

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

**Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X [229]**, son of **Obizzo Visconti [231]** and **Fiorina Mandelli [1263]**, was born in 1220 and died on 10 Jan 1276 at age 56.

General Notes: POPE GREGORY X

Born 1210; died 10 January, 1276. The death of Pope Clement IV (29 November, 1268) left the Holy See vacant for almost three years. The cardinals assembled at Viterbo were divided into two camps, the one French and the other Italian. Neither of these parties could poll the two-thirds majority vote, nor was either willing to give way to the other for the election of a candidate to the papacy. In the summer of 1270 the head and burgesses of the town of Viterbo, hoping to force a vote, resorted to the expedient of confining the cardinals within the episcopal palace, where even their daily allowance of food was later on curtailed. A compromise was finally arrived at through the combined efforts of the French and Sicilian kings. The Sacred College, which then consisted of fifteen cardinals, designated six of their body to agree upon and cast a final vote in the matter. These six delegates met, and on 1 September, 1271, united their ballots in choice of Theobaldo Visconti, archdeacon of Liège, who, however, was not a cardinal himself nor even a priest. The new pontiff was a native of Piacenza and had been at one time in the service of Cardinal Jacopo of Palestrina, had become archdeacon of Liège, and accompanied Cardinal Ottoboni on his mission to England, and at the time of his election happened to be in Ptolemais (Acre), with Prince Edward of England, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Receiving a summons from the cardinals to return immediately, he began his homeward journey on 19 November, 1271, and arrived at Viterbo on 12 February, 1272. He declared his acceptance of the dignity and took the name of Gregory X. On 13 March he made his entry into Rome, where on the nineteenth of the same month he was ordained to the priesthood. His consecration as pope took place on 27 March. He plunged at once with all his energies into the task of solving the weighty problems which then required his attention: the restoration of peace between Christian nations and princes, the settlement of affairs in the German empire, the amendment of the mode of life among clergy and people, the union of the Greek Church with Rome, the deliverance of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. As early as the fourth day after his coronation he summoned a general council, which was to open at Lyons on 1 May, 1274 (see COUNCILS OF LYONS). In Italy the pope sought to make peace between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, whose factional war raged chiefly in Tuscany and Lombardy. Against the city of Florence, the burgesses of which resisted these efforts to bring about a reconciliation, he issued a decree of excommunication.

After the death of Richard of Cornwall (1272) Gregory advised the German princes to select a new sovereign and refused the demand of Alfonso of Castile, rival of Richard, for recognition as emperor. Rudolf of Hapsburg having been elected on 29 September, 1273, Gregory X immediately recognized him and invited him to Rome to receive the imperial crown. The pope and the emperor met at Lausanne in October of 1273. Gregory was then returning from the Council of Lyons. Rudolf took here the customary oaths for the defence of the Roman Church, took the cross, and postponed until the following year his journey to Rome. The pope obtained from Alfonso of Castile the renunciation of his claims to the German crown.

From the very beginning of his pontificate Gregory sought to promote the interests of the Holy Land. Large sums were collected in France and England for this crusade. A resolutions adopted at the Council of Lyons, which opened on 7 May, 1274, provided that one-tenth of all benefices accruing to all churches in the course of six years should be set aside for the benefit of the Holy Land, the object being to secure the means of carrying on the holy war. This tithe was successfully raised, and preparations were at once made in France and England for the expedition, which unfortunately was not carried out. The ambassadors of the Grecian emperor, having arrived in Lyons on 24 June, swore, at the fourth sitting of the council (July 6) that the emperor had renounced the schism, and had returned to the allegiance due the Holy See. But this union, entered into by Michael Palaeologus for purely political reasons, was in no sense destined to endure. At the close of this council, over which Gregory had presided in person, he travelled by way of Lausanne, Milan, and Florence, as far as Arezzo, where he died on 10 January, 1276. Though his pontificate proved so short, the results which he achieved were of far-reaching consequence, and he succeeded in maintaining unimpaired peace and harmony. On account of his unusual virtues he is revered as a saint in Rome and in a number of dioceses (Arezzo, Placenza, Lausanne), his feast being 16 February.

