

**RULERS OF ENGLAND:  
FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT**

**by Edward A. C. Goodman**

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## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Edward A. C. Goodman (1945–2024) was a lawyer by profession, a historian by inclination. He served twelve years as a borough councillor and was a parliamentary candidate. He co-authored *Britain: An Unfree Country* (Heterodox, 1986). He worked on a series of history projects before his death. This is one of them. It was not intended as an e-book but as a manuscript for the consideration of publishers. However, it is made available in this format as a resource for other researchers and for general interest.

**This work is dedicated to Clio, the Muse of History**



***Clio - Muse of History* by Paulus Moreelse (1571–1638)**

## INTRODUCTION

Great Britain is the tenth biggest island on earth. (Australia is the largest.) It has less than one per cent of the world's population but great influence because of a huge overseas empire it once had and the resulting status of English as the language of world communication. English Common Law is used by over 40 countries and is being introduced for contracts in several others.

The history of England (Britain's dominant part) is thus worth studying. The legendary accounts of pre-Roman times supplement recorded events to produce a long story to rival that of most other countries in the world.

Scotland cannot be included because it had its own separate rulers until the union of the Crowns in 1603 followed by the union of the countries in 1707.

The degree and area of control that each ruler exercised varied enormously, but at any given period, someone was nominally head of government in England. Their names, titles and flags follow in chronological order. Their worth was varied. Most were mediocrities, some were exceptionally bad and a few were great. Brief biographies of the latter are appended to the list. The others do not merit such, as they were merely "Buggins' turn" i.e. filling a vacancy by accident of fate.

Regnal dates indicate rule over Britain, or at least as the dominant ruler amongst others, and may not encompass rule elsewhere.

All dates are CE (AD) unless otherwise stated as BCE (BC). Our knowledge of the distant past can be fragmentary or even contradictory. We do not know the precise order, dates and even historicity of people dating from thousands of years ago. This is particularly true with the Pre-Trojan and Trojan rulers noted below where we are in the realm of mythology.

In the following biographies, Pre-Trojan and Trojan armorials are attributed by the author. Roman, British, Anglo-Saxon and Danish armorials were attributed by medieval heralds. The

armorials of later monarchs and Prime Ministers are historically attested with those of many later Prime Ministers granted after their premierships.

Escutcheons of Rulers who were Head of State are the same as for the realm which they ruled. Those of rulers who were mere Head of Government (such as Protectors and Prime Ministers) are personal, not national. This work is not an outline history of England but of its rulers.

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# RULERS OF ENGLAND: FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT

## SAMOTHEAN (MYTHOLOGICAL) RULERS: c. 1450–c. 1260 BCE



Above: The White Cliffs of Albion, attributed by this author as the flag of all Pre-Trojan rulers

### **Samothēs (Saturn, grandson of Noah)**

c. 1450 BCE

From the island of Samothrace which he named after himself.

### **Magus**

Son of Samothēs

Founder of Magi (magicians).

### **Saronnius the Philosopher**

Son of Magus

### **Druiyus**

Son of Saron

Founded the Druids

### **Bardus I**

Son of Druiyus

Founded the Bards

**Longho**

Completed Stonehenge.

**Bardus II**

**Lucus**

**Celtes I**

Founder of the Celts. Deposed by Albion.



## **ALBION (MYTHOLOGICAL) RULERS: c. 1260–1090 BCE**



Above: The White Cliffs of Albion, attributed by this author as the flag of all Pre-Trojan rulers

### **Albion the Giant**

Son of Neptune

Tyrant who renamed island as Albion after himself. Defeated and killed by Hercules, 1254 BCE.

### **Hercules**

c. 1254 BCE

### **Celtes I (restored)**

### **Galates I**

Brother of Celtes I

### **Harbon**

### **Lugdus of Lyons**

### **Beligius of Belgium**

### **Lasius**

**Allobrax**

**Romus of Rome**

**Paris**

**Lemanus**

**Olbius**

**Galates II**

**Remis of Rheims**

**Francis of France**

**Pictus of Caledonia**

**Gogmagog (Madoc the Great)**

1100–1090 BCE

Son of Pictus

Defeated and enslaved by Brutus the Trojan.

## TROJAN (MYTHOLOGICAL) RULERS: 1090 BCE–43 CE

### TROJAN DYNASTY



Above: The Lion of Aeneas (Aeneid, Book 10:233), which later became the Red Lion of Scotland, attributed by this author as the armorial of Brutus the Trojan and Loctrinus

#### **Brutus the Trojan**

King of the Britons

1090–1067 BCE

Expelled from Alba Longa by his great-uncle, the Trojan King there. Then conquered Britain and founded Troy Nova (London) as his capital. Promulgated legal code. Reigned 23 years.

#### **Loctrinus (Lloegyr)**

King of the Britons

1067–1057 BCE

Founded Loegria (England) while his two brothers founded Alba (Scotland) and Cambria (Wales). Killed fighting his divorced wife, Gwendolen. Reigned 10 years.



Above: The chough, heraldic symbol of Cornwall, attributed by this author as the armorial of Gwendolen of Cornwall and Maddan

### **Gwendolen of Cornwall**

Queen of the Britons

1057–1042 BCE

Ex-wife of Locrinus Deposed and killed her former husband, Locrinus (and his second wife and their daughter), then ruled as Queen Regnant until her son, Maddan, came of age, whereupon she abdicated in his favour. Reigned for 15 years.

### **Maddan**

King of the Britons

1042–1002 BCE

Son of Gwendolen

Reigned peacefully for 40 years, but on his death civil war erupted between his sons.



Above: The Wolf, attributed by this author as the armorial of Mempricius

### **Mempricius (Membyr) the Sodomite**

King of the Britons

c. 1000 BCE

Son of Maddan

Assassinated his brother and seized the throne. Ruled as a tyrant, abandoned his wife and son and practised homosexuality. Killed by wolves while hunting.



Above: Arms of York, town founded by Ebraucus

### **Ebraucus (Efracw) the Good**

King of the Britons

c. 975 BCE

Son of Mempricius

Plundered Gaul and used booty to found Eboracum (York), Dunbarton and Edinburgh. To ensure a smooth succession, sent his daughters to Alba Longa (in Italy) and his sons to Germany, except for Brutus Greenshield, his heir.



Above: Eponymous arms of Brutus Greenshield

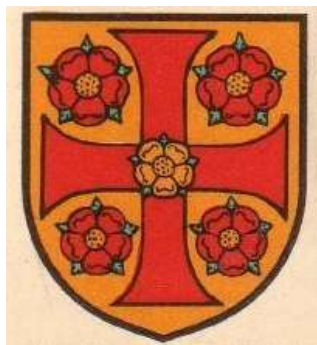
**Brutus Greenshield**

King of the Britons

c. 950 BCE

Son of Ebraucus

Invaded Belgium.



Above: Arms of Carlisle, founded by Leil

**Leil**

King of the Britons

c. 925 BCE

Son of Brutus Greenshield

Founded Carlisle. When he became old, civil war erupted between his sons.



Above: Arms of Canterbury, founded by Rud Hud Hudibras

### **Rud Hud Hudibras (Run Baladr Bras)**

King of the Britons

c. 875 BCE

Son of Leil

Defeated his brother in civil war for throne. Founded Canterbury, Shaftesbury and Winchester.



Above: Arms of Bath, founded by Bladud

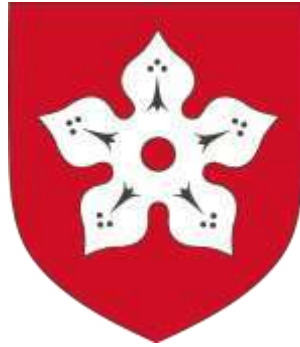
### **Bladud the Necromancer**

King of the Britons

c. 850 BCE

Son of Rud Hud Hudibras

Founded Bath, because he was cured of leprosy by emulating mud baths of pigs. Constructed wings and fell to his death in London.



Above: Arms of Leicester, founded by Leir

**Leir (Llyr)**

King of the Britons

827–767 BCE

Son of Bladud

Founded Leicester as his seat. No son. His elder daughters, Goneril and Regan expelled him, but was then restored by his other daughter, Cordelia. Reigned 60 years.



Above: Francisque (Frankish) axe, attributed by this author as the armorial of Cordelia

**Cordelia**

Queen of the Britons

767–762 BCE

Daughter of Leir

Married Aganippus, King of the Franks and, with his help, succeeded her father as ruler. Later captured by rebel nephews and then committed suicide. Ruled five years.



## CORNISH DYNASTY



Above: The chough, heraldic symbol of Cornwall, attributed by this author as the armorial of Cunedagius of Cornwall, Rivallo, Gurgustius, Sisillius I, Jago, Kimarcus and Gorboduc

### **Cunedagius of Cornwall**

King of the Britons

762–727 BCE

Nephew of Cordelia

Waged war against his cousin, Marganus, and killed him.

### **Rivallo (Rhiwallon)**

King of the Britons

727–685 BCE

Son of Cunedagius

Peaceful, but reign marred by natural disasters.

### **Gurgustius (Gorust)**

King of the Britons

685–645 BCE

Son of Rivallo

**Sisillius I (Seisyll)**

King of the Britons

645–600 BCE

Son of Gurgustius

**Jago (Iago)**

King of the Britons

560–540 BCE

Nephew of Sisillius I

**Kimarcus (Cynfarch)**

King of the Britons

540–520 BCE

Cousin of Jago

**Gorboduc (Goronwy)**

King of the Britons

520–475 BCE

Son of Kimarcus

When he became senile, civil war erupted between sons, which he was unable to prevent.



Above: Francisque (Frankish) axe, attributed by this author as the armorial of Porrex I

**Porrex I**

King of the Britons

475–450 BCE

Son of Gorboduc

Killed his brother, Ferrex, but in revenge, was later killed by his mother, Judon, with an axe, whereupon another civil war ensued.

## MOLMUTINE DYNASTY



Above: The chough, heraldic symbol of Cornwall, attributed by this author as the armorial of Dunvallo Molmutius

### **Dunvallo Molmutius the Lawmaker (Dyfnwal Moelmud)**

King of the Britons

450–410 BCE Descendant of Kimarcus

Called Dunvallo the Bald and Silent. Sub-king of Cornwall who won the war of the five sub-kings, defeating rulers of Albany (Scotland). Adopted crown. Promulgated Molmutine laws and built Temple of Concord in London to celebrate rule of law. Buried next to it.



Above: Attributed arms of Caerleon of Belinus

### **Belinus the Great (Beli Maur)**

King of the Britons

410–380 BCE Son of Dunvallo

Waged civil war against his brother Brennus, who fled to Gaul. Then they both allied and took Rome. Belinus returned to Britain, built roads, founded Caerleon-upon-Usk (Newport) and built Billingsgate in London, in which his ashes were deposited in a golden urn.



