

9058. **EDWARD SOMERSET**

Born c1550

Died 03 Mar 1627/8 London, England

Married 9059. Elizabeth Hastings Dec 1571

Born

Died 24 Aug 1621 London, England

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Somerset, Lord Herbert

b. c1576 Herefordshire, England

d. Jan 1597/8

m. not

Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert

b. c1577 Herefordshire, England

d. Dec 1646

m. Anne Russell 1660

Sir Thomas Somerset, Viscount Somerset

b.

d. 1651

m. Eleanor Buttevant

Sir Charles Somerset

b.

d.

m.

(4 other sons)

4529. Frances Somerset

b.

d.

m. 4528. William Morgan

Lucy Somerset

b.

d.

m. Henry Herbert

Elizabeth Somerset

b.

d.

m. Sir Henry Guldeford of Hemsted

Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester and Knight of the Garter, was the only son and heir of William Somerset, 3rd Earl of Worcester, and his first wife Christian North.

Elizabeth Hastings was the fourth daughter of Francis Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, and Catherine Pole, daughter of Sir Henry Pole, Baron Montagu (Montacute), and Jane Neville.

William Morgan, Esquire, of Penrhos Fwrdios, who married Frances Somerset, was a son of Edward Morgan, Esquire, of Llantarnam, and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Hugh Smith, Esquire, of Long Ashton in Somersetshire. William died on 09 March 1633/4 in Monmouthshire, Wales.

Anne Russell, who married Henry Somerset, was a daughter of Francis Russell, 2nd Duke of Bedford. In 1597, her mother Lady Elizabeth Russell attempted to arrange a marriage between her eldest daughter Bess and William Somerset. Henry and Anne Russell Somerset had a son Sir John Somerset who married Mary Arundell, daughter of Thomas Arundell, Lord of Wardour Castle. They had a son Sir Charles Somerset who married Catherine Baskerville Sawyer, daughter of Walter Baskerville and widow of George Sawyer, Esquire. They had a daughter Lady Mary Joanna Somerset who married (1) Colonel --- Lowther in England, who died enroute to Maryland. She married (2) Richard Smith, Jr. of Calvert County, Maryland:

Capt. Richard [Smith, Jr.], of St. Leonard's [Creek, Calvert Co.], d. 1714; m. (1) Elizabeth Brooke, of Brooke Place Manor, dau. of Robert and Mary Mainwaring Brooke; m. (2) Barbara Morgan, widow of John Rousby, of Cal[vert] Co., July 13, 1686; m. (3) Maria Joanna, widow of Col. Lowther and dau. of Chas. Somerset, Esq., of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, England. Issue by all three wives. [Ref.] (Christopher Johnson, genealogical authority; Maryland Historical Magazine)

Mary Joanna Somerset and Richard Smith were the parents of Charles Somerset Smith who married Jane Crabb, daughter of Thomas Crabb of Charles County, Maryland, who died in 1719.

In April 1597, William Somerset "made means to have access to the daughter of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians but she refused." Nine months later, William Somerset died unmarried and without issue shortly before 21 January 1597/8.

Sir William Herbert of St. Julians was married to Frances Morgan, aunt of William Morgan who married Frances Somerset.

Henry Herbert, who resided at Winston, has not been connected to William Herbert of St. Julians. Henry and Lucy Somerset Herbert had a daughter Joan Herbert who married Henry Lewis, Esquire, of St. Pierre, which is a village near Chepstow. Henry Lewis, who possessed St. Pierre from 1600 until 1630, was the son of William Lewis, Esquire, of St. Pierre, who was living in 1583, and Margaret Gamage, daughter of Robert Gamage, Esquire, of Coitie in Glamorganshire. William Lewis was the son of Henry Lewis, Esquire, of St. Pierre, who was living in 1547, and Bridget Kemeys, daughter and heiress of Thomas (or George) Kemeys. Henry Lewis was a 4th great grandson of Philip Llewelin ap Ivor, whose brother Morgan established the Morgan

family of St. Clare and Tredegar.

Sir Henry Guldeford, who married Elizabeth Somerset, was the son of Sir Thomas Guldeford of Hemsted and Elizabeth Shelley, daughter of John Shelley of Michel Grove.

The Honorable Sir Thomas Somerset, K.B., third son of Edward, 4th Earl of Worcester, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Viscount Somerset, of Cushel in County Tipperary, on 08 December 1626. He married Eleanor Buttevant, daughter of David, Viscount Buttevant. Thomas and Eleanor had one daughter Elizabeth who died unmarried. Sir Thomas died in 1651.