**Matteo I Visconti [228]** born on 15 Aug 1250 and died on 24 Jun 1322 at age 71.

General Notes: Matteo I Visconti (Invorio, 15 August 1250 - Crescenzago, 24 June 1322) was the son of Teobaldo Visconti (nephew of the Archbishop of Milan, Ottone Visconti) and Anastasia Pirovano.

Matteo was a soldier and faithful servant of his great-uncle Ottone in his battles and conquest of power over Milan. In 1287, his uncle had him appointed capitano del popolo (Italian for "Captain of the People") of Milan. Rudolph I of Germany,[1] Adolf of Nassau, King of Germany,[2] Albert I of Germany,[3] and Henry VII, Holy Roman Emperor [citation needed] each appointed him Matteo as Imperial Vicar over the whole of Lombardy, an office he held until his

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

death. His sphere of influence extended to the Piedmont, Emilia, Bologna, and Genoa.

In 1320 at Avignon, Pope John XXII raised the charge of necromancy against Matteo, claiming that he had tried to cause the death of the Pope with the complicity of Dante Alighieri. Matteo refused to appear before the court in the papal city, citing his age and the precarious state of health. In January 1321, Matteo's wife, Bonacosa Borri, died. The next month the court convicted Matteo in absentia of necromancy.[2] In December, the Pope asked his appointee, the de jure Archbishop of Milan, Aicardo Antimiani, to open a new case of heresy against Matteo and his son, Galeazzo. Archbishop Antimiani judged them as heretics, condemned Matteo, and ordered the confiscation of his property and the vacating of all his offices. In early 1322, the papal legate, Cardinal Bertrand du Poujet, fought against those convicted of heresy in Lombardy, and proclaimed from Asti a holy crusade against the Visconti, bringing together the Crusaders at Valenza.

Meanwhile the disputes between the Guelphs and Ghibellines continued throughout Lombardy, and the accusation of heresy was extended to all of Matteo's children. Summons were sent to the allies of the Visconti of Milan, and the citizens themselves were threatened by the Inquisition.[2]

In the end of May, Matteo ceded power to his son Galeazzo and retired to Crescenzago. A month later, Matteo died at the age of 71.[2][5]

## **Stefan Visconti.**

### **Barnabo Di Visconti.**

**Taddea Visconti** was born in 1351 in Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy and died on 28 Sep 1381 in Munchen, Oberbayern, Germany at age 30.

General Notes: Visconti of Milan

Arms of the Visconti Dukes of Milan; crown added in 1395

Depiction of the Biscione swallowing the child, coat of arms of the House of Visconti, on the Archbishops' palace in Piazza Duomo, in Milan, Italy.

The effective founder of the Visconti of Milan, Ottone, wrested control of the city from the rival Della Torre family in 1277.[2]

The family loved to claim legendary versions about its origins (fancy genealogies were en vogue at the time), while established facts reflect quite sober and almost humble beginnings. The branch of the Visconti family that came to rule Milan was originally entrusted with the lordship of Massino (nowadays Massino Visconti), a village above Lago Maggiore, which they controlled from the twelfth century.

It is said that the Milanese Visconti had their origins in a family of capitanei (cfr. the modern surname Cattaneo) whom archbishop Landulf of Milan (978–998) had granted certain feudal holdings known as caput plebis (at the head, likely in geographical and not hierarchical sense, of the pieve, an ecclesiastical lesser subdivision). A document from the year 1157 says the Visconti were holders of the captaincy of Marliano (today Mariano Comense); late chronicler Galvano Fiamma confirms this version. Decades before that, before 1070, they had gained the title of viscount to be later inherited down the male line (Biscaro, ASL, "I maggiori dei Visconti di Milano"). The family dispersed into several branches, some of which were entrusted fiefs far off from the Lombard metropolis; the one which gave the Medieval lords of Milan is said to be descended from Umberto (d. in the first half of the 12th century).