Above: Eponymous bearded countenance of Gurguit Barbtruc

**Gurguit Barbtruc (Gwrgant Farfdrwch)**

King of the Britons

380–365 BCE

Son of Belinus

Invaded Denmark then settled Basclenses (Balts) in Ireland. Imposed tribute on Ireland. Built Caerleon-upon-Usk, where he was buried.



Above: The Lion of Aeneas, attributed by this author as the armorial of Guithelin, Sisillius II, Kinarius and Danius

**Guithelin**

King of the Britons

365–360 BCE

Son of Gurguit Barbtruc

Married Marcia, a noblewoman.

**Sisillius II**

King of the Britons

360–345 BCE

Son of Guithelin

Succeeded to throne as infant with his mother, Marcia, as Regent. She promulgated Marcian Laws.

**Kinarius**

King of the Britons

345–335 BCE

Son of Sisillius II

Seat at Caerleon-upon-Usk.

**Danius**

King of the Britons

335–330 BCE Brother of Kinarius



Above: Arms of Warwick, founded by Morvidus, and attributed by this author as also the armorial of Gorbonianus

**Morvidus (Morydd map Daned)**

King of the Britons

330–325 BCE Illegitimate son of Danius

Tyrant. Defeated Moriani invaders and personally killed all prisoners of war. Founded Warwick. Killed a giant who had a ragged staff, which Morvidus then adopted as his emblem. Killed fighting a sea monster which emerged from the Irish Sea.

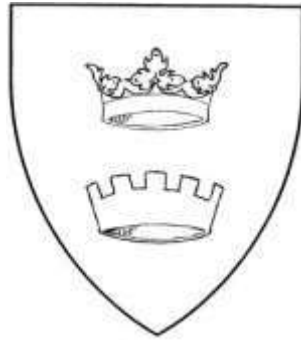
**Gorbonianus (Gorviniaw)**

King of the Britons

325–320 BCE

Son of Morvidus

Ruled justly and built temples. Buried in London.



Above: Arms of Archgallo: Two crowns for his two reigns

**Archgallo (Arthal)**

King of the Britons

320–315 BCE (first reign)

Brother of Gorbonianus

Deposed for tyranny, but later restored and ruled justly. Buried in Leicester.



Above: Arms of Elidurus: Three crowns for his three reigns

**Elidurus the Dutiful**

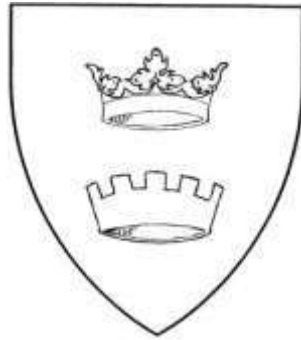
King of the Britons

315–310 BCE (first reign)

Brother of Archgallo

Replaced Archgallo, but then restored him.





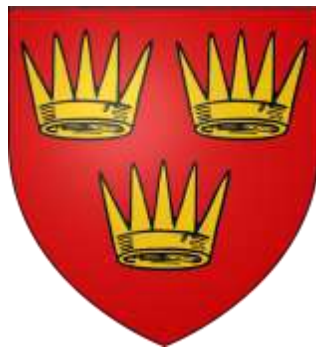
Above: Arms of Archgallo: Two crowns for his two reigns

**Archgallo (Arthal)**

King of the Britons

310–300 BCE (second reign)

Op. cit. This time ruled justly until his death.



Above: Arms of Elidurus: Three crowns for his three reigns

**Elidurus the Dutiful**

King of the Britons

300–295 BCE (second reign)

Op. cit.

Deposed by his remaining brothers.



Above: The Lion of Aeneas, attributed by this author as the armorial of Peredurus

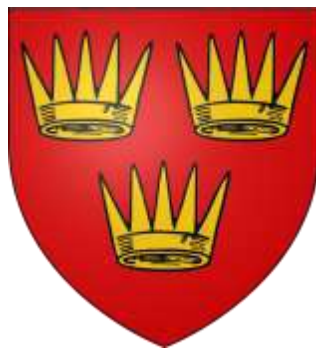
**Peredurus (Peredur)**

King of the Britons

295–285 BCE

Brother of Elidurus

Imprisoned Elidurus and reigned jointly with his brother, Ingenius



Above: Arms of Elidurus: Three crowns for his three reigns

**Elidurus the Dutiful**

King of the Britons

285–280 BCE (third reign)

Op. cit.

Liberated and restored to throne on death of Peredurus.

## ALTERNATING SUCCESSION



Above: The Lion of Aeneas, attributed by this author as the armorial of Mabgorbonianus, Marganus II and Enniaunus

### **Mabgorbonianus (Son of Gorbonianus)**

King of the Britons

280–265 BCE

Nephew of Elidurus

Ruled justly.

### **Marganus II (Morgan mab Arthal)**

King of the Britons

265–250 BCE

Son of Archgallo

Ruled justly.

### **Enniaunus (Einion mab Arthal)**

King of the Britons

250–244 BCE

Brother of Marganus II

Deposed for tyranny.

## ALTERNATING SUCCESSION FOR FIXED TERM OF FIVE YEARS

### **Idvallo (Eidwal)**

King of the Britons

244–240 BCE

Cousin of Enniaunus



Above: Scales of Justice, attributed by this author as the armorial of Runo the Just

### **Runo (Rhun) the Just**

King of the Britons

240–236 BCE

Cousin of Idvallo



Above: The Lion of Aeneas, attributed by this author as the armorial of Gerennus, Catellus, Millus, Porrex II, Cherin, Fulgenius, Edadus, Andragius, Urianus, Eliud, Cledaucus, Clotenus, Gurgintius, Merianus, Bledudo, Cap, Oenus and Sisillius III

**Gerennus (Geraint)**

King of the Britons

236–232 BCE

Cousin of Runo

**Catellus (Kadell)**

King of the Britons

232–228 BCE

Son of Gerennus

**Millus**

King of the Britons

228–224 BCE

Son of Catellus

**Porrex II**

King of the Britons

224–222 BCE

Son of Millus

**Cherin**

King of the Britons

222–218 BCE

Son of Porrex II

**Fulgenius**

King of the Britons

218–214 BCE

Son of Cherin

**Edadus**

King of the Britons

214–210 BCE

Brother of Fulgenius

**Andragius**

King of the Britons

210–206 BCE

Brother of Edadus

**Urianus**

King of the Britons

206–202 BCE

Son of Andragius

**Eliud (Elihud)**

King of the Britons

202–198 BCE

Son of Urianus

Defeated Dylan, King of the Tritons.

**Cledaucus (Clydog)**

King of the Britons

198–194 BCE

**Clotenus**

King of the Britons

194–190 BCE

**Gurgintius (Gorwst)**

King of the Britons

190–186 BCE

**Merianus (Mairiawn)**

King of the Britons

186–182 BCE

**Bledudo (Blaiddyd)**

King of the Britons

182–178 BCE

**Cap (Caff)**

King of the Britons

178–174 BCE

**Oenus**

King of the Britons

174–170 BCE

**Sisillius III**

King of the Britons

170–166 BCE



Above: Attributed arms: Harp of Beldgabred the Minstrel

**Beldgabred the Minstrel (Blegywyrd)**

King of the Britons

166–162 BCE

Worshipped as God of the Bards.





Above: The Lion of Aeneas, attributed by this author as the armorial of Archmail, Eldol, Redon, Redechius, Penisel and Pir

**Archmail (Arthmael)**

King of the Britons

162–158 BCE

Brother of Beldgabred

**Eldol (Eidol)**

King of the Britons

158–154 BCE

**Redon (Rydion)**

King of the Britons

154–150 BCE

**Redechius (Rhydderch)**

King of the Britons

150–146 BCE

**Penisel the Proud (Sawyl Penuchel)**

King of the Britons

146–142 BCE

**Pir**

King of the Britons

142–138 BCE

## CAPOIR DYNASTY



Above: The Lion of Aeneas, attributed by this author as the armorial of Capoir, Digueillus and Heli

### **Capoir**

King of the Britons

138–110 BCE

Son of Pir

Seat at New Troy (London). Ended alternate succession for fixed term and re-established hereditary rule for life.

### **Digueillus (Llefelys)**

King of the Britons

110–100 BCE

Son of Capoir

Ruled justly from New Troy (London)

### **Heli (Beli Mawr)**

King of the Britons

100–60 BCE

Son of Digueillus

Long and peaceful reign.



Above: Arms of London, attributed by this author as the armorial of Lud

**Lud (LLud)**

King of the Britons

60–48 BCE

Son of Heli

Seat at New Troy which he rebuilt and renamed London after himself. Struck first British coins. Built Ludgate (named after himself) and Tower of London. His brother, Llefelys, became King of Gaul.



Above: The White Horse of Uffington, attributed by this author as the armorial of Cassivellaunus, Tasciovanus Tenantius, Cunobelinus and Togodumnus

**Cassivellaunus (Caswallawn)**

King of the Britons and King of the Catuvellauni (Wheathampstead)

48–20 BCE

Brother of Lud Surrendered to Julius Caesar and agreed to pay tribute to Rome.

**Tasciovanus Tenantius (Tenefan)**

King of the Britons

20 BCE–9 CE Nephew of Cassivellaunus

Removed capital from Wheathampstead to Verlamion (St Albans)

**Cunobelinus or Cymbeline (Cynfelyn)**

King of the Britons

9–41

Son of Tasciovanus

Seat at Colchester. Reared in Rome during reign of great-uncle Cassivellaunus. Conquered Kent. Granted Glastonbury to St Joseph of Arimathea.

**Togodumnus or Guiderius (Gwydr)**

King of the Britons

41–43

Son of Cunobelinus

Refused to pay tribute to Rome, provoking invasion by Emperor Claudius during which he was killed.

## ROMAN RULERS: 43–410



Above: Roman Eagle or Aquila: Attributed to Roman Emperors

### **JULIAN DYNASTY**

#### **Claudius the Stutterer**

43–54 (Emperor from 41)

Uncle of Caligula

Conquered Britain and assumed title Britannicus; later poisoned at Rome. Deified.

#### **Nero the Showman**

54–68

Adoptive son of Claudius

Revolt of Boudicca in Britain, after which its capital was removed from Colchester to London. Later committed suicide. Damnatio Memoriae.

## **INTERDYNASTIC**

### **Galba the Homosexual**

68–69

Assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Otho the Cuckold**

69

Committed suicide after reigning for three months. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Vitellius the Glutton**

69

Lynched after reigning for eight months. Damnatio Memoriae.

## **FLAVIAN DYNASTY**

### **Vespasian the Mule-driver**

69–79

General; formerly served as a soldier in Britain. Deified.

### **Titus the Well Loved**

79–81

Son of Vespasian

Had served as a soldier in Britain fighting Boudicca; defied Agricola the Governor of Britain; invaded Caledonia. Deified.