The name of the wife of Sir Charles Somerset, K.B., of Troy in Monmouthshire, who was described as the sixth son of Edward, 4th Earl of Worcester, has not been determined. Sir Charles' third daughter and co-heir, Frances Somerset, married Henry Browne, Esquire, of Kiddington, who was created a Baronet by King Charles II by letters patent dated 01 July 1659 at Brussels. Henry and Frances were distant cousins. Henry Browne was a 3rd great-grandson of Anthony Browne and Lucy Neville; Frances Somerset was their 4th great-granddaughter:

Anthony Browne = Lucy Neville	
Anthony Browne	Elizabeth Browne = Henry Somerset
Henry Browne	William Somerset
Peter Browne	Edward Somerset
Henry Browne =====/	Charles Somerset
/=====Frances Somerset	

Elizabeth Somerset, who married Ratcliffe Gerard, Esquire, of Halsall in Lancashire, 2nd son of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Attorney General and Master of the Rolls in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603), was identified as a daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Somerset, K.B., "fifth son of Henry, Earl of Worcester," but, chronologically, it appears that this should apply to Sir Charles Somerset of Troy.

Edward Somerset was styled Lord Herbert until 1588/9. He was sent to Scotland in June 1590 as an ambassador to convey congratulations to King James IV on his marriage and to inform him that he had been nominated for Knight of the Garter. Edward was a member of the Council in the Marches of Wales in December 1590. On 11 August 1591 he was admitted to the Middle Temple and on 27 September 1592 he was M.A. of Oxford. He was nominated for Knight of the Garter on 23 April and installed on 25 June 1593. In the absence of the Earl of Essex, he was Deputy Master of the Horse in January 1597/8. During the attempted insurrection of the Earl of Essex, he was detained as a prisoner with the Lord Keeper, and others, in Essex House on 08 February 1600/1 and was one of the peers for the trial of the earls of Essex and Southampton on the following 19 February. Master of the Horse in April 1601, he was appointed for life on 15 January 1603/4 but he resigned. Upon surrendering his patent, he received a pension of 1500 pounds a year from the silk subsidy. P.C. on 29 June 1601, he was Joint Commissioner for the office of Earl Marshal on a number of occasions, the first being 10 December 1601 and the last being 07 February 1617/8.

Certain of these appointments, particularly the last two, were for the expressed purpose of reforming abuses in grants of arms by the Heralds.

Sir Edward Somerset was Earl Marshal at the coronation of James I on 20-28 July 1603; for a royal presentation on 15 March 1603/4; for the christening of Princess Mary on 03-06 May 1605; and for the creation of Prince Henry as the Prince of Wales on 01-08 June 1610.

He was Lord Lieutenant of counties Glamorgan and Monmouth from 1602 until his death.

On 29 January 1602/3 he was appointed a Commissioner to expel Jesuits. Although he was a Papist, he received many similar commissions down to 1626. He was Commissioner of the Treasury from 16 June 1612 to July 1614 and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 02 January 1615/6 until his death. He was Commissioner for the rendition of Flushing and Brill on 21 May 1616 and of Ecclesiastical Causes on 29 April 1620, 21 January 1624/5 and 15 February 1625/6. As Commissioner of Claims for the coronation of Charles I, he acted as Lord Great Chamberlain on 02 February 1625/6, but that honor has been disputed

Elizabeth Hastings Somerset died on 24 August 1621 at Worcester House, St. Clement Danes, the Strand, in London, and was buried at Raglan Castle.

Edward Somerset died on 03 March 1627/8 at Worcester House in "about the 79th year of his age" and was buried at Raglan Castle on 30 March.

The tombs of the Somerset family were destroyed in 1646 during the destruction of Raglan Castle. In July 1645, Richard Symonds visited the tombs and copied the inscriptions in his diary. A modern brass, commemorating this and listing the names buried in the vault there, 1589-1704, was placed in the Beaufort Chapel at Raglan by Henry, 8th Duke of Beaufort, in 1868.

Edward Somerset was described as "a great favourer of Learning and good Literature" by one writer and as "In his youth ... a very fine gentleman, and the best horseman and tilter of the times ... and when years abated those exercises of honour, he grew then to be a faithful and profound counsellor."

Three portraits of Edward Somerset were exhibited at South Kensington in 1866, one, at age 50, in black dress, and the other two, bald-headed (bare-headed?) with lace ruff, white doublet, and yellow trunk hose.

St. Clement Dane, for which the parish was named, is the old church at the end of the Strand where it joins Fleet Street, by the Temple Bar. Somerset House is a feature of the area.

Raglan Castle is about 15 miles from Newport in Gwent (formerly Monmouthshire) near the intersection of Route 40 from Abergavenny and Route 449 from Newport to the town

of Monmouth.