The Visconti ruled Milan until the early Renaissance, first as Lords, then, from 1395, with the mighty Gian Galeazzo who endeavored to unify Northern Italy and Tuscany, as Dukes. Visconti rule in Milan ended with the death of Filippo Maria Visconti in 1447. He was succeeded by a short-lived republic and then by his son-in-law Francesco I Sforza, who established the reign of the House of Sforza.[1][3] Visconti rulers of Milan[1]

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

Ottone Visconti, Archbishop of Milan (1277– 1294)  
Matteo I Visconti (1294– 1302; 1311– 1322)  
Galeazzo I Visconti (1322– 1327)  
Azzone Visconti (1329– 1339)  
Luchino I Visconti (1339– 1349)  
Giovanni Visconti, Archbishop of Milan (1349– 1354)  
Bernabò Visconti (1354– 1385)  
Galeazzo II Visconti (1354– 1378)  
Matteo II Visconti (1354– 1355)  
Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1378– 1402) son of Galeazzo II, 1st Duke of Milan from 1395  
Giovanni Maria Visconti (1402– 1412)  
Filippo Maria Visconti (1412– 1447)  
    Bianca Maria Visconti married Francesco I Sforza

**Isabeau Wittelbach Bavaria-Ingolstadt Queen of France [221]** was born on 27 Oct 1369 in Ingolstadt, Ingolstadt, Bayern, Germany and died on 24 Sep 1435 in Bermondsey, London, , England at age 65.

General Notes: Isabeau of Bavaria (also Elisabeth of Bavaria-Ingolstadt; c. 1370 – 24 September 1435) was born into the House of Wittelsbach as the eldest daughter of Duke Stephen III of Bavaria-Ingolstadt and Taddea Visconti of Milan. She became Queen of France when she married King Charles VI in 1385. At age 15 or 16, Isabeau was sent to France on approval to the young French king; the couple wed three days after their first meeting.

Isabeau was honored in 1389 with a lavish coronation ceremony and entry into Paris. In 1392 Charles suffered the first attack of what was to become a lifelong and progressive mental illness, resulting in periodic withdrawal from government. The episodes occurred with increasing frequency, leaving a court both divided by political factions and steeped in social extravagances. A 1393 masque for one of Isabeau's ladies-in-waiting— an event later known as Bal des Ardents— ended in disaster with the King almost burning to death. Although the King demanded Isabeau's removal from his presence during his illness, he consistently allowed her to act on his behalf. In this way she became regent to the Dauphin of France (heir apparent), and sat on the regency council, allowing far more power than was usual for a medieval queen.

Charles' illness created a power vacuum that eventually led to the Armagnac– Burgundian Civil War between supporters of his brother, Louis of Orléans and the royal dukes of Burgundy. Isabeau shifted allegiances as she chose the most favorable paths for the heir to the throne. When she followed the Armagnacs, the Burgundians accused her of adultery with Louis of Orléans; when she sided with the Burgundians the Armagnacs removed her from Paris and she was imprisoned. In 1407 John the Fearless assassinated Orléans, sparking hostilities between the factions. The war ended soon after Isabeau's eldest son, Charles, had John the Fearless assassinated in 1419— an act that saw him disinherited. Isabeau attended the 1421 signing of the Treaty of Troyes, which decided that the English king should inherit the French crown after the death of her husband, Charles VI. She lived in English-occupied Paris until her death in 1435.

**Catherine DeValois [3]** was born on 27 Oct 1401.

General Notes: Catherine of Valois (27 October 1401 '96 3 January 1437[1]) was the Queen consort of England from 1420 until 1422. She was the descendant, consort, and ancestor of kings. A daughter of Charles VI of France, she married Henry V of England,[2] and gave birth to his heir Henry VI of England. Her liaison (and possible secret marriage) with Owen Tudor proved the springboard of that family's fortunes, eventually leading to their grandson's elevation as Henry VII of England.[3] Catherine's older sister Isabella was queen of England from 1396 until 1399, as the child bride of Richard II.

**Edmond Tudor 1st Earl of Richmond [123]** was born in 1430 in Bedfordshire, England and died on 3 Nov 1456 in Castle, Carmarthenshire, Wales at age 26.

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

General Notes: Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond (11 June 1431 – 3 November 1456), also known as Edmund of Hadham (Welsh: Edmwnd Tudur), was the father of King Henry VII of England and a member of the Tudor family of Penmynydd, North Wales.