### **Domitian the Tyrant**

81–96

Brother of Titus

Recalled Agricola, Governor of Britain, before he could complete conquest of Caledonia. Assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.

## **ADOPTIVE EMPERORS**

### **Nerva the Stopgap Emperor**

96–98

Brother-in law of Otho

First of Five Good Emperors. Gloucester founded in his honour . Deified.

### **Trajan Dacicus**

98–117

Adoptive son of Nerva

Conquered Dacia (Romania). His British soldiers adopted Dacian Dragon Standard. Deified.

### **Hadrian the Traveller**

117–138

Adoptive son of Trajan

Visited Britain and built Hadrian's Wall as frontier defence. Deified.



## **ANTONINE DYNASTY**

### **Antoninus Pius the Penny-Pincher**

138–161

Adoptive son of Hadrian

Ordered construction of Antonine wall in Scotland. Deified.

### **Marcus Aurelius the Philosopher**

161–180

Son-in-law and adoptive son of Antoninus

Ordered withdrawal in Scotland from Antonine Wall to Hadrian's Wall. Deified.

### **Commodus the Gladiator**

177–192

Son of Marcus Aurelius

Recalled Ulpus Marcellus, Governor of Britain, to deal with revolt in Northern Britain.

Assassinated but deified.

## **INTERDYNASTIC (YEAR OF FIVE EMPERORS)**

### **Pertinax**

193

Former Governor of Britain. Assassinated but deified.

### **Didius Julianus the Briber**

193

Foster-brother of Marcus Aurelius

Bought power from Praetorian Guard, but then deposed and assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Clodius Albinus**

193–197 (self-proclaimed)

Governor of Britain who proclaimed himself emperor at London. Then invaded Gaul, but was there defeated and killed by Septimius Severus. Damnatio Memoriae.

## **SEVERAN DYNASTY**

### **Septimius Severus the Enlarger**

197

Claimed son of Marcus Aurelius

Defeated Clodius Albinus in Gaul. Then came to Britain and bifurcated province and conquered Caledonia. Died at York. Deified.

### **Antoninus Caracalla the Tyrant**

198–217

Son of Septimius Severus

Proclaimed Emperor at York. Granted citizenship to all free men in the Empire. Assassinated but deified.

### **Macrinus the African**

217–218

General and usurper. Assassinated predecessor, then himself assassinated by successor. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Elagabalus the Priest of the Black Stone**

218–222

Cousin of Caracalla

Established sun worship. Assassinated and Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Severus Alexander the Syrian**

222–235

Cousin of Elagabalus. Failed to fight German invaders, then assassinated by Rhine Army mutineers, but deified.

### **Maximinus Thrax the Giant**

235–238

General

Defeated Germans; persecuted Christians. Assassinated and Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Pupienus & Balbinus**

238

Senators & joint Emperors

Acclaimed at Rome but assassinated after three months. Both *Damnatio Memoriae*.

### **Gordian III the Youth**

238–244

Grandson of Gordian I

Killed fighting Persians. Deified.

## **MILITARY EMPERORS**

### **Philip the Arab**

244–249

General

Sympathetic to Christianity. Assassinated but deified.

### **Decius the Brave**

249–251

General

Persecuted Christians. Killed fighting invading Goths. Deified.

### **Trebonianus Gallus the Disastrous**

251–253

General

Concluded peace with Goths but then lost control of eastern provinces. Assassinated.

Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Aemilianus Hand-on-Hilt**

253

General

Assassinated after reigning three months. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Gallienus the Barracks Emperor**

Western Emperor

253–260

Son of Emperor Valerian

Lost control of Gaul and Syria in 260. Assassinated but deified.

## **GALLIC EMPIRE AT TRIER, 260–274**

### **Postumus**

260–269

Usurper

Defeated Frankish invaders and seized power at Trier. Ruled Gaul and Britain. Assassinated.

### **Aurelius Marius**

269

Usurper

Assassinated by successor Victorinus after three months.

### **Victorinus**

269–271

Usurper

Lost Provence to Emperor Claudius Gothicus. Assassinated.

### **Domitianus**

271

Usurper

Assassinated at Trier after a few weeks.

### **Tetricus**

271–274

Usurper

Defeated by and surrendered to Emperor Aurelian, who thereupon appointed him Governor of Calabria in Italy,

## **ILLYRIAN EMPERORS**

### **Aurelian Hand-on-Hilt, Restorer of the World**

274–275

Reconquered Gallic Empire. Assassinated but deified.

### **Tacitus the Senator**

275–276

Died fighting invading Goths. Deified.

### **Probus the Reviver of the Army**

276–282

Elected by Senate. Seat at Rome. Celebrated Triumph in 281. Assassinated at Sirmium (near Belgrade). Deified.

### **Carus Parthicus**

282–283

General

Defeated Parthicus, i.e. Persians. Deified.

### **Carinus the Seducer**

Western Emperor

283–284

Son of Carus

Defeated Germans. Assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Diocletian Jovius the Persecutor**

284–286

Reigned in East and appointed adoptive son, Maximian, as Western Emperor but later lost control of Britain. Abdicated and later committed suicide. Deified.

## **BRITISH EMPERORS**

### **Carausius “the Pirate King”**

286–293

Anti-Emperor in Britain. Admiral. Assassinated in London by successor, Allectus. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Allectus “the Treasurer”**

293–296

Anti-Emperor in Britain. Defeated and killed near Southampton by Constantius Chlorus. Damnatio Memoriae.



## **CONSTANTINIAN (HERCULIAN) DYNASTY**

### **Maximian Herculius**

296–305

Adoptive son of Eastern Emperor Diocletian Western Emperor. Persecuted Christians. Forced to abdicate and committed suicide.

### **Constantius Chlorus**

305–306

Son-in-law of Maximian

Western Emperor. Husband of St Helena. Died at York. Deified.

### **Constantine the Great (Bull Neck)**

306–337

Son of Constantius Chlorus

Acclaimed Emperor at York. Legalised Christianity. Deified.

### **Constantine II the Catholic**

337–340

Son of Constantine the Great

Seat at Trier. Killed fighting brother Constans in Italy. Damnatio Memoriae.

### **Constans the Homosexual**

340–350

Brother of Constantine II

Visited Britain to fight German invaders. Killed by General Magnentius. Deified.

### **Magnentius the Briton**

350–353

Usurper

Seat at Trier. Defeated by Constantius II and committed suicide. Damnatio Memoriae.

**Constantius II the Arian**

353–361

Brother of Constans

Campaigned against Germans. Deified.

**Julian the Apostate**

361–363

Brother-in-law of Constantius II

Tried to restore Paganism. Killed fighting Persians. Deified (last instance)

**Jovian the General**

363–364

Restored Christianity. Concluded peace with Persia.

## **VALENTINIAN DYNASTY**

### **Valentinian I the Great**

364–375

General. Married widow of Magnentius

Last great Western Emperor. Organised defeat of barbarian “Great Conspiracy” to conquer Britain.

### **Gratian the Huntsman**

375–383

Son of Valentinian I

Married daughter of late Constantius II. Opposed Paganism and abjured title Pontifex Maximus. Assassinated.

### **Magnus Maximus**

Emperor of the Gauls

383–388

General and cousin of Theodosius the Great Married Princess Helen of Caernarfon. Acclaimed Emperor of Britain, then seized power over Gaul and Spain with seat at Trier. Defeated and killed by Eastern Emperor, Theodosius the Great.

### **Valentinian II the Arian**

Western Emperor

388–392

Brother-in-law of Theodosius the Great. Installed by brother-in-law, the Eastern Emperor, Theodosius the Great. Assassinated.

### **Eugenius**

392–394

Western Anti-Emperor in Gaul

Usurper

Pursued pro-pagan policy. Defeated and killed by Eastern Emperor, Theodosius the Great.

### **Honorius the Chicken Farmer**

394–410

Son of Theodosius the Great and nephew of Valentinian II

Installed as Western Emperor by his father, Theodosius the Great. Lost control of Britain.

### **Marcus**

406

Soldier & usurper

Acclaimed Anti-Emperor by army in Britain but quickly assassinated.

### **Gratian**

407

Soldier & usurper

Acclaimed Anti-Emperor by army in Britain but quickly assassinated.

### **Constantine III the Blessed**

407–410

Soldier & usurper

Acclaimed Anti-Emperor by army in Britain. Invaded Gaul. Britain revolted against him in 410. Executed in Italy by Emperor Honorius, 411.

## BRITISH KINGS: 410–547



Above: The Welsh Dragon, attributed by this author as the armorial of Constans, Vortigern and Ambrosius Aurelianus

### **Constans the Monk**

410–425

Grandson of Constantine III the Blessed

Acclaimed Emperor of Britain and ceased to be a monk. Assassinated by Vortigern.

### **Vortigern the Tyrant**

425–455

Grandson-in-law of Magnus Maximus

Seized power. Granted Kent to Hengist, King of the Jutes, whose daughter he married (as second wife). She assassinated rebel Vortimer (Vortigern's son by first wife). Vortigern was then killed fighting Ambrosius Aurelianus.

### **Ambrosius Aurelianus**

455–475

Son of Constans II the Monk

Overthrew Vortigern. Defeated Jutes of Kent and following towns named in his honour: Amberley (West Sussex), Ambrosden (Oxfordshire), Amesbury (Wiltshire). Assassinated by Eopa the West Saxon. Buried at Winchester.



Above: Dragons armorial attributed to Uther Pendragon

### **Uther Pendragon**

King of Britain

479–495

Son of Ambrosius Aurelianus

Adopted Dragon Standard. Poisoned by one of the Saxons he was fighting.



Above: Virgin and Child arms attributed to Arthur by Geoffrey of Monmouth

### **Arthur, The Once and Future King**

King of Britain

495–542

Son of Uther Pendragon

Seat at Camelot (Fort Cadbury). Defeated Anglo-Saxon invaders. Killed fighting his rebel nephew, Mordred, who was also slain.



Above: The Welsh Dragon, attributed by this author as the armorial of Maelgwn Gwynedd

Hir

### **Maelgwn Gwynedd the Dragon**

King of Britain

542–547

Cousin of Arthur

“Dragon of the Island”. Sub-king of Venedotia (North Wales) which was renamed in his honour. Seat at Deganwy. Killed his uncle. Founded Bangor Cathedral. Son became King of the Picts by marriage. Died of Yellow Plague, whereupon Saxons advance.

## ANGLO-SAXON KINGS: 547–1016

### WESSEX DYNASTY



Above: White Wyvern of Wessex attributed as the armorial of Cynric and Ceawli

#### **Cynric**

King of Gewisse

547–560

Descendant of Vortigern

Bretwalda (Britain-ruler). Defeated Britons at Battle of Barbury Castle in Hampshire.

#### **Ceawlin of Wessex**

King of Gewisse

547–584

Son of Cynric

Bretwalda based at Winchester. Defeated Britons at Bath and took Gloucester. Deposed by son.