One Sir Edward Somerset married Bridget Whitmore, daughter and heir of William Whitmore, Esquire, of Leighton, and Margaret Beeston of Beeston, Cheshire. Bridget married (2) Thomas Savage, son of Sir Thomas Savage, Viscount Savage, of Rock Savage in Cheshire, and Elizabeth Darcy. Sir Thomas was raised to Viscount Savage in 1626, which suggests that this Sir Edward Somerset was of the generation of grandsons of Sir Edward, 4th Earl of Worcester. Viscount Savage was a great-grandson of Sir John Savage and Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Sir Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester

18116. WILLIAM SOMERSET

Born c1527
Died 21 Feb 1588/9 Hackney, England
Married (1) 18117. Christian North
Born
Died

Child (1):

9058. Edward Somerset
b. c1550
d. 03 Mar 1627/8 London, England
m. 9059. Elizabeth Hastings Dec 1571

Married (2) Theophilia Newton (Cradock)

Born
Died

Children (2):

Unknown

William Somerset, 3rd Earl of Worcester, Knight of the Garter, was the first son and heir of Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester, and his second wife Elizabeth Browne, daughter of Sir Anthony Brown and Lucy Neville. Christian North was the first daughter of Edward North, 1st Lord North, and his first wife Alicia Squire. Theophilia Newton (otherwise Cradock) was the daughter of Sir John Newton of East Harptree, Somersetshire, and Barr's Court, Gloucestershire, and Margaret Poyntz, daughter of Sir Anthony Poyntz of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire. The parenthetical remark "otherwise Cradock" is unclear, but it probably means that she had been married previously.

It has been stated that, after the death of Sir William Somerset, his widow Theophilia married William Parratt of Pantglas.

Elizabeth Hastings, who married Edward Somerset, was the fourth daughter of Francis Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, and Catherine Pole.

William Somerset, who was born about 1527, as established by the post mortem inquest into his father's estate, was styled Lord Herbert until 1549. He took part in the Boulogne campaign of 1544 and carried the headpiece and spear of King Henry VIII when he set out from Calais on 25 July. He was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in or before 1546. From May until July 1546, he served under the Earl of Hertford at Boulogne. He distinguished himself in the skirmish there on 24 May when he, and others, "brake their staves and did very honestly." On 15 July he arrived at Fontainebleau and witnessed a duel between two Spaniards before the French king, Francois I. He was still there on 03 August when it was reported that he had "been much sickly but he is meetly well again." At the coronation of King Edward IV on 20 February 1546/7, he was made a Knight of the Bath. He received a license to enter upon his inheritance on 21 March and to retain 60 persons in his livery on 17 June 1550. In May 1551, he accompanied the Marquess of Northampton on his Garter

Mission and embassy to France. He was one of the peers summoned for the trial of the Duke of Somerset on 01 December 1551. On 21 June 1553, he signed the letters patent, dated 16 June, which settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey and, after she reigned for only nine days, he attended the proclamation of Queen Mary in London on 19 July and served as Lord Carver at her coronation on 01 October 1553.

Sir William was one of the peers for the trial of the Duke of Northumberland and others on 18 August 1553 and that of the Duke of Suffolk on 17 February 1553/4. He became a member of the Council in the Marches of Wales in November 1553. He participated in the defense of London against Sir Thomas Wyatt in February 1533/4 but, according to Simon Renard, on 08 February, he and Lord Courtenay “showed no sign of fighting and distinguished themselves on this their first field by running off to Court crying that all was lost.” (This was not the first combat for Sir William, who was commended for his action at Boulogne in 1546.)

He visited Prince Philip in Spain during April and May 1554, and accompanied him from Southampton to Winchester for his marriage there to Queen Mary on 25 July of that year. On his trip to Spain, he landed at Santander, with Counts d’Edgemont and Horn, and was entertained to dinner by the Duke of Albuquerque on 01 May 1554. King Philip was to give him a pension of 1000 crowns, English.

Sir William was with the English contingent under the Earl of Pembroke at St. Quentin in August 1557 and for his services was released from payment of his own and his father’s debts on 06 September 1558. He was Deputy Chief Butler at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth on 15 January 1558/9. On 02 February 1562/3 he was admitted to the Middle Temple. Nominated on 23 April, he was installed as a Knight of the Garter on 19 June 1570. The following year, he was Deputy Earl Marshal for the opening of Parliament on 02 April. On 16 January 1571/2 he was a peer for the trial of the Duke of Norfolk.

He was a Special Envoy to Paris, as a proxy for Queen Elizabeth, for the christening of Maria Elizabeth, daughter of King Charles IX, on 02 February 1572/3. His instructions, dated 11 January, went far beyond the christening ceremony (*Complete Ambassador* by Digges). The Earl of Leicester wrote of him on this occasion, “he is a Papist, and a favourer of all such ... otherwise a good simple Gentleman, and fit for the Christening,” and “hath great judgement in those matters.” While crossing from Dover to Boulogne, with the Queen’s present of a golden salver, his two ships were attacked by pirates and several of his men slain.