## Birth and early life

Edmund Tudor was born either at Much Hadham Palace in Hertfordshire or at Hadham in Bedfordshire, the first son of Owen Tudor and Catherine of Valois (widow of King Henry V of England). It is not known for certain whether he was born legitimately after his parents were secretly married.

In 1436, his mother retired to Bermondsey Abbey, where she died after bearing a child in 1437. Therefore, he and his brother Jasper were brought up in the care of Katherine de la Pole, abbess of Barking, with whom they remained till 1442. The abbess then brought them to their half-brother Henry VI's notice, who in turn sent them over as the charges of certain priests to be educated.[1] When Edmund grew up, Henry kept him at his court.[1] Edmund was knighted on 15 December 1449, summoned to parliament as Earl of Richmond on 30 January 1452, and created Earl of Richmond and premier earl on 6 March, acceding on 23 November, and Jasper was created Earl of Pembroke. In the parliament of 1453 Edmund was formally declared legitimate.[1] Henry made him large grants, particularly in 1454.

## Marriage to Margaret Beaufort

In 1452 Lady Margaret Beaufort, the nine-year-old daughter of the Duke of Somerset was summoned to the court of her second cousin, King Henry and the following year Edmund was granted wardship. On 1 November 1455 at Bletsoe Castle, she was married to Edmund. By the end of the following November, he was dead, leaving his 13-year-old widow pregnant with the future King Henry VII.

## Capture, captivity and death

## Tomb of Edmund Tudor, St David's Cathedral

The Wars of the Roses had begun and Edmund (a Lancastrian) was captured by Yorkist partisan William Herbert in mid-1456. Herbert imprisoned him at Carmarthen Castle in Wales, where he died of the plague on 3 November 1456, and was buried at Carmarthen Grey Friars. His elegy was written by Lewys Glyn Cothi. His remains were, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, removed to the choir of St David's Cathedral.

Edmund's only child, the future Henry VII, was born at Pembroke Castle, two months after his death.

**King Henry Tudor VII [214]** was born on 28 Jan 1457 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales and died on 21 Apr 1509 in Richmond, Surrey, , England at age 52.

General Notes: Henry VII (Welsh: Harri Tudur; 28 January 1457 – 21 April 1509) was King of England and Lord of Ireland from his seizing the crown on 22 August 1485 until his death on 21 April 1509, as the first monarch of the House of Tudor.

Henry won the throne when his forces defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. He was the last king of England to win his throne on the field of battle. Henry cemented his claim by marrying Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV and niece of Richard III. Henry was successful in restoring the power and stability of the English monarchy after the political upheavals of the civil wars known as the Wars of the Roses. He founded the Tudor dynasty and, after a reign of nearly 24 years, was peacefully succeeded by his son, Henry VIII.

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

Although Henry can be credited with the restoration of political stability in England, and a number of commendable administrative, economic and diplomatic initiatives, the latter part of his reign was characterised by a financial greed which stretched the bounds of legality. The capriciousness and lack of due process which indebted many in England were soon ended upon Henry VII's death after a commission revealed widespread abuses.[1] According to the contemporary historian Polydore Vergil, simple "greed" in large part underscored the means by which royal control was over-asserted in Henry's final years.[2]

**Henry VIII Tudor King of England [219]** was born on 28 Jun 1491 in Greenwich Palace, London, England and died on 28 Jan 1547 in Whitehall, London, England at age 55.

General Notes: Henry VIII (28 June 1491 – 28 January 1547) was King of England from 21 April 1509 until his death. He was Lord, and later assumed the Kingship, of Ireland, and continued the nominal claim by English monarchs to the Kingdom of France. Henry was the second monarch of the Tudor dynasty, succeeding his father, Henry VII.

Besides his six marriages, Henry VIII is known for his role in the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church. His disagreements with the Pope led to his separation of the Church of England from papal authority, with himself, as king, as the Supreme Head of the Church of England and to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Because his principal dispute was with papal authority, rather than with doctrinal matters, he remained a believer in core Catholic theological teachings despite his excommunication from the Roman Catholic Church.[1] Henry oversaw the legal union of England and Wales with the Laws in Wales Acts 1535 and 1542. He is also well known for a long personal rivalry with both Francis I of France and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, his contemporaries with whom he frequently warred.

