELINE

700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700

- 1 Alfred the Great, 849-899
- 2 Aelflaed (Warrior Queen), 880-961
- 3 Aethelred (The Unready), 968-1016
- 4 Edmund II (Iron Side), -1016
- 5 William I (The Conqueror), 1027-1087
- 6 King Malcom III Canmore, 1031-1093. Killed MacBeth. Married St Margaret,
- 7 Henry I, 1068-1135 m Edith of Scotland
- 8 Matilda(of Germany) 1104-1169 m Geoffrey V Plantagenet
- 9 Henry II,1132-1189 m Eleanor of Aquitaine
- 10 John (Lackland), 1166-1216
- 11 Edward I (Longshanks), 1239-1307 m2 Margret Capet
- 12 Joan Plantagenet 1335-1385 (granddaughter of Edward I who married my ancestor, Thomas Holland. Longshanks is my common ancestor with Queen Elizabeth II and his longtime first wife, Eleanor of Castile.
- 13 Edward IV, 1442-1483
Elizabeth Plantagenet, 1464-1503. She was the daughter of Edward through his mistress, Elizabeth Waite and married my ancestor, Thomas Lumley.

MY ROYALTY TIMELINE

700

800

900

1000

1100

1200

1300

14 Charlemagne of the Franks, 742-813

France

15 Hugh Capet, 938-996

16 Henry I, 1006-1060 (m Anne of Kiev)

17 St Louis IX, 1226-1270

18 Philip III, 1245-1285

His daughter, Margaret Capet, married King Edward I of England and Edward's granddaughter, Joan Plantagenet, married my ancestor Thomas Holland.

Kiev

19 Rurik the Viking, 830-879

20 Igor of Kiev, 878-946 m St. Olga, 910-969

21 St. Vladimir, 956-1015

22 Yaroslav, 1000-1054 m Ingegard of Sweden

Anne of Kiev, 1019-1075, married Henry I of France.