On 22 April 1579, he was Lieutenant of the Order of the Garter.

Sir William was one of the 24 noblemen for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay in October 1586. At the time of the Spanish Armada, he brought six lances and twenty-four light horse into the field on 22 July 1588 to defend Her Majesty’s person. Later he provided a far greater number of soldiers.

Sir William Somerset died on 21 February 1588/9 at his house “by St. John’s, near

London (Hackney),” aged about 62, and was buried at Raglan Castle on 30 April. His will, dated 03 February 1588/9, directed that he be “buried in the parish church of Ragland there to lye alone.” The will was probated on 07 November 1589. The monument to Sir William was seen in July 1645 by Richard Symonds who copied the date therefrom in his diary. It and the other tombs of the Somerset family were demolished a year later in the destruction of Raglan Castle. A commemorative plate listing the names of those buried in the vault was placed in the Beaufort Chapel at Raglan in 1868.

Hackney is a community directly north of the City of London (old London) on the Kingsland Road (A10) within the limits of modern, metropolitan London.

A 3/4-length portrait, dated 1569, of William Somerset at Badminton, aged 44 and dressed in a suit of gold-enriched armor, was exhibited at South Kensington in 1866.

The involvement of William Somerset with the struggle for power in England, through the reigns of several monarchs, did not appear to affect his fortunes adversely. He was with King Henry VIII at Boulogne in 1544 and there again in 1546 with Sir Edward Seymour, who became the Earl of Hertford. An esquire of the body to Henry VIII, Seymour’s rank and influence advanced quickly after his sister Jane Seymour, who had been maid of honor to Anne Boleyn when she married Henry VIII in 1533, became the third wife of the king. Queen Anne was beheaded in 1536 and Jane, daughter of Sir John Seymour, married Henry the same year. Jane, who died in 1537, was the only wife for whom Henry VIII showed any regret over her death. Her brother Edward was elevated to Earl of Hertford in 1537 and, ten years later, to Duke of Somerset. At that time, he was Regent for young King Edward VI, who succeeded his father to the throne at age nine.

The speed of Seymour’s rise to power soon was exceeded by the rapidity of his fall from grace. Two egregious mistakes sealed his doom. He signed the death warrant for the execution of his brother Thomas Seymour, Baron Seymour of Sudely, and he demolished churches and dug up graveyards, causing the bones to be carried away to the fields with the rubble, to make room, and provide construction materials, for a new building which he named Somerset House. He was arrested and stripped of power and assets but he soon persuaded the young king to restore him. The reconciliation with his enemies, led by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, was short-lived when he was accused of plotting to kill Dudley. Arrested again, he was arraigned on five charges:

1. Of raising men in the northern parts of the realm.
2. Of assembling men to kill the Duke of Northumberland.
3. Of resisting his attachment.
4. Of killing the “gens d’armes” and raising (razing?) London.
5. Of assaulting the lords and devising their deaths.

Seymour pled not guilty and was acquitted of treason but convicted of felony and

sentenced to hang. He was executed on the scaffold on Tower Hill on 22 January 1552.

Edward Somerset was one of the peers who judged Seymour and, subsequently, participated in the trial of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, when he was convicted of high treason and beheaded on Tower Hill on 22 August 1553. Dudley had obtained a patent from the king, signed by Edward Somerset among others, conferring succession to the throne upon Lady Jane Grey, a granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister Mary, Dowager Queen of France, by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Lady Jane, who was married to Dudley's son Lord Guilford Dudley, held the throne for nine days after Edward VI died. When supporters of Mary I contested this succession, Dudley tried to solidify it by force of arms, but the effort failed. John Dudley, Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey were executed. Jane was described as "this admirable young heroine and the fairest ornament of her sex." Queen Mary I won the crown.

Lady Jane's sister Katherine Grey married Edward Seymour, Jr., without the permission of Queen Elizabeth, for which both were jailed in the Tower of London, where she died on 26 January 1567. He was released after nine years imprisonment.

Political motives induced Philip of Spain to marry Queen Mary I, but Mary could not prevail upon her subjects to allow Philip any share of power. Edward Somerset was involved in the marriage arrangements and then in the succession of Elizabeth to the throne when Mary died. He even had a role in the tragic end of Mary, Queen of Scots. Because of the unrest in Scotland, which Queen Elizabeth fostered, Mary, Queen of Scots, was forced to seek asylum with her cousin Elizabeth in England, who placed her in confinement. After many years of incarceration, charged with plot and intrigue, Mary was sent to the scaffold in 1587.