Domestically, Henry is known for his radical changes to the English Constitution, ushering in the theory of the divine right of kings to England. Besides asserting the sovereign's supremacy over the Church of England, thus initiating the English Reformation, he greatly expanded royal power. Charges of treason and heresy were commonly used to quash dissent, and those accused were often executed without a formal trial, by means of bills of attainder. He achieved many of his political aims through the work of his chief ministers, some of whom were banished or executed when they fell out of his favour. Figures such as Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Richard Rich, and Thomas Cranmer figured prominently in Henry's administration. An extravagant spender, he used the proceeds from the Dissolution of the Monasteries and acts of the Reformation Parliament to convert to royal revenue money formerly paid to Rome. Despite the influx of money from these sources, Henry was continually on the verge of financial ruin, due to his personal extravagance, as well as his numerous costly continental wars.

His contemporaries considered Henry in his prime to be an attractive, educated and accomplished king, and he has been described as "one of the most charismatic rulers to sit on the English throne".[2] Besides ruling with considerable power, he was also an author and composer. His desire to provide England with a male heir – which stemmed partly from personal vanity and partly from his belief that a daughter would be unable to consolidate Tudor power and maintain the fragile peace that existed

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

following the Wars of the Roses[3] – led to the two things for which Henry is most remembered: his six marriages and his break with the Pope (who would not allow an annulment of Henry's first marriage) and the Roman Catholic Church, leading to the English Reformation. Henry became severely obese and his health suffered, contributing to his death in 1547. He is frequently characterised in his later life as a lustful, egotistical, harsh, and insecure king.[4] He was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

**Sir Jasper Tudor [1]** was born in 1431.

General Notes: Jasper Tudor, 1st Duke of Bedford, 1st Earl of Pembroke, KG (Welsh: Siasbar Tudur) (c. 1431 – 21/26 December 1495) was the uncle of King Henry VII of England and the architect of his successful conquest of England and Wales in 1485.[1] He was from the noble Tudor family of Penmynydd in North Wales.

Jasper Tudor bore the King's arms, with the addition of a bordure azure with martlets or (that is, a blue border featuring golden martlets).[2] His use of these arms is somewhat extraordinary, as he had no royal descent which would entitle him to bear them.[3]

## Family and early life

Jasper was the second son of Owen Tudor and the former Queen Catherine of Valois, the widow of Henry V of England. He was the half-brother to Henry VI, who, on attaining his majority in 1452, named Jasper the Earl of Pembroke. Through his father, Jasper was a direct descendant of Ednyfed Fychan, Llywelyn the Great's renowned Chancellor. This connection added greatly to his status in Wales.

Jasper was born at the Bishop of Ely's manor at Hatfield in Hertfordshire in 1431, his parents second child. His older brother, Edmund, was born at Much Hadham Palace in 1430. His younger brother, Owen, was born in 1432 at Westminster Abbey, when the Dowager Queen was visiting her eldest son and her water broke prematurely, forcing her to seek the help of the Abbey's monks. According to Henry VII's personal historian Polydore Vergil, Owen was taken and raised by the monks to become a member of the order, living under the name Edward Bridgewater until his death in 1502. Vergil also mentions a daughter who became a nun, but little is known of her. Catherine's last child would be born in 1437, mere days before her own untimely death on January 3rd.[4]

After Catherine's death, Owen Tudor was arrested and sent to Newgate prison. Jasper, Edmund, and possibly their sister were put into the care of Katherine de la Pole, a nun at Barking Abbey, in Essex, from July 1437 to March 1442.[5] She was the sister of William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk, a great favorite of Henry VI, and was able to provide Jasper and his siblings with food, clothing, and lodging. They were also permitted servants to wait upon them as the King's half-siblings.[6]

In 1442, their half-brother the King began to take an interest in their upbringing.[7] Sometime after March 1442, Jasper and his brother were brought to live at court. Henry arranged for the best priest to educate them intellectually and morally. The brothers also received military training, when they grew up they were given military positions.[8] Jasper was recognized as Henry VI's uterine brother when he was created the Earl of Pembroke.[9]