## INTERDYNASTIC



Above: White Horse of Kent attributed as the armorial of Æthelberht

### **St Æthelberht of Kent**

King of Kent

584–616

Descendant of Hengist and brother-in-law of King of the Franks

Bretwalda. King of Kent at Canterbury. Defeated Ceawlin. Converted to Christianity by St Augustine of Canterbury.



Above: Arms of East Anglia: Three crowns for Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, attributed as the armorial of Rædwald

### **Rædwald of East Anglia**

King of East Anglia

616–624

Father-in-law of Penda of Mercia

Bretwalda. King of East Anglia at Rendlesham. Converted to Christianity. Conquered Northumbria.

## **NORTHUMBRIAN DYNASTY**



Above: Stylised representation of Hadrian's Wall, attributed as the armorial of Edwin and Oswald based on St Bede's description of a "barrier made of gold and purple" which hung over tomb of St Edwin, first Christian king of Northumbria

### **St Edwin of Northumbria**

King of Deira (Yorkshire) and Bernicia (Northumberland)

624–633

Son-in-law of Æthelberht of Kent

Bretwalda. King of Deira at York and of Bernicia. Conquered Britons of North England.

Converted to Christianity. Killed in battle against Mercians and Welsh.

### **St Oswald of Northumbria**

King of Bernicia

634–642

Nephew of Edwin

Bretwalda. King of Bernicia (Northumberland) at Bamborough and conquered Deira

(Yorkshire). Killed fighting Mercians.

## INTERDYNASTIC



Above: Arms of Mercia attributed as the armorial of Penda

### **Penda of Mercia**

King of Mercia

642–655

Son-in-law of Raedwald of East Anglia

Bretwalda. Pagan King of Mercia at Tamworth. Defeated and killed St Oswald but later himself killed by Oswald's brother, Oswiu.



Above: Stylised representation of Hadrian's Wall, attributed as the armorial of Oswiu based on St Bede's description of a "barrier made of gold and purple" which hung over tomb of St Edwin, first Christian king of Northumbria

### **Oswiu of Northumbria**

King of Northumbria

655–658

Half-brother of St Oswald of Northumbria & son-in-law of St Æthelberht of Kent  
Bretwalda. Conquered Mercia but then himself killed by Wulfhere of Mercia.

## MERCIAN DYNASTY



Above: Arms of Mercia attributed as the armorial of Wulfhere, Æthelred, Ceolred, Æthelbald, Offa, Coenwulf I and Beornwulf

### **Wulfhere of Mercia**

King of Mercia

658–675

Son of Penda

Bretwalda. King of Mercia at Tamworth. Defeated Northumbrians. Re-established Mercian supremacy over Britain. Converted to Christianity.

### **Æthelred of Mercia**

King of Mercia

675–704

Brother of Wulfhere

Bretwalda. King of Mercia at Tamworth. Conquered Kent and Northumbria. Abdicated in favour of his nephew and became a monk.

### **Ceolred of Mercia**

King of Mercia

704–716

Nephew of Æthelred

Bretwalda. King of Mercia at Tamworth. Defeated by Saxons.

**Æthelbald of Mercia**

King of Mercia

716–757

Cousin of Ceolred

Bretwalda.

King of Mercia at Tamworth. Criticised by St Boniface. Assassinated.

**Offa of Mercia**

King of Mercia

757–796

Cousin of Æthelbald

Bretwalda. King of Mercia at Tamworth. Built Offa's Dyke to contain Welsh.

**Coenwulf I of Mercia**

King of Mercia

796–821

Cousin of Offa

Bretwalda. King of Mercia at Tamworth. Deposed by successor.

**Beornwulf of Mercia**

King of Mercia

823–826

Usurper

Bretwalda. King of Mercia at Tamworth. Defeated by West Saxons and killed.

## WESSEX DYNASTY (RESTORED)



Above: Arms of restored Wessex Dynasty attributed to Egbert, Æthelwulf, Æthelbald, Æthelberht, Æthelred, Alfred the Great, Edward, Æthelstan, Edmund I, Eadred, Edwy and Edgar. An armorial of Azure (blue field), a silver flowering cross (cross flory) between four doves symbolizing piety. A symbol of the united several kingdoms (the branches) into one flowering Christian realm (the Cross) surrounded by sea (the background).

### **Egbert of Wessex**

King of Wessex

826–839

Descendant of Ceawlin

King of Wessex at Winchester. Defeated Mercians, Cornish and Kentish. Received submission of Northumbria.

### **Æthelwulf of Wessex**

King of Wessex

839–858

Son of Egbert

King of Wessex at Winchester. Married Judith, daughter of King of France. Defeated Danes. Went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

### **Æthelbald of Wessex**

King of Wessex

855–860

Son of Æthelwulf

King of Wessex at Winchester. Married his stepmother, Judith, daughter of King of France.

### **Æthelberht of Wessex**

King of Wessex

860–865

Brother of Æthelbald King of Wessex at Winchester. Fought Viking raiders. Assassinated.

### **Æthelred I of Wessex**

King of Wessex

865–871

Brother of Æthelberht

Fought Vikings.

### **Alfred the Great**

King of the English and Father of the English Navy

871–899

Brother of Æthelred I

Defeated Danes to become first King of the English. Received homage of Welsh kings.

Father of the English Navy.

### **Edward the Elder**

King of the English

899–924

Son of Alfred Conquered Mercia and East Anglia from Danes.

### **Æthelstan the Glorious**

King of All Britain

924–939

Son of Edward

Adopted first English Crown. Centralised administration. Received homage of King of Scots.

Concluded marriage alliances with continental kings. Helped Haakon the Good obtain throne of Norway and helped his nephew take throne of France.

**Edmund I the Magnificent**

King of the English

939–946

Cousin of Æthelstan

Defeated Danish invaders. Assassinated.

**Eadred the Invalid**

King of the English

946–955

Brother of Edmund

Suppressed Viking rebellion in Northumbria.

**Edwy the Fair**

King of the English

955–959

Nephew of Eadred

Advised by St Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Edgar the Peaceful**

King of the English

959–975

Brother of Edwy

Organised first Coronation Ceremony. Recognised as overlord by Scots and Welsh rulers.





Above: Attributed arms of Edward the Martyr

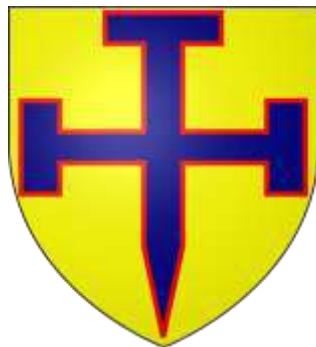
**St Edward the Martyr**

King of the English

975–978

Son of Edgar

Assassinated by step-mother.



Above: Attributed arms of Æthelred the Unready

**Æthelred the Unready**

King of the English

978–1016

Half-brother of Edward

Defeated by the Danes.



Above: Arms of Wessex Dynasty attributed to Edmund Ironside

**Edmund Ironside**

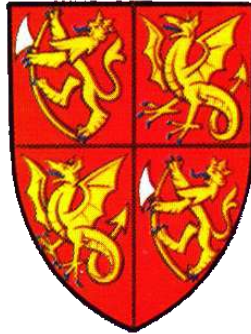
King of the English

1016

Son of Æthelred

Defeated by Danes and then died.

## DANISH KINGS: 1016–1042



Above: Arms of Canute the Great attributed by Matthew Paris. Quartered arms of his two Scandinavian realms: Norway (golden lion holding an axe) and Denmark (golden lindworm (winged serpent)).

### **Canute the Great**

King of the English, Denmark & Norway

1016–1035

Married widow of Edmund Ironside King of Denmark & Norway. Conquered England and removed capital from Winchester to London.

### **Harold Harefoot**

King of the English

1035–1040

Son of Canute Defeated and killed pretender Alfred Aetheling.

### **Harthacnut (Tough Canute)**

King of the English & Denmark

1040–1042

Half-brother of Harold Harefoot

Died childless, adopting King of Norway as heir.

## ANGLO-SAXON KINGS (RESTORED): 1042–1066

### WESSEX DYNASTY (RESTORED AGAIN)



Above: Arms of again restored Wessex Dynasty for Edward the Confessor as depicted on his coins. A fifth dove symbolizing additional piety.

### St Edward the Confessor

King of the English

1042–1066

Son of Æthelred the Unready Ended Danish rule. Founded Westminster Abbey.



Above: Attributed arms of Harold Godwinson. Seven English royal cross flory superimposed on Godwin armorial of six gold lion heads and two gold fess (bars) on a gules (red) shield.

### Harold II Godwinson

King of the English

1066

Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor

Killed fighting invasion by William I the Conqueror.

## NORMAN KINGS: 1066–1154



Above: Arms of William I, William II and Henry I  
The “little cats” of Normandy and its dependency, Maine in France.

### **William I the Conqueror**

King of the English and Duke of Normandy

1066–1087

Cousin of Edward the Confessor

Married to niece of King of France. Duke of Normandy who conquered England. Imposed suzerainty over King of Scots and Welsh kings. Accidentally killed.

### **William II Rufus**

King of the English

1087–1100

Son of William I

Tyrant. Accidentally killed.

### **Henry I Beauclerc**

King of the English and Duke of Normandy

1100–1135

Brother of William II

Married Anglo-Saxon Princess (aunt of King of Scotland) but spent most of reign in France.

His son having predeceased him, he appointed his daughter as heir.



Above: Arms of Stephen of Blois

The half man and half lion sagittary arms of the city of Blois.

### **Stephen of Blois**

King of the English and Duke of Normandy

1135–1154

Nephew of Henry I

Married niece of King of Scotland. Seized throne and provoked a civil war: The Anarchy.

## PLANTAGENET RULERS: 1154–1485

### PLANTAGENET DYNASTY



Above: Arms of Henry II, Richard I & John.  
Third lion added to represent Duchy of Anjou

#### **Henry II Curtmantle**

King of the English, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, Count of Maine and Lord of Ireland  
1154–1189

Cousin of Stephen of Blois

Married Ex-Queen of France. Instituted Common Law. Conquered Ireland and much of France.

#### **Richard I the Lionheart**

King of the English, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, Count of Maine and Lord of Ireland  
1189–1199

Son of Henry II

Married daughter of King of Navarre. Granted independence to King of Scots. Spent most of his reign in the Holy Land.

**John Lackland the Bad**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, Count of Maine and Lord of Ireland  
1199–1216

Brother of Richard I

Lost Anjou, Maine and Normandy. Forced to sign the Magna Carta.



Above: Arms of William Marshal

**William Marshal, First Earl of Pembroke**

Protector

1216–1219

Drove out French invaders. Affirmed Magna Carta.





Above: Arms of Hubert de Burgh

### **Hubert de Burgh**

Protector

1219–1227

Replaced Marshall as Regent until Henry III came of age. Complied with Magna Carta. He was then created Earl of Kent.