36232. HENRY SOMERSET

Born c1496

Died 26 Nov 1549

Married (1) Margaret Courtenay after 15 Jun 1514

Born

Died before 15 Apr 1526

Children (1):

Unknown

Married (2) 36233. Elizabeth Browne before 1527

Born

Died 1565

Children (2) (order of birth unknown):

18116. William Somerset

b. c1527

d. 21 Feb 1588/9 Hackney, England

m. (1) 18117. Christian North

(2) Theophilia Newton (Cradock)

Jane Somerset

b.

d. 16 Oct 1597

m. Sir Edward Mansel

Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert, was the first son and heir of Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert, and his only son by his first wife Elizabeth, Baroness Herbert. Margaret Courtenay was a daughter of Sir William Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon (new creation; 18th in direct descent), and Princess Katherine Plantagenet, 7th and youngest daughter of King Edward IV. Elizabeth Browne was a daughter of Sir Anthony Browne and Lucy Neville.

Henry Somerset and Elizabeth Browne were cousins. Henry was a 4th great-grandson and Elizabeth was a 3rd great-granddaughter of Richard FitzAlan, 9th Earl of Arundel. Elizabeth was a half-sister of William FitzWilliam, Earl of Southampton. Her father Anthony Browne was Standard Bearer to King Henry VII. On 08 March 1537/8 Elizabeth wrote from Tintern to Cromwell that she had borrowed 100 pounds from Queen Anne, deceased, and did not want it to come to her husband's knowledge, as she did not know how he would take it.

The marriage of Henry Somerset and Margaret Courtenay was by a papal dispensation dated 15 June 1514. Margaret died before Henry succeeded to the earldom on 15 April 1526. Her mother's will was dated 02 May 1527.

Christian North, who married William Somerset, was the first daughter of Edward North, 1st Lord North, and his first wife Alicia Squire. Theophilia Newton (otherwise Cradock), William's second wife, was the daughter of Sir John Newton of East Harptree, Somersetshire, and Barr's Court, Gloucestershire, and Margaret Poyntz, daughter of Sir

Anthony Poyntz of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire. The parenthetical remark “otherwise Cradock” is unclear, but it probably means that she had been married previously.

Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam in Glamorgan, who married Lady Jane Somerset, was the son of Sir Rice Mansel (Maunsell) and his third wife Cecily Dabridgecourt. Sir Edward was Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His sister Elizabeth Mansel married William Morgan of Llantarnam. They were grandparents of William Morgan who married Frances Somerset.

Henry Somerset and his father Charles were appointed for life as Joint Constable of Ruthin Castle, Cardiff Castle, Pains Castle and Montgomery Castle; Joint Sheriff of County Glamorgan; Joint Chief Steward (in reversion) of Abergavenny; and Joint Steward of Ewyas Lacy on 21 June 1510. On the following 05 July they were appointed Joint Steward of Monmouth and Joint Constable of Monmouth Castle and the Three Castles. Father and son became Joint Steward and Constable of Usk Castle (in reversion) on 06 May 1514 and of Dynas Castle on 20 September of that year.

Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, accompanied his father on an ambassadorial mission to France in September 1514. On 25 June 1518 Henry was granted the reversion of his father’s Welsh offices, with that of the Stewardship of Woking. He was appointed to be present at the Field of Cloth of Gold where he took part in the joustings in June 1520. In July 1520 he was invited to be present at the meeting with the Emperor (Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire?). On 01 October 1520 he had a license to import 200 tuns (a large cask or a measurement of about 252 gallons) of wine from Gascony and he was Cupbearer to the King at Christmas 1521. He was named Steward and Constable of Brecknock Castle on 26 May 1523.

Henry Somerset participated in the campaign of the Duke of Suffolk in France from August to December 1523, during which time he was knighted by Suffolk at Roze on 01 November. On 30 March 1525 he was appointed Joint Coroner of Usk and Constable of Caerleon Castle. He received title to the lands of his father and mother on 05 November 1526. On 13 July 1530 he signed the letter to the Pope urging him to grant the King a divorce. In October 1532 he accompanied Henry VIII to his meeting with the King of France between Calais and Boulogne. He was present at the coronation of Anne Boleyn on 01 June 1533. At the coronation feast, Henry’s wife Elizabeth, and the Countess of Oxford, stood beside the chair of Queen Anne and “did hold a fine cloth before the Queen’s face when she list (leaned?) to spit.” He attended the christening of Princess Elizabeth on 10 September of 1533.

Henry was one of the peers summoned for the trials of Sir William, 3rd Lord Dacre of Gillesland, on 09 July 1534, and of Queen Anne Boleyn and her brother George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, on 15 May 1536.