## Adulthood

Owen Tudor was released from prison, most likely thanks to his stepson Henry VI who, after providing for his stepfather, also provided for his two half-brothers. It is

## Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

not clear whether Henry VI had known the existence of his half-brothers until his mother told him while she was dying in Bermondsey Abbey. It was after her death that Henry would begin to care for them and eventually raise them to the peerage by giving both brothers earldoms. Jasper became the Earl of Pembroke on November 23, 1452.[10] In turn they, Edmund and Jasper, gave him unwavering loyalty and fought and promoted his and his Lancastrian family's interests unwaveringly throughout their lives.

Although there was uncertainty as to whether Jasper and his two (or three) siblings were legitimate, their parents' probably secret marriage not being recognized by the authorities, Jasper enjoyed all the privileges appropriate to his birth, including being invested as a Knight of the Garter. After 1485, He would describe himself as the "high and mighty Prince Jasper, brother and uncle of Kings, duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke".[11] During his time in court, Jasper constantly tried to work with the Duke of York and other nobles in order to try to stop the infighting between the two houses.[12] It was after the death of his elder brother, Edmund, that Jasper took over the responsibility of maintaining the Lancastrian ties within Wales. Along with this, he took into his care his sister-in-law and infant nephew.[13]

On the accession of the Yorkist King Edward IV in 1461, he was subject to an attainder for supporting his Lancastrian half-brother, the deposed king Henry, of whom Jasper was a loyal supporter. He strove to place his half-nephew Prince Edward of Lancaster on the throne and provided absolute loyalty to his royal half-brother and Margaret of Anjou, his half-brother's wife. Jasper would also help his other sister-in-law Lady Margaret Beaufort to enable her son Henry Tudor to win the throne in 1485 as King Henry VII, father of King Henry VIII.

Wars of the Roses

Jasper was an adventurer whose military expertise, some of it gained in the early stages of the Wars of the Roses, was considerable. Nevertheless, the only major battle he had taken part in before Bosworth was Mortimer's Cross in February 1461, where he lost the battle to the future Edward IV. His father, Owen, was executed as a traitor.[14] Jasper occupied the castles of Carmarthen and Aberstwyth in 1456 until he lost them to William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke.[15] He remained in touch with Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI, as she struggled to regain her son's inheritance, and he held Denbigh Castle for the House of Lancaster in 1460.

Jasper also brought up his nephew, Henry Tudor, the future Henry VII, whose father had died before his birth. After being welcomed by Louis XI of France in 1462, Jasper mostly stayed in France for 6 years before returning to North Wales in 1468, only to be defeated by William Herbert. In 1468, Jasper lost Pembroke Castle to William Herbert, when Herbert was given the title of Earl of Pembroke by Edward IV.

He briefly regained the earldom of Pembroke a couple of years later when Henry VI was restored to the throne, but following the return of the Yorkist king Edward IV from temporary exile in 1471, Jasper fled again onto the continent. During his time on the continent, Jasper did a lot of travelling and attempted to gather support for the Lancastrian cause.[16] Escaping from Tenby with Henry, storms in the English Channel forced them to land at Le Conquet in Brittany where they sought refuge from Duke Francis II. Although Edward placed diplomatic pressure on the Duke of Brittany, the uncle and nephew remained safe from the clutches of the English king who died in April 1483.

It was thanks to Jasper that Henry Tudor acquired the tactical awareness that made it possible for him to defeat the far more experienced Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. On Henry's subsequent accession to the throne as Henry VII,

# Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

Jasper had all previous attainders annulled,[17] and was restored to all his former titles, including Knight of the Garter, and made the Duke of Bedford. In 1488, he took possession of Cardiff Castle.