Above: Arms of Henry III. To celebrate his armorial, in 1235 he received a gift of three live lions from Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. They were housed in the Tower of London.

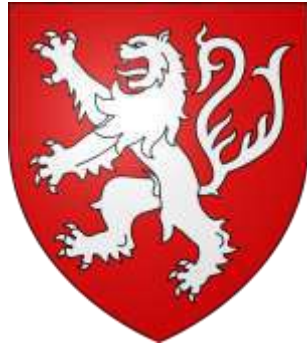
### **Henry III of Winchester**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lord of Ireland

1216–1264

Son of John

Sister married King of England. Married sister-in-law of King of France. Helped his brother try to become Holy Roman Emperor. Surrendered claims in France except for Aquitaine.



Above: Arms of Simon de Montfort

**Simon de Montfort, 6th Earl of Leicester**

Privy Councillor

1264–1265

Brother-in-law of Henry III

Seized power from Henry III during Second Barons' War and imprisoned him. Acting in the name of the King, summoned Parliament, first one that included Commons. He was then killed in battle against King's forces.



Above: Arms of Henry III, Edward I & Edward II

**Henry III of Winchester (restored)**

1265–1272

Promulgated Statute of Marlborough limiting power of officials.

### **Edward I Longshanks “Hammer of the Scots”**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lord of Ireland

1272–1307

Married sister of King of France. Summoned new model Parliament that included Commons.

Conquered Wales and tried to conquer Scotland.

### **Edward II of Caernarfon**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lord of Ireland

1307–1327

Son of Edward I

Married daughter of King of France. Lost Scotland. Forced to abdicate and killed.



Above: Arms of Isabella of France

### **Isabella of France, “She-Wolf of France”**

Regent

1327–1330

Widow of Edward II

Regent for her infant son, Edward III. Ruled with her lover, Roger Mortimer, until son seized power and executed Mortimer.



Above: Arms of Edward III.

Fleurs-de-lis added to represent claim to French throne

### **Edward III of Windsor “the Bankrupt”**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lord of Ireland

1330–1377

Son of Edward II

Sister married King of Scotland. Married sister-in-law of King of Germany. Claimed French throne and started Hundred Years War.



Above: Arms of Richard II.

Arms of St Edward the Confessor added to escutcheon

### **Richard II of Bordeaux**

King of England and Lord of Ireland

1377–1399

Grandson of Edward III

Married sister of King of Bohemia. Tyrant. Deposed and starved to death by successor.

## LANCASTRIAN DYNASTY



Above: Arms of Henry IV and Henry V.

Number of fleurs-de-lys reduced to three to conform with revised French coat of arms

*(France Moderne)*

### **Henry IV Bolingbroke**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lord of Ireland

1399–1413

Cousin of Richard III Married sister of King of Navarre. Duke of Lancaster who seized throne and had his predecessor, Richard II, starved to death.

### **Henry V of Monmouth, “Star of England”**

King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lord of Ireland

1413–1422

Son of Henry IV

Conquered France and married daughter of its King.



Above: Arms of John of Bedford. Royal arms of England differenced by a *label of five points per pale ermine and France*

### **John, 1st Duke of Bedford**

Lord Protector of England

1422–1435

Son of Henry IV

Protector during minority of his nephew, Henry VI. Waged war against France and executed Joan of Arc in 1431. Died during Congress of Arras.



Above: Arms of Humphrey of Gloucester. Royal arms of England differenced by a *bordure argent*

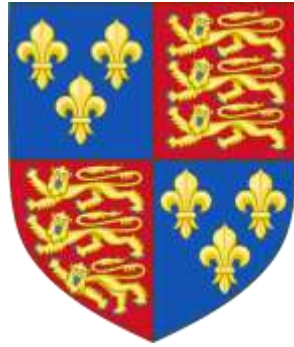
### **Humphrey, 1st Duke of Gloucester**

Lord Protector of England

1435–1437

Son of Henry IV

Protector during minority of his nephew, Henry VI. Waged war against France. Later arrested and died.



Above: Arms of Henry VI.

### **Henry VI of Windsor**

King of England and France and Lord of Ireland

1437–1453 (until mental incapacity) & 1470–1471

Married daughter of King of Naples. Crowned King of France but lost that realm. Deposed and killed by successor, Edward IV.

## YORKIST DYNASTY



Above: Arms of Richard of York

### **Richard of York, 3rd Duke of York**

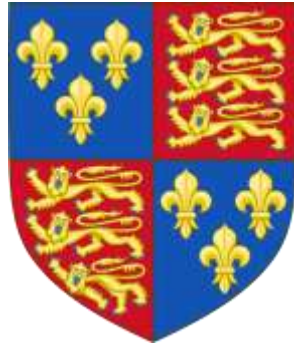
Protector of the Realm

1453–1456

Cousin of Henry VI

Protector during insanity of Henry VI. Killed battle during War of Roses.





Above: Arms of Edward IV & Richard III

### **Edward IV of Rouen**

King of England and Lord of Ireland

1456–1483 (except 1470–1471 when Henry VI briefly restored)

Son of Richard, Duke of York

Waged civil war against Henry VI and established Yorkist rule. Concluded peace with France.

### **Richard III, “Crouchback”**

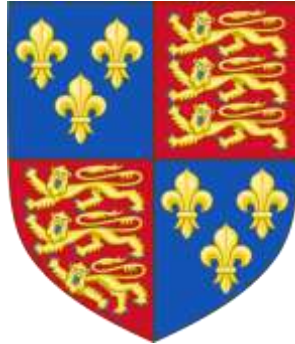
Lord Protector, then King of England and Lord of Ireland

1483–1485

Uncle of Edward V

Usurped throne from infant King Edward V. Killed fighting successor.

## TUDOR MONARCHS: 1485–1603



Above: Arms of Henry VII & Henry VIII

### **Henry VII, “the Wise King”**

King of England and Lord of Ireland

1485–1509

Cousin of Richard III Ended War of Roses. Centralised administration and established New Monarchy.

### **Henry VIII, “Bluff King Hal”**

King of England, Defender of the Faith, Lord of Ireland, and Head of Church of England & Ireland

1509–1547

Son of Henry VII

Married daughter of King of Spain then a succession of five other women. Repudiated Papal Authority. Annexed Wales to England. Assumed title “King of Ireland”.



Above: Arms of Edward Seymour

**Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset**

Lord Protector of England

1547–1549

Brother of third wife of Henry VIII

Regent during minority of boy-king Edward VI. Married Catherine Parr (widow of Henry VIII). After her death, tried to marry Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII). Waged war against Scotland and France. Deposed and beheaded by successor.



Above: Arms of John Dudley

**John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland**

Lord President of the Council of England and Ireland

1549–1553

Son of counsellor of Henry VII

Concluded peace with France and Scotland on behalf of adolescent King Edward VI. Tried to make his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, cousin of Edward VI, Queen. Then he was deposed and executed by successor, Mary I.



Above: Arms of Mary I

Quartered arms of England and Spain through her King Consort, Philip II of Spain

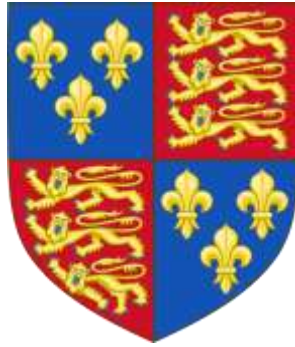
**Mary I, “Bloody Mary”**

Queen of England, Spain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

1553–1558

Daughter of Henry VIII

Married Philip, who then became King Consort of England and King of Spain. Martyred Protestants. Died childless.



Above: Arms of Elizabeth I

**Elizabeth I, “Gloriana”**

Queen of England and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England

1558–1603

Sister of Mary I

Founded overseas Empire (Newfoundland). Died childless.

## EARLY STUART KINGS: 1603–1649



Above: Arms of James I and Charles I.

Three Gold Lions Passant of England, Red Lion Rampant of Scotland, Harp of Ireland,  
Fleurs-de-Lys for claim to French throne.

### **James I, “Scots Jimmy”**

King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

1603–1625

Cousin of Elizabeth I

Married sister of King of Denmark and Norway. United Crowns of England and Scotland.

Colonised North America and Northern Ireland.

### **Charles I “the Martyr”**

King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

1625–1649

Son of James I

Married sister of King of France. Tyrant. Lost Civil War. Tried, condemned and publically  
executed. Recognised as a saint by the Church of England between 1662 and 1859.

## COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE: 1649–1660

### THE COMMONWEALTH



Above: Arms of the Commonwealth, 1649–1654. Red Cross of St George for England, Harp of Ireland (which was ruled by England).

#### **John Bradshaw**

Lord President of the Council of State of the English Commonwealth

1649–1651

Staunch republican. Executed Charles I and proclaimed Republic. Posthumously executed after the Restoration.

#### **Monthly Lord Presidents of the Council of State**

1651–1653

Appointed by Parliament.



## THE CROMWELLIAN PROTECTORATE



Above: Arms of the Commonwealth, 1654–1655. As preceding with addition of St Andrew's Cross for Scotland because it was united to England and Ireland.



Above: Arms of the effectively hereditary Protectorate. Red Cross of St George for England, White Cross of St Andrew for Scotland, Harp for Ireland, and White Lion of Powys for Cromwell (who was descended from former Kings of Powys)

### **Oliver Cromwell, “Old Noll”**

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland (hereditary from 1655)

1653/1655–1658

United England, Scotland and Ireland. Refused offer of Crown. Admitted Jews to England.

Posthumously executed after the Restoration.

**Richard Cromwell, “Tumbledown Dick”**

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland

1658–1659

Son of Oliver Cromwell

Unable to control army and resigned.

## THE COMMONWEALTH (RESTORED)



Above: Arms of the Commonwealth. Red Cross of St George for England, Harp of Ireland (which was ruled by England) and St Andrew's Cross for Scotland because it was united to England and Ireland.

### **Council of State**

Commonwealth of England

May to October 1659

Appointed by Parliament. Lost control.

### **Committee of Safety**

Commonwealth of England

October to December 1659

Established by High Command of New Model Army

### **Council of State**

Commonwealth of England

December 1659 to May 1660

Appointed by Parliament.

## STUART MONARCHS (RESTORED): 1660–1714



Above: Arms of Charles II & James II.

Three Gold Lions Passant of England, Red Lion Rampant of Scotland, Harp of Ireland,  
Fleurs-de-Lys for claim to French throne.

### **Charles II, “The Merry Monarch”**

King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

1660–1685

Son of Charles I

Married sister of King of Portugal. Restored the Monarchy.

### **James II, “Dismal Jimmy”**

King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

1685–1688

Brother of Charles II

Married sister of Sovereign Duke of Modena. Authoritarian Catholic. Deposed.



Above: Arms of William III & Mary II (1689-1694).