Accused of high treason by Sir Ralph Fenwyck, Lord Dacre was brought to trial before his peers at Westminster and acquitted because the testimony against him, by “persons of a mean degree” from the Scottish border, was either suborned or retaliatory because

of his harsh performance of his duties as a Warden of the Marches.

Queen Anne was accused of having an incestuous relationship with her brother, as well as having affairs with Francis Weston, Henry Norris, William Brereton and Mark Smeaton. All were arrested on 02 May 1536 and confined in the Tower of London. It seemed that everyone believed the charges, even her father Sir Thomas Boleyn turned against her, but none of the indicted men incriminated her, excepting Smeaton, who finally confessed under torture. As the King desired, Anne was condemned to death by decapitation on 17 May. The first woman to be beheaded on Tower Green, she met her death with courage and dignity, refusing a blindfold so that she could see the face of her sword-wielding executioner, who was brought from Calais especially to implement the sentence. Her brother, whose fortunes rose with her marriage, shared her downfall to the same bloody end. George Boleyn's wife Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Parker, was lady of the bed chamber to her cousin, Queen Anne, and continued in that capacity for the three succeeding queens, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves and Katherine Howard.

Katherine Howard was one of ten children of a poor nobleman, Lord Edmund Howard, who was the victorious commander at the Battle of Flodden. After her mother died, vivacious, auburn-haired Katherine was sent to live with her grandmother, the dowager Duchess of Norfolk, where she had an affair with her music master at an early age. Her first romantic liaison was with a Francis Dereham, with whom she exchanged love-tokens as expressions of betrothal. Secretly he spent nights in her bed-chamber with her, where they "feasted on strawberries, apples and wine." When the duchess discovered these trysts, the servants were discharged and Dereham fled to Ireland, where he became a pirate. After Katherine married King Henry VIII in 1540, at about age 18, she employed Dereham as her private secretary and the affair was resumed. When the king learned of her infidelities, before and after her marriage to him, Katherine was arrested, tried and sentenced to be beheaded in 1542. Jane Parker Boleyn, who was described as "an infamous woman," suffered the same fate as Katherine, perhaps as an accomplice.

On 22 July 1534 Henry Somerset was a Justice in eyre (circuit court) of Newport in South Wales. He had a grant of the dissolved Abbey of St. Mary in Tintern on 10 March 1536/7. A commander of the coast defense in South Wales in 1539, he was described in 1538 as "young and foolish, and of great power in Wales." Young is in the eyes of the beholder; Henry was about 42 years old then. In 1544 he was appointed to serve in the rear guard in the Boulogne campaign.

Henry Somerset died on 26 November 1549, aged about 53, and was buried at Chepstow. His post mortem inquiry was taken at Wootton under Edge in Gloucestershire on 21 February 1549/50. Wootton under Edge is north of Bristol, across the River Severne from Chepstow. Elizabeth Browne Somerset died between 20 April and 23 October 1565, on which dates her will was dated and proved. She was buried with her husband. Their tomb, with their carved recumbent figures, was restored in 1898 by the 9th Duke of Beaufort.

A portrait of Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester, was exhibited at South Kensington in 1866.

72464. CHARLES SOMERSET

Born c1460

Died 15 Apr 1526

Married (1) 72465. Elizabeth Herbert 02 Jun 1492

Born c1476

Died between 29 Jan 1508/9 and 21 Mar 1512/3

Children (1) (order of birth unknown):

Eleanor Somerset

b.

d.

m. Sir Roger Vaughn of Porthaml

36232. Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert

b. c1496

d. 26 Nov 1549

m. (1) Margaret Courtenay after 15 Jun 1514

(2) 36233. Elizabeth Browne before 1527

Married (2) Elizabeth West

Born

Died

Children (1):

(Three)

Married (3) Eleanor Sutton

Born

Died before 1549

Children (3):

None

Child (mother unidentified):

Elizabeth Somerset

b.

d.

m. Sir John Savage

Sir Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert, Earl of Worcester and Knight of the Garter, was the illegitimate son of Sir Henry Beaumont, 3rd Duke of Somerset, by Joan Hill (Jeanne de la Montaigne). Elizabeth Herbert was the only daughter and heiress of William Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, 1st Earl of Huntingdon, and Mary Wydville, daughter of Richard Wydville. Elizabeth West was a daughter of Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, and Elizabeth Mortimer. Eleanor Sutton was a daughter of Sir Edward Sutton, 6th Baron Dudley, K.G., and Cicely Willoughby, daughter of Sir William Willoughby.

King Edward IV apparently was present when Charles Somerset and Elizabeth Herbert were married on 02 June 1492.

It has not been determined which of the wives of Charles Somerset was the mother of his daughter Elizabeth who married Sir John Savage of Rock Savage in Cheshire, son and heir of Sir John Savage, an ally of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whom he helped place on the throne of England as King Henry VII. Sir John the elder was killed during the siege of Boulogne in October 1492.