**Lady Joan Tudor [506]** was born in 1453 in Snowdon, , , Wales and died in 1495 at age 42.

General Notes: Lady Joan Williams (Tudor) "Illegitimate daughter of Sir Jasper Tudor Uncle of King Henry VII" (1453-1495)  
Joan Tudor, wife of William ap Yevan (son of Yevan Williams and Margaret Kemoys), and reported mother of Morgan ap William (or Williams) (born Llanishen, Glamorganshire, Wales, 1479), later married at Putney Church, Norwell, Nottinghamshire, in 1499 to Catherine or Katherine Cromwell, born Putney, London, c. 1483, an older sister of Tudor statesman Thomas Cromwell, 1st Earl of Essex. They were fourth-generation ancestors to Oliver Cromwell, meaning Oliver Cromwell was a descendant of the Welsh Royal Family, via Joan Tudor's grandfather, Owen Tudor.

**Morgan Williams [502]** was born in 1465 in Lanishen, Glamorgan, , Wales and died in 1494 in Putney, Derbyshire, , England at age 29.

**Richard Cromwell Williams [505]** was born in 1495 in Hichinbroke, Huntingdonshire, , England and died in 1556 in Stepney, Middlesex, , England at age 61.

**Walter Williams [498]** was born in 1497 in Norwell, Nottinghamshire, , England and died in 1531 in , , England at age 34.

**James Williams [489]** was born in 1514 in St Albans, Hertfordshire, , England and died in 1575 in St Albans, Hertfordshire, , England at age 61.

**Mark Williams [485]** was born in 1540 in St Albans, Hertfordshire, , England and died in 1582 in , London, , England at age 42.

**James Williams [481]** was born in 1562 in St Albans, Hertfordshire, , England and died on 7 Sep 1620 in London, Middlesex, , England at age 58.

**Roger Williams [472]** was born on 21 Dec 1603 in Cowley, Middlesex, , England and died on 16 Jan 1683 in Providence, Providence, Rhode Island, USA at age 79.

General Notes:

Roger Williams was born in London, England the son of a tailor. He went to Cambridge University and graduated in 1627. His rising views of Puritanism alienated him from the Church of England and forced him to leave. Roger Williams arrived in Boston in 1631.

Banishment from the Massachusetts Bay Colony:



## Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X

---

On October 7, 1635, Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his beliefs in the freedom of religion and the need for separation of Church and State.

He was supposed to return to England but instead fled to the wilderness where he lived amongst the Narragansett Indians.

Historical Significance of Roger Williams:

In 1636, Roger Williams founded the colony of Rhode Island on the premise of separation of church and state. This colony was the first to guarantee freedom of worship for all its citizens. Roger Williams views later became a part of the future United States prohibition against state sponsored religion.

**Sydrach Williams [483]** was born on 5 Feb 1607 in Newgate Parish, London, , England and died on 29 Apr 1647 in Barwick, Yorkshire, , England at age 40.

**John Williams [504]** was born in 1505 in Hunting, , , England and died in 1577 in , , , England at age 72.

**Richard Cromwell [503]** was born in 1509 in Lanishen, Glamorganshire South, , Wales and died on 20 Oct 1544 in Huntingdon, Huntingdonshire, , England at age 35.

General Notes: SEX: SOUR @S-2133859422@

PAGE Source number: 145.000; Source type: Electronic Database; Number of Pages: 1; Submitter Code: JHR

\_APID 1,7836::296532

# Name Index

---

## **(No surname)**

Barnabo Di Visconti [226], 2

Stefan Visconti [227], 2

Taddea Visconti [223], 2

## **BAVARIA-INGOLSTADT**

Isabeau Wittelbach Queen of France [221], 3

## **CROMWELL**

Richard [503], 9

## **DEVALOIS**

Catherine [3], 3

## **MANDELLI**

Fiorina [1263], 1

## **TUDOR**

Edmond 1st Earl of Richmond [123], 4

Henry (King), VII [214], 4

Henry VIII King of England [219], 5

Lady Joan [506], 8

Sir Jasper [1], 6

## **VISCONTI**

Matteo I [228], 1

Obizzo [231], 1

Theobaldo POPE GREGORY X [229], 1

## **WILLIAMS**

James [481], 8

James [489], 8

John [504], 9

Mark [485], 8

Morgan [502], 8

Richard Cromwell [505], 8

Roger [472], 8

Sydrach [483], 9

Walter [498], 8

---

**Descendants of  
Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X**

---

# Table of Contents

---

<b>Descendants of Theobaldo Visconti POPE GREGORY X</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Name Index</b>	<b>10</b>