In escutcheon: Gold Lion Rampant of Nassau for William of Orange-Nassau.



Above: Arms of William III only (1694–1702) following death of Anne

**William III of Orange, “The Dutchman” or “King Billy”, reigned jointly with his wife Mary II, “Good Queen Mary”**

King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, Defender of the Faith

1689–1702 (William) & 1689–1694 (Mary)

Son-in-law of James II (William) & daughter of James II (Mary)

Granted Bill of Rights. William accidentally killed.



Above: Arms of Anne (1702-1707)



Above: Arms of Anne (1707-1714) following Act of Union.

United arms of England and Scotland for new realm of United Kingdom of Great Britain,  
Harp of Ireland and Fleurs-de-Lys for claim to French throne.

### **Anne, “Brandy Nan”**

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith

1702–1714

Sister-in-law of William III

Married brother of King of Denmark and Norway. Secured union of England and Scotland.

Died childless.

## EARLY HANOVERIAN DYNASTY: 1714–1721



Above: Arms of George I

First Quarter for Great Britain, Second Quarter for France (claimed), Third Quarter for Ireland, Fourth Quarter for Hanover.

### **George I, “German George” or “The Turnip Hoer”**

King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Archtreasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg  
1714–1727 (constitutional government from 1721)

Cousin of Anne

Established constitutional government.

## PRIME MINISTERS: 1721–



Above: Arms of Sir Robert Walpole, granted in 1723

### 1. Sir Robert WALPOLE, “Cock Robin”

Whig

1721–1742

Granddaughter married brother of King George III.

Established Hanoverian Dynasty with 10 Downing Street as official residence of Prime Minister.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Wilmington

### 2. Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of WILMINGTON, “Patriot Whig”

Whig

1742–1743

Ennobled by Walpole.

Died in office. Several towns in America named after him.





Above: Hereditary arms of Pelham family

### 3. Henry PELHAM, “King Henry the Ninth”

Whig

1743–1754

Brother of successor, Duke of Newcastle.

Broad-Bottomed Administration. Defeated Jacobite rebellion. Adopted Gregorian calendar and emancipated Jews.



Above: Arms of Duke of Newcastle, granted in 1756

### 4. Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of NEWCASTLE, “Hubble-Bubble”

Whig

1754–1756 (first term)

Brother of Henry Pelham.

Started Seven Years War against France.



Above: Hereditary arms of Duke of Devonshire

**5. William Cavendish, 4th Duke of DEVONSHIRE, “Old Whig”**

Whig

1756–1757

Father-in-law of Duke of Portland.

Sent troops to North America to fight French.



Above: Arms of Duke of Newcastle, granted in 1756

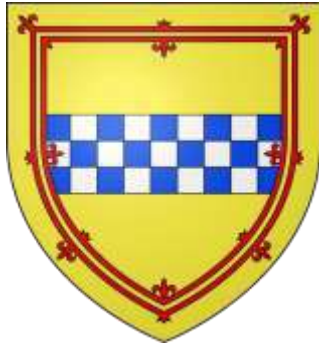
**6. Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of NEWCASTLE, “Hubble-Bubble”**

Whig

1757–1762 (second term)

Married granddaughter of Duke of Marlborough.

Won Seven Years War against France.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Bute

**7. John Stuart, 3rd Earl of BUTE, “Jack Boot” or “Sir Pertinax MacSycophant”**

Tory

1762–1763

Scottish.

Concluded Seven Years War with France.



Above: Hereditary arms of Grenville family

**8. George GRENVILLE, “Gentle Shepherd”**

Whig

1763–1765

Brother-in-law of the Earl of Chatham.

Imposed unacceptable Stamp Act on American colonies.



Above: Hereditary arms of Marquess of Rockingham

**9. Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of ROCKINGHAM, “The Caretaker”**

Whig

1765–1766 (first term)

Landowner.

Failed to placate American colonies.



Above: Arms of Earl of Chatham, granted in 1766

**10. William Pitt, 1st Earl of CHATHAM, Pitt the Elder, “The Ex-Great Commoner”**

Whig

1766–1768

Former army officer.

Introduced Corn Laws and imposed unacceptable taxes on American colonies. Pittsburgh named in his honour.



Above: Hereditary arms of Duke of Grafton

**11. Augustus Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of GRAFTON, “The Turf Macaroni”**

Whig

1768–1770

Descendant of King Charles II.

Failed to prevent French annexation of Corsica.



Above: Hereditary arms of Lord North

**12. Frederick North, Lord NORTH, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Guildford, “Boreas”**

Tory

1770–1782

Reputed illegitimate half-brother of King George III.

Lost American War of Independence.



Above: Hereditary arms of Marquess of Rockingham

**13. Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of ROCKINGHAM, “The Caretaker”**

Whig

1782 (second term)

Died in office. Rockingham, Nova Scotia, named after him.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Shelburne

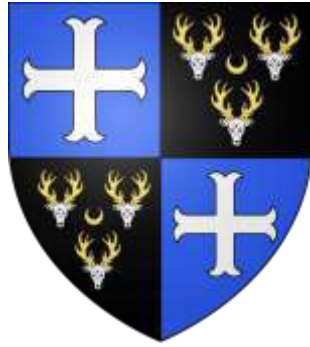
**14. William Petty, 2nd Earl of SHELBURNE, “Malagrida”**

Whig

1782–1783

Irish.

Negotiated peace with United States of America.



Above: Hereditary arms of Duke of Portland

**15. William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of PORTLAND, “The Tory Whig”**

Whig

1783 (first term)

Son-in-law of 4th Duke of Devonshire.

Recognised independence of United States of America.



Above: Hereditary arms of William Pitt the Younger

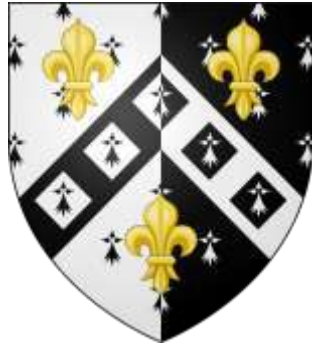
**16. William PITT the Younger, “The Bottomless Pit”**

Tory

1783–1801 (first term)

Son of Earl of Chatham.

Waged war against France and secured fateful Union of Great Britain and Ireland.



Above: Hereditary arms of Henry Addington, granted in 1805

**17. Henry ADDINGTON, “The Doctor”**

Tory

1801–1804

Son of the Earl of Chatham’s doctor.

Secured short peace with France.



Above: Hereditary arms of William Pitt the Younger

**18. William PITT the Younger, “The Bottomless Pit”**

Tory

1804–1806 (second term)

Waged war against Napoleon.





Above: Hereditary arms of William Grenville

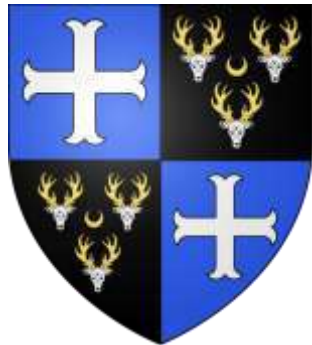
**19. William GRENVILLE, 1st Baron Grenville, “Bogey”**

Whig

1806–1807

Son of George Grenville and cousin of William Pitt the Younger.

Formed Ministry of All Talents to fight Napoleon.



Above: Hereditary arms of Duke of Portland

**20. William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of PORTLAND, “The Tory Whig”**

Tory

1807–1809 (second term)

Started Peninsular War against Napoleon.



Above: Hereditary arms of Spencer Perceval (Earls of Egmont)

## 21. Spencer PERCEVAL, “Little P”

Tory

1809–1812

Barrister.

Established Regency because of madness of King George III. Assassinated.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Liverpool

## 22. Robert Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of LIVERPOOL, “Peterloo”

Tory

1812–1827

Nephew-in-law of 4th Duke of Devonshire.

Won Napoleonic War, then suppressed civil liberty (Peterloo Massacre)



Above: Hereditary arms of House Canning

**23. George CANNING, “Cicero” or “The Zany of Debate”**

Tory

1827

Married niece of 3rd Duke of Portland. Son became Viceroy of India.

Died after only 119 days in office. Canning Town in London named in his honour.



Above: Hereditary arms of Viscount Goderich

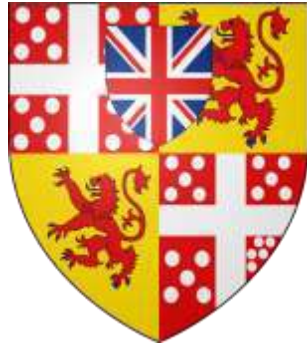
**24. Frederick John Robinson, The Viscount GODERICH, “The Blubberer”**

Tory

1827–1828

Son became Viceroy of India.

His coalition government lasted less than six months.



Above: Arms of Duke of Wellington, granted in 1814

**25. Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of WELLINGTON, “The Iron Duke”**

Tory

1828–1830 (first term)

Irish. Brother had been Governor-General of India then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

War Hero. Invented Wellington boot. Carried Catholic Relief Act, removing discrimination.

Beef Wellington renamed in his honour.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl Grey

**26. Charles Grey, 2nd Earl GREY, “The Reformer”**

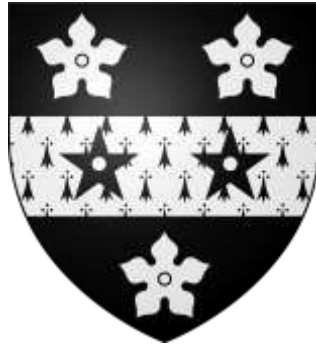
Whig

1830–1834

Lover of son of 4th Duke of Devonshire.

Abolished slavery in British Empire. Introduced Great Reform Bill. Imported Earl Grey Tea.

Column erected in his honour at Newcastle.



Above: Hereditary arms of Viscount Melbourne

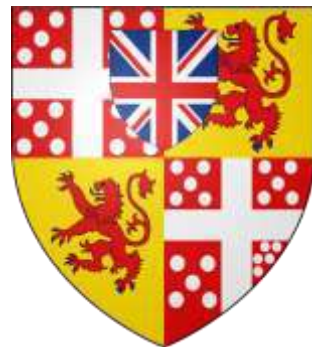
**27. William Lamb, 2nd Viscount MELBOURNE, “Lord Cupid”**

Whig

1834 (first term)

Lover of daughter-in-law of 4th Duke of Devonshire and his nephew-in-law.

Dismissed after four months by King William IV.



Above: Arms of Duke of Wellington, granted in 1814

**28. Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of WELLINGTON, “The Iron Duke”**

Tory

1834 (second term)

Temporary Prime Minister for three weeks. Wellington, capital of New Zealand, named in his honour.



Above: Hereditary arms of Sir Robert Peel

**29. Sir Robert PEEL, “Orange Peel”**

Conservative

1834–1835 (first term)

Son became Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Carried Reform Act.