Charles Somerset was knighted by his kinsman, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, on 07 August 1485, when Henry landed at Milford Haven on his return to England to begin his campaign to dethrone King Richard III. After defeating Richard at Bosworth Field, later in the year, Henry was crowned by Parliament as King Henry VII. Charles Somerset, who was described as “the bastard Somerset,” was allowed three yards of cloth of gold for the coronation.

Charles was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard before 01 March 1485/6, since, on that date and with that title, he was named Keeper of the Postern Park in Derbyshire. On 09 March 1485/6 he had a grant in “tail male” of forfeited lands in Northants and Hunts. (“Tail” is the limitation of an inheritance to one or more specific persons. He was Cupbearer to the King at the Garter feasts of April 1486 and 1488 and was present at the christening of Prince Arthur at Winchester in September 1486, when he carried a coffer of gold given by Lord Mautravers, one of the godfathers.

Sir Charles Somerset was Constable of Helmsley Castle in Yorkshire on 14 May 1487, when he was a Knight of the Body. He served in the vanguard under the Earl of Oxford at the Battle of Stoke on 16 June 1487. He was Captain and Admiral of the Fleet in “its present voyage” from 20 February to 04 May 1488; also on 01 October 1488 and on 05 February and 16 August 1489, but not to the prejudice of John, Earl of Oxford, who “holds the said office for life.” John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, was Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine, under Henry VII. On 12 September 1490 Charles was appointed Plenipotentiary to invest Emperor Maximilian I of the Holy Roman Empire with the Order of the Garter.

He took part in the siege of Boulogne in October 1492 with a retinue of one custrel, one page, six demi-lancers and six mounted archers. A custrel was an armor bearer. He was awarded Knight Banneret at the Battle of Blackheath on 17 July 1497 and was nominated as a Knight of the Garter before 24 June 1498. He was a P.C. and Vice Chamberlain before that last date, when he was appointed Joint Ambassador to receive, in Paris on 14 July, the oath of King Louis XII of France to maintain the peace. He was present at the meeting between Henry VII and Archduke Philip at Calais in June 1500 and Joint Ambassador to Emperor Maximilian I from 28 September 1501 to July 1502. Charles was Steward of Ewyas Lacy, in the March of Wales, on 25 September 1503 and Steward of Monmouth on 10 October of that same year.

Because of his marriage to Elizabeth Herbert, he was created Lord Herbert and on 25 January 1503/4 he was appointed a Trier of Petitions in Parliament as “Le Seieur Harberd.” He was styled Lord Herbert in patents dated 21 February 1503/4, and later,

and was summoned to Parliament from 17 October 1509 (1 Henry VIII) to 28 November 1511 (3 Henry VIII) by writs directed to "Carolo Somerset de Herbert Chivaler." He became Baron of Raglan, Chepstow and Gower.

Sir Charles was named Constable of Pains Castle in County Radnor on 21 February 1505 and of Montgomery Castle on 28 December following. He was appointed Ambassador to France for the period of June-August 1505 and served as Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Henry VII in May 1508, following the death of his predecessor, Lord Daubeny, who died on 21 May. He held the same position to King Henry VIII on 22 April 1509 and was appointed to that office for life on 01 February 1513/4. However, on 26 February 1525/6 Lord Sandys was granted this title and appointed "to bear a white staff within the court" because the Earl of Worcester "was too old to do the duties of chamberlain." On 18 May and 21 May 1509 Charles Somerset was named Constable of Ruthin Castle, Monmouth Castle, and the Three Castles for life. He was appointed Sheriff of Glamorganshire and Constable of Cardiff Castle on 29 May 1509 and in August of that year those honors were made for life. His son Henry Somerset was joined with him in his Welsh offices on 21 June and for Monmouthshire on 05 July 1510. He became Joint Steward of the Liberties of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1509. On 20 May 1510, he became Chief Steward (in reversion) of the Lordship of Abergavenny and on 25 September of that year became Constable of Abergavenny Castle. He was Joint Steward of Woking in Surrey on 05 November 1511.

In the campaign of 1513 in France, Charles Somerset commanded the rear guard and distinguished himself at the sieges of Therouanne and Tournai. For his services, he was created Earl of Worcester on 01 February 1513/4, with the assent of Parliament. He was invested, along with the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk and the Earl of Surrey, in a ceremony at Lambeth the following day. The patent contains the words, "Considerantes generis nobilitatem et praecipue nobis in sanguine propinquitatem probatissime viri, amantissime consanguinei nostri, Caroli Somerset, Militis, Domini Herbert, et Camerarii nostri."

