

Magna Carta Ancestors

Duke William invaded England from France in 1066 and was victorious at the Battle of Hastings. Four years later he took an army of 40,000 and wasted the northern countries. Many rebellious Norman nobles and Saxons fled over the border into Scotland. To the Anglo-Saxons this was judgement day. William caused a census or inventory to be taken in 1086 and documented it into what was called the Domesday (or Judgement Day) Book.

Since this time the English kings expanded their royal power at the expense of the feudal class. The late 12th and early 13th centuries were a period of increasing prosperity for the feudal class because they drew their wealth directly from the land. The barons were steadily growing richer, but as most royal revenues were fixed by custom, it was difficult for King John to tap this wealth.

King John tried every means which an ingenious and not too scrupulous mind could devise. He abused his rights by demanding exorbitant inheritance taxes. He sold heiresses, both maidens and widows, to the highest bidder. He collected income and property taxes, experimented with customs duties and attempted to raise rents. He sold exemptions from military service far more frequently than previous kings and on several occasions without even conducting a campaign.

About twenty percent of the barons in England united in revolt. They knew that John was

mustering troops and would soon have an army in the field which they could not defeat. Needing a secure refuge they negotiated with the citizens of London and on May 17, 1215, they occupied the city without any resistance.

Since King John could hardly collect a force large enough to expel the rebels from the city, his only course was to make peace. On June 15th he met with the rebel leaders at Runnymede and accepted their demands. An agreement was signed by the King and twenty-five Surety Barons. The agreement was known as the Magna Carta, the bedrock of constitutional freedom and foundation for the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Magna Carta of 1215 contains 47 chapters. Although most were applicable to that age and time, some established precedents of law and are basic to the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States.

An extraordinary testament to basic rights and freedoms, the Magna Carta expressed human principles that previously had never been stated or written into law. Handwritten copies of the charter were prepared on parchment, affixed with the king's seal and publicly read throughout the region, guaranteeing freedoms for generations to come.

During the reign of King James, several major principles were underlined: That everyone has a right to a jury trial before imprisonment, that the law must be obeyed by everyone including kings, and that there are certain rights which no law can take away.

When the American Colonists raised arms against England, they were not fighting for new rights, but to preserve the liberties granted in the Magna Carta. The Stamp Act was declared an act “against the Magna Carta and the natural rights of Englishmen.” John Adams stated that the Magna Carta was “A government of laws, and not of men.”

The Signers of the Magna Carta

King John “Lackland” (Plantagenet)

1. William d'Albini, Lord of Belvoir Castle.
2. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk.
3. Hugh Bigod, Heir to the Earldoms of Norfolk and Suffolk.
4. Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
5. Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford.
6. Gilbert de Clare, heir to the Earldom of Hertford.
7. John Fitz Robert, Lord of Warkworth Castle
8. Robert Fitz Walter, Lord of Dunmow Castle.
9. William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.
10. William Hardell, Mayor of the City of London.
11. William de Huntingfield, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.
12. John de Lacie, Lord of Pontefract Castle.
13. William de Lanvallei, Lord of Standway Castle.
14. William Malet, Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset.
15. Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex and Gloucester.
16. William Marshall, Jr., heir to the earldom of Pembroke.
17. Roger de Montbegon, Lord of Hornby Castle.

18. Richard de Montfichet, Baron.
19. William de Mowbray, Lord of Axholme Castle.
20. Richard de Percy, Baron.
21. Saire de Quincey, Earl of Winchester.
22. Robert de Roos, Lord of Hamlake Castle.
23. Geoffrey de Saye, Baron.
24. Robert de Vere, heir to the earldom of Oxford.
25. Eustace de Vesci, Lord of Alnwick Castle.

(Legend : the direct line of descent is the left column in these charts. The gender is shown by a □ for a male and a ○ for a female.)

From Charlemagne to the Magna Carta

Charlemagne, King Franks, 747-814 A.D.	□○ Hildegard
Louis I, the Pious, Emp. France 778-840	□○ Judith d. Guelph I, d. 843
Gisela c. 820-c. 874	○□ Eberhard V Friaul d c. 864
Berengar I, Earl of France c.850-924	□○ Willa d of C. Boso, d. 966
Susanne c.950-1003	○□ Arnulf II, c.961-987
Baldwin IV c.980-1035	□○ Otgiva d of C Luzemburg d.1030
Baldwin V c.1012-1067	□○ Adelaide d of Robert II
Mathilde c.1031-1083	○□ William I, Conqueror, 1025- 1087
King Henry I abt. 1068-1118	□○ Matilda c.1082-1118
Matilda c.1104-1167	○□ Count Geoffrey V of Anjou 1113-1151
King Henry II 1133-1189	□○ Eleanor c.1122-1202
King John "Lackland" 1166-1216	□○ Isabella c.1180-1246

My father, Frank Hales, descends from King John "Lackland" (Plantagenet) and at least eight of the twenty-five signers of the Magna Carta: Richard de Clare, Saire de Quincy, Henry de Bohun, Geoffrey de Mandeville, Robert de Vere, Roger Bigod, Hugh

Bigod and William Marshall.