Above: Hereditary arms of Viscount Melbourne

**30. William Lamb, 2nd Viscount MELBOURNE, “Lord Cupid”**

Whig

1835–1841 (second term)

Mentored new young Queen Victoria. Established workhouses for poor relief. City of Melbourne in Australia named in his honour.



Above: Hereditary arms of Sir Robert Peel

### **31. Sir Robert PEEL, “Orange Peel”**

Conservative

1841–1846 (second term)

Repealed protectionist Corn Laws in favour of free trade.



Above: Arms of John Russell, granted in 1861

### **32. John RUSSELL, 1st Earl Russell, “Finality Jack”**

Whig

1846–1852 (first term)

Grandfather of Bertrand Russell.

Failed to deal with Irish Famine.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Derby

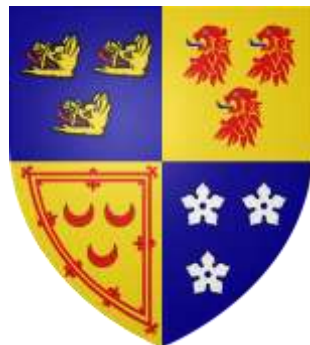
**33. Edward Smith-Stanley, 14th Earl of DERBY, “Scorpion Stanley”**

Conservative

1852 (first term)

Descendant of Lords of Man. Son became Governor-General of Canada.

Extended suffrage.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Aberdeen

**34. George Hamilton-Gordon, 4th Earl of ABERDEEN, “Athenian Aberdeen”**

Coalition

1852–1855

Scottish. Adopted son of Pitt the Younger. Grandson became Governor-General of Canada.

Started Crimean War.





Above: Hereditary arms of Viscount Palmerston

**35. Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount PALMERSTON, “Lord Pumicestone”**

Whig

1855–1858 (first term)

Brother-in-law of 2nd Viscount Melbourne.

Won Crimean War. Instituted use of gunboat diplomacy.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Derby

**36. Edward Smith-Stanley, 14th Earl of DERBY, “Scorpion Stanley”**

Conservative

1858–1859 (second term)

Proclaimed Victoria as Queen of India.



Above: Hereditary arms of Viscount Palmerston

**37. Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount PALMERSTON, “Lord Pumicestone”**

Liberal

1859–1865 (second term)

Established Limited companies.



Above: Arms of John Russell, granted in 1861

**38. John RUSSELL, 1st Earl Russell, “Finality Jack”**

Liberal

1865–1866 (second term)

Tried to extend franchise.



Above: Hereditary arms of Earl of Derby

**39. Edward Smith-Stanley, 14th Earl of DERBY, “Scorpion Stanley”**

Conservative

1866–1868 (third term)

Greatly extended franchise.



Above: Arms of Benjamin Disraeli, granted in 1876

**40. Benjamin DISRAELI, (1st Earl of Beaconsfield), “Dizzy”**

Conservative

1868 (first term)

Novelist. Ethnic Jew.

Minority government. Abolished public executions.



Above: Hereditary arms of Gladstone Baronetcy

**41. William E. GLADSTONE, “The Grand Old Man”**

Liberal

1868–1874 (first term)

Son became first Governor-General of South Africa.

Carried reforms, but failed to secure Home Rule for Ireland. Gladstone Bag named in his honour.



Above: Arms of Benjamin Disraeli, granted in 1876

**42. Benjamin DISRAELI, (1st Earl of Beaconsfield), “Dizzy”**

Conservative

1874–1880 (second term)

Purchased Suez Canal. Lost Afghan War.



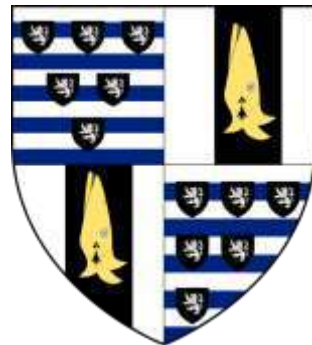
Above: Hereditary arms of Gladstone Baronetcy

**43. William E. GLADSTONE, “The Grand Old Man”**

Liberal

1880–1885 (second term)

Extended franchise.



Above: Hereditary arms of Marquess of Salisbury

**44. Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of SALISBURY, “Hotel Cecil”**

Conservative

1885–1886 (first term)

Uncle of Arthur Balfour.

Opposed Irish Home Rule.



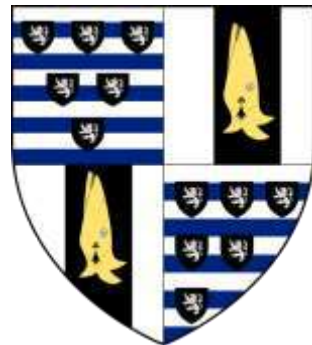
Above: Hereditary arms of Gladstone Baronetcy

**45. William E. GLADSTONE, “The Grand Old Man”**

Liberal

1886 (third term)

Tried to introduce Irish Home Rule.



Above: Hereditary arms of Marquess of Salisbury

**46. Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of SALISBURY, “Hotel Cecil”**

Conservative

1886–1892 (second term)

Adopted “Two Power Standard” making the Royal Navy outnumber the other biggest ones.



Above: Hereditary arms of Gladstone Baronetcy

**47. William E. GLADSTONE, “The Grand Old Man”**

Liberal

1892–1894 (fourth term)

Gladstone bag named after him. Again failed to carry Irish Home Rule.



Above: Hereditary arms of the Earl of Rosebery

**48. Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of ROSEBERY, “Old Primrose”**

Liberal

1894–1895

Married a Rothschild heiress.

Ended support for Ottoman Empire.



Above: Hereditary arms of Marquess of Salisbury

**49. Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of SALISBURY, “Hotel Cecil”**

Conservative

1895–1902 (third term)

Won Boer War.



Above: Arms of Arthur Balfour, granted in 1922

**50. Arthur James BALFOUR, (1st Earl of Balfour), “Bob’s your uncle” or “Pretty Fanny”**

Conservative

1902–1905

Scottish. Nephew of 3rd Marquess of Salisbury.

Concluded Entente Cordiale with France.





Above: Arms of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, granted in 1895

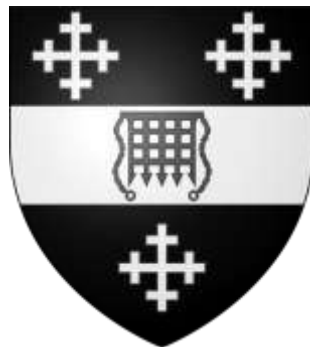
**51. Sir Henry CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, “C.B.”**

Liberal

1905–1908

Scottish.

Legalised strikes.



Above: Arms of H.H. Asquith, granted in 1925

**52. H.H. ASQUITH, 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith, “Squiffy”**

Liberal then Coalition

1908–1916

Barrister.

Declared war on Germany, but failed to achieve victory.



Above: Arms of David Lloyd George, granted in 1945

**53. David LLOYD GEORGE, (1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor), “The Welsh Wizard”.**

Coalition

1916–1922

Welsh.

Organised victory in First World War, then partitioned Ireland.



Above: Saltire arms of Andrew Bonar-Law

**54. Andrew BONAR LAW, “The Unknown Prime Minister”**

Conservative

1922–1923

Canadian.

Resigned due to ill health after seven months.



Above: Arms of Stanley Baldwin, granted in 1937

**55. Stanley BALDWIN, (1st Earl Baldwin of Bewdley), “Honest Stan”**

Conservative

1923–1924 (first term)

Son became Governor of Leeward Islands.

Granted independence to Dominions.



Above: Hereditary arms of Clan Macdonald

**56. Ramsay MACDONALD, “Ramshackle Mac”**

Labour

1924 (first term)

Scottish. Son became Governor-General of Kenya.

Minority government which only lasted nine months.



Above: Arms of Stanley Baldwin, granted in 1937

**57. Stanley BALDWIN, (1st Earl Baldwin of Bewdley), “Honest Stan”**

Conservative

1924–1929 (second term)

Dealt peacefully with General Strike.



Above: Hereditary arms of Clan Macdonald

**58. Ramsay MACDONALD, “Ramshackle Mac”**

Labour then Coalition

1929–1935 (second term)

Formed National Government to deal with Great Depression.



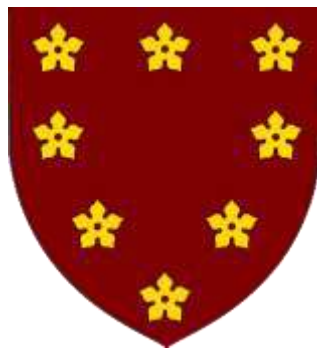
Above: Arms of Stanley Baldwin, granted in 1937

**59. Stanley BALDWIN, (1st Earl Baldwin of Bewdley), “Honest Stan”**

Conservative

1935–1937 (third term)

Secured abdication of King Edward VIII.



Above: Professed hereditary arms of Chamberlain family

**60. Neville CHAMBERLAIN, “The Coroner”**

Conservative then Coalition

1937–1940

Businessman.

Tried to appease Hitler, then declared war.



Above: Hereditary arms of Spencer-Churchill family

**61. Winston CHURCHILL, “British Bulldog”**

Coalition

1940–1945 (first term)

Cousin of Duke of Marlborough. Son-in-law became Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Organised victory in Second World War.



Above: Arms of Clement Attlee, granted in 1955

**62. Clement ATTLEE, (1st Earl Attlee), “The Clem”**

Labour

1945–1951

Lecturer.

Granted independence to India and established National Health Service.



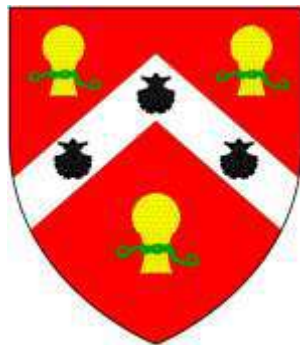
Above: Arms of Winston Churchill upon award of the Order of the Garter in 1953

**63. Sir Winston CHURCHILL, “British Bulldog”**

Conservative

1951–1955 (second term)

Built 300,000 new homes a year.



Above: Arms of Sir Anthony Eden, granted in 1961

**64. Sir Anthony EDEN, (1st Earl of Avon), “Man of Suez”**

Conservative

1955–1957

Nephew-in-law of Winston Churchill.

Attacked Egypt but then forced to withdraw and resign.



Above: Arms of Harold Macmillan, granted in 1984

**65. Harold MACMILLAN, (1st Earl of Stockton), “Supermac”**

Conservative

1957–1963

Married into family of Dukes of Devonshire.

Decolonised.



Above: Arms of Sir Alec Douglas Home, granted in 1974

**66. Sir Alec DOUGLAS-HOME, (Baron Home of the Hirsell), “Baillie Vass”**

Conservative

1963–1964

Married daughter of Chaplain to King George V.

Lost election within one year.