Sir Charles became Joint Steward and Constable, with his son Henry, of Usk Castle (in reversion) on 06 May and of Dynas Castle on 20 September 1514. He was Chief Ambassador to France in 1514 for the espousal of Princess Mary to Louis XII and Commissioner for her marriage on 23 September 1514. He was appointed Chancellor and Chief Forester of Glamorgan and elsewhere on 14 June 1515.

He was selected as Chief Commissioner to treat with the citizens of Tournai on 01 October 1515, and for the surrender of that town on 09 November 1518, which he carried out on 10 February following. He was Chief Commissioner to Emperor Maximilian on 28 December 1516; Joint Commissioner to negotiate with the Pope, Francis I and others on 01 October 1518 and Chief Commissioner to deal with the French king and take his oath on various matters on the following 09 November.

As Lord Chamberlain, he was largely responsible for the arrangements at the Field of Cloth of Gold, where Henry VIII and Francis I of France met. On 10 April 1520, he was

appointed sole Commissioner to meet the French Commissioners and landed at Calais on 13 April.

Charles was one of the nine peers summoned for the trial of the Duke of Buckingham on 13 May 1521. He was Chief Commissioner from Cardinal Wolsey to King Francis I in October 1521 and named a Commissioner to treat with France on 28 August 1525.

Elizabeth, Baroness Herbert, was said to have been 16 when she married in 1492 and 30 or more in 1507. She died between 29 January 1508/9 and 21 March 1512/3 and was buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Sir Charles Somerset died on 15 April 1526, aged about 66, and also was buried in St. George's Chapel. Their tomb contains the carved recumbent figures of both. The will of Sir Charles, who styled himself as "Erle of Worcestour, Lord Herbert of Gower and of Chepstowe," was dated 21 March 1523/4 and proved on 20 November 1526.

An "intelligent looking" portrait of Charles Somerset, in a cap, presumably was the one shown in the *First Exhibition of National Portraits* at South Kensington in 1866.

Eleanor Sutton (Dudley) Somerset married (2) Lord Leonard Grey, Viscount Graney of Ireland, who was executed on Tower Hill on 28 July 1541. She may have died before him and was certainly dead by 1549. Viscount Graney was a son of Sir Thomas Grey, Earl of Huntingdon and Marquess of Dorset.

Sir Roger Vaughn of Porthaml, who married Eleanor Somerset, was undoubtedly related to, perhaps a son or grandson of, Sir Roger Vaughn whose daughter Elizabeth Vaughn married Morgan ap Jenkin and established the Morgan family of Llantarnam:

- 1 Roger Vaughn*
- 2 Elizabeth Vaughn = Morgan ap Jenkin
- 3 Thomas Morgan = Joan Herbert
- 4 John Morgan = Elizabeth Lewis
- 5 William Morgan = Elizabeth Mansel
- 6 Edward Morgan = Elizabeth Smith
- 7 William Morgan, Llantarnam = Frances Somerset, dau Edward, 4th Earl
- 8 Edward Morgan, 1st Bart., Llantarnam = Mary Englefield
- 9 Edward Morgan, 2nd Bart., Llantarnam = Frances Morgan Lewis

Frances Morgan Lewis, wife of Sir Edward Morgan, 2nd Baronet of Llantarnam, descended from Charles Somerset and Elizabeth Herbert through Eleanor Somerset Vaughn:

- 9 Frances Morgan = (1) Wm Lewis of Llanddewi Rhydderch (2) Edw Morgan
- 8 Thomas Morgan of Machen = (2) Elizabeth Windham, dau Thos of Sandhills
- 7 William Morgan of Tredegar = (1) Elizabeth Winter, dau William of Lidney
- 6 Thomas Morgan of Machen & Tredegar = Elizabeth Bodenham, dau Roger

5 Rowland Morgan of Machen = Blanch Thomas, dau John of Llanarth
 4 Elizabeth Vaughn, dau Roger of Porthaml = Thomas Morgan of Machen#
 3 Eleanor Somerset ===== Roger Vaughn of Porthaml
 2 Charles Somerset = Elizabeth Herbert ? (*1 Roger Vaughn)

[#Esquire of the body to Henry VII (reigned 1485-1509); living 1538]

Frank Baird (West Chester, Pennsylvania, Historical Society, 1976) descended from Sir Roger Vaughn of Porthaml and Eleanor Somerset through their son Watkin Vaughn of Talgarth, who married Joan, daughter of Evan ap Gwylm. Mr. Baird developed his pedigree from *Sharples Moore and Rachel Roberts Moore Genealogy* by Blanche Moore Haines; *The Sharples Genealogy*; Pyle family research by Crosley Pyle; and the Magna Carta books by Wurts (no other publication data stated).

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