From Richard de Clare to Frank Hales

Richard de Clare 1153	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amicia
Gilbert de Clare 1180	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isabel Pembroke
Richard de Clare 4 Aug 1222	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maud de Lacy
Thomas de Clare 1248	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Juliana Fitz Gerald
Maud de Clare 1276	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert de Clifford
Idoinea de Clifford 1303	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Henry de Percy
Matilda (Maud) Percy 1342	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	John de Neville
Ralph Neville 1363	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joan Beaufort
Cecily Neville 1415	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Richard Plantagenet - York
George Plantagenet 21 Oct 1449	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isabel Neville
Margaret Plantagenet Aug 1473	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Richard Pole
Henry Pole 1492-1539	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jane Neville
Catherine Pole 1508	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Francis Hastings
Catherine Hastings 11 Aug 1542	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Henry Clinton Fiennes
Thomas Clinton Finnes 1570	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Elizabethe Knyvett
Anne Clinton Finnes 1596	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	James Harrington
Robert Harrington 1616	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susanna George
John Harrington 24 Aug 1651	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hannah Winter
Patience Harrington 1697	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	David Stowell
Elizabeth Stowell 1719	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	David Pulsipher 1708
John Pulsipher 1749	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Elizabeth Dutton 1752
Zerah Pulsipher 1789	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mary Brown 1799
William Burgess 1822	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mariah Pulsipher 1822
Wilmer Burgess 1850	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tressie Jane Heath 1852
Eva May Burgess 1872	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charles Harmon Hales 1865
Frank Hales 1905	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eugenie Pettersson 1909



Monte, Elva, Ken, Don, Irvin Que, Nikki, Julie

From Saire de Quincy to Frank Hales

Saire de Quincy 1155	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Margaret de Beaumont
Roger de Quincy 1182	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Helen of Galloway
Elena de Quincy abt 1222	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alan La Zouche
Roger la Zouche 1240	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ela Longspree
Alan la Zouche 1264	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eleanor Seagrave
Maud la Zouche 1290	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sir Robert de Holland
Thomas Holland 1314	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joan Plantagenet
Thomas Holland 1350	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alice Fitz Alan
Eleanor Holland 1387	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert de Mortimer
Anne Mortimer 21 Dec 1388	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Richard Plantagenet, Prince of England



Richard Plantagenet 21 Sep 1411 Cecily Neville
George Plantagenet 21 Oct 1449 Isabel Neville
Margaret Plantagenet Aug 1473 Richard Pole
Henry Pole 1492-1539 Jane Neville
Catherine Pole 1508 Francis Hastings
Catherine Hastings 11 Aug 1542 Henry Clinton Fiennes
Thomas Clinton Finnes 1570 Elizabeth Knyvett
Anne Clinton Finnes 1596 James Harrington
Robert Harrington 1616 Susanna George
John Harrington 24 Aug 1651 Hannah Winter
Patience Harrington 1697 David Stowell
Elizabeth Stowell 1719 David Pulsipher 1708
John Pulsipher 1749 Elizabeth Dutton 1752
Zerah Pulsipher 1789 Mary Brown 1799
William Burgess 1822 Mariah Pulsipher 1822
Wilmer Burgess 1850 Tressie Jane Heath 1852
Eva May Burgess 1872 Charles Harmon Hales 1865
Frank Hales 1905 Eugenie Pettersson 1909

┌───────────┴───────────┐
Monte, Elva, Ken, Don, Irvin Que, Nikki, Julie

From Henry de Bohun to Frank Hales

Henry de Bohun Maud de Mandeville
Humphrey de Bohun bef. 1208 Maud de Lusignan
Humphrey de Bohun abt. 1220 Eleanor de Braose
Humphrey de Bohun abt. 1249 Maud de Fiennes
Humphrey de Bohun abt. 1276 Princess Elizabeth
William de Bohun abt. 1312 Elizabeth Badlesmere
Elizabeth de Bohun Richard Fitz Alan
Elizabeth Fitz Alan 1366 Sir Robert Gousell
Elizabeth Gousell 1404 Robert Wingfield
Elizabeth Wingfield 1433 William Brandon
Margaret Brandon 1460 Hugh Manning
John Manning 1480 Agnes Petley
George Manning 1520 Joan Wallis
Phebe Manning 1566 James Waters
Richard Waters 1604 Joyce Plasse
Susanna A. Waters 1649 Benedict Pulsipher 1632
David Pulsipher 1685 Susanna abt 1689
David Pulsipher 1708 Elizabeth Stowell 1719
John Pulsipher 1749 Elizabeth Dutton 1752
Zerah Pulsipher 1789 Mary Brown 1799
William Burgess 1822 Mariah Pulsipher 1822
Wilmer Burgess 1850 Tressie Jane Heath 1852
Eva May Burgess 1872 Charles Harmon Hales 1865



Chapter notes:

1. The pedigree of Charlemagne to King John “Lackland” (Plantagenet) is from a chart *The Royal Line* by the late Albert F. Schmuhl.
2. The pedigrees from the barons signing the Magna Carta agreement are extracted from charts of *The Magna Carta Sureties*.
3. Marriages on these pedigrees have been inserted based on internet genealogical information.
4. I have inserted the coats-of-arms of the signers of this document for those lines down to my father. These coats-of-arms are from internet articles.
5. The descent of King John “Lackland” in this chapter are from two books by Michel Call: *The Royal Ancestors of Some LDS Families*, *Supplement E*, and *The Royal Ancestors of Some American Families*.
6. Michel Call claims that the royal line descent through Susanna A. Waters is a proven pedigree. He also claims that the royal descent through Cecile Neville is “Neither proven nor unproven.” The “common usage” line is as shown in this chapter.