Above: Arms of Harold Wilson, granted in 1983

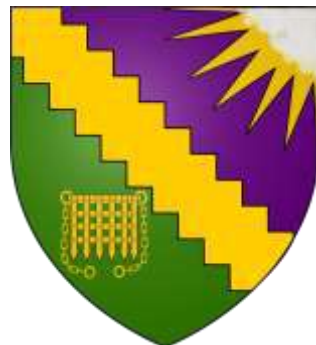
**67. Harold WILSON, (Baron Wilson of Rievaulx), “Wislon”**

Labour

1964–1970 (first term)

Former Oxford Don.

Social reform, but high taxation.



Above: Arms of Sir Edward Heath, granted in 1992

**68. Sir Edward HEATH, “Grocer Heath”**

Conservative

1970–1974

Unmarried.

Secured membership of European Community.



Above: Arms of Harold Wilson, granted in 1983

**69. Harold WILSON, (Baron Wilson of Rievaulx), “Wislon”**

Labour

1974–1976 (second term)

Won Referendum on membership of European Community.



Above: Arms of James Callaghan, granted in 1987

**70. James CALLAGHAN, (Baron Callaghan of Cardiff), “Sunny Jim”**

Labour

1976–1979

Trade union official. Appointed his son-in-law Ambassador to USA.

Mishandled Winter of Discontent



Above: Arms of Margaret Thatcher, granted in 1992

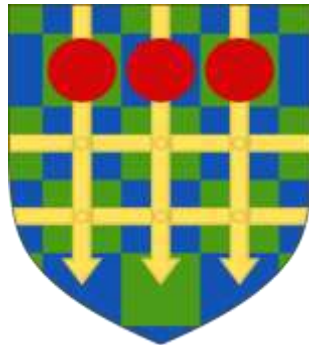
**71. Margaret THATCHER, (Baroness Thatcher), “The Iron Lady”**

Conservative

1979–1990

Wanted to become a Countess.

Won Falklands War. Defeated miners. Fought Nationalists in Northern Ireland.



Above: Arms of Sir John Major, granted in 2005

**72. (Sir) John MAJOR, “The Grey Man”**

Conservative

1990–1997

Former bank clerk.

Joined European Union.



Above: Arms of Tony Blair

**73. (Sir) Tony BLAIR, “B. Liar”**

Labour

1997–2007

Concluded peace in Northern Ireland. Attacked Afghanistan and Iraq.



Above: Hereditary arms of Clan Bruin

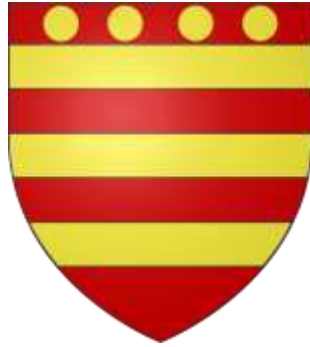
**74. Gordon BROWN, “Calamity Brown”**

Labour

2007–2010

Scottish.

Presided over Financial Crisis.



Above: Hereditary arms of Cameron family

**75. David CAMERON, “Flashman”**

Coalition then Conservative only

2010–2016

Descendant of King William IV.

Attacked Libya. Called and then lost Referendum on UK’s continuing membership of European Union. Appointed (as Lord Cameron of Chipping Norton) Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs by Rishi Sunak in 2023.



Above: Arms of Sir Philip May, husband of Theresa May, granted to his own father, Robert May, in 1997

**76. (Lady) Theresa MAY, “Maybot”**

Conservative

2016–2019

Daughter of a Vicar.

Failed to deliver Brexit (British Exit from European Union).

No arms known for Boris Johnson

**77. Boris JOHNSON, “BoJo”**

Conservative

2019–2022

Thrice married.

Newspaper columnist. Delivered Brexit, then forced to resign because of dishonesty.

No arms known for Liz Truss

**78. Liz TRUSS, “Lettuce Liz”**

Conservative

2022

Economist. Formerly a member of the Liberal Democrats and then Conservative Remainder.

Caused economic crisis and resigned after 50 days (the shelf life of a lettuce).

No arms known for Rishi Sunak

**79. Rishi SUNAK, “Dishy Rishi”**

Conservative

2022–

A multi-millionaire Hindu banker, first ethnic Asian Prime Minister and youngest PM since the Earl of Liverpool in 1812. Completed Brexit by negotiating Windsor Framework with European Union regarding Northern Irish trade.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES BY ERA

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: THE COMPASS OF THE BRITISH ASCENDANCY

As noted at the beginning, England was and is the largest part of Britain and the largest influence on Britain's activities and influence. One of the most important was the British Empire: by 1920 the largest ever transcontinental empire by geographical size (although not by proportion of the world's contemporary population).

During its ascendancy, the British Empire included all or part of these modern countries:

Ireland: 1199–1931

France: 1422-53

USA: 1607-1776

Saint Kitts (Saint Christopher Island): 1623–1983

Barbados: 1625–1966

Antigua: 1632–1981

Bahamas: 1648–1973

Suriname: 1650-67

Jamaica: 1655–1962

Bangladesh: 1757–1947

India: 1757–1947

Senegal: 1758-83

Canada: 1759–1931

Dominica: 1761–1978

Grenada: 1762–1974

Saint Vincent: 1764–1974

Gambia: 1766–1965

Sierra Leone: 1787–1961

Australia: 1788–1931

Guyana: 1796–1966

Trinidad: 1797–1962

Malta: 1800–1964

Saint Lucia: 1803–1979  
Mauritius: 1810–1968  
Seychelles: 1811–1976  
Sri Lanka: 1815–1948  
Singapore: 1824–1963  
Yemen (South): 1839–1967  
New Zealand: 1840–1931  
Ghana: 1844–1957  
Papua New Guinea: 1844-1931  
Pakistan: 1846–1947  
Bahrain: 1861–1961  
Belize: 1862–1981  
Lesotho: 1868–1966  
Fiji: 1870–1970  
Afghanistan: 1879-80  
Nigeria: 1884–1960  
Botswana: 1885–1966  
Myanmar (Burma): 1886–1948  
Maldives: 1885-1965  
Brunei: 1888–1984  
Maldives: 1887–1965  
Somalia (North): 1887–1960  
Kenya: 1888–1963  
Malaysia: 1888–1963  
Uganda: 1888–1963  
Zambia: 1890–1964  
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia): 1890–1964  
Malawi: 1891–1964  
Oman: 1891–1971  
Kiribati: 1892–1979  
Tuvalu: 1892–1978  
United Arab Emirates: 1892–1971  
Solomon Islands: 1893–1978  
Sudan: 1899–1956



- South Sudan: 1899–1956
- Samoa: 1900–31
- South Africa: 1900–31
- Tonga: 1900–70
- Eswatini (Swaziland): 1903–68
- Vanuatu: 1906-80
- Cyprus: 1914-60
- Egypt: 1914-22
- Kuwait: 1914-61
- Nauru: 1914-31
- Namibia (South West Africa): 1915–31
- Qatar: 1916-71
- Iraq: 1917-32
- Jordan: 1917-48
- Tanzania: 1918-61
- British Overseas Territories not listed



Above: All areas of the world that were ever part of the British Empire. Current British Overseas Territories have their names underlined in red. Credit: The Red Hat of Pat Ferrick via Wikipedia.

## **APPENDIX B: PRETENDERS TO RULERSHIP, AND THEIR FATES**

There have been many pretenders and usurpers to rulership of England or wider Britain, either directly or indirectly such those of the Roman Empire during the centuries when England was under Roman rule.

Whilst some were charlatans or opportunists—and some never set foot on English soil—many legitimately held office over smaller regions or were acknowledged descendants of recognised rulers. Whatever their motivation, most came to an unfortunate end.

**Malin** (1002 BCE). Brother of Mempricius. Assassinated.

**Marganus** (780–755 BCE). Elder brother of King Cunedagius. Killed.

**Brennius** (391 BCE). Brother of King Belinus. Relocated to Italy.

**Androgeus of Trinovantum** (54 BCE). Son of King Lud. Moved to Rome.

**Adminius of Kent** (40–43 CE). Pretender against his brother, King Togodumnus. Assisted the Roman invasion.

**Camillus Scribonianus** (41). Governor of Dalmatia. Pretender against Emperor Claudius. Committed suicide.

**Clodius Macer** (68). Legatus in Africa. Pretender against Emperor Nero. Assassinated.

**Pseudo-Nero I** (late 68 or 69). Real identity unknown. Pretender against Emperor Galba. Executed.

**Terentius Maximus** (79). Pseudo-Nero II against Emperor Titus. Fled to Parthia (Iran) where he was executed.

**Pseudo-Nero III** (88). Pretender against Emperor Domitian. Little known other than he fled to Parthia.

**Gaius Avidius Cassius** (175). Governor of Syria. Pretender against Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Declared himself Emperor, but was assassinated.

**Pescennius Niger** (193–194). General. Proclaimed Emperor in the East. Beheaded, with his wife and children also put to death, and his estates confiscated.

**Aelius Decius Triccianus** (c. 218). Opposed Emperor Elagabalus. Executed.

**Gellius Maximus** (219). General who revolted in the province of Coele-Syria against the Emperor Elagabalus. Executed.

**Carus** (219). Tried in private before Emperor Elagabalus, and executed.

**Seleucus** (221). Possibly Governor of Moesia in the Balkans. Another usurper against Emperor Elagabalus.

**Taurinius** (Taurinus) (232). Usurper who revolted against Emperor Severus Alexander, he was declared Emperor by his legions, but the revolt was soon put down, and he drowned while fleeing.

**Titus Quartinus** (235). Pretender against Emperor Maximinus Thrax. Proclaimed Emperor in Mesopotamia. Assassinated the same year.

**Sabianus** (240). Pretender against Emperor Gordian III, his revolt in Carthage was soon suppressed.

**Pacatian** (248). An army officer in the Danube area, he was killed.

**Jotapianus** (c. 249). Aristocrat in the Near East. Pretender against Emperor Trajan Decius. His revolt in Syria was put down and he was killed by his own soldiers.

**Valens Senior** (250). Another pretender against Emperor Trajan Decius. Either the uncle or great-uncle of Valens Thessalonicus (see below). Executed.

**Uranus Antoninus** (253–254). Known as the priest-king. Rose to power in Syria. His rebellion was easily suppressed by Emperor Valerian. Believed to have been assassinated.

**Saloninus** (260). Proclaimed Emperor in Cologne while still a teenager against Gallic Emperor Postumus. Murdered shortly afterwards.

**Laelianus** (268). Declared himself Emperor at Moguntiacum (modern Mainz in Germany) against Gallic Emperor Postumus. His short-lived rebellion resulted in his execution.

**Domitianus II** (270–271). Pretender against Gallic Emperor Tetricus. His fate is unknown.

**Bonosus** (280). Soldier and pretender against Emperor Probus. Proclaimed himself Emperor at Cologne jointly with Proculus (see below). Hanged himself when his army was defeated.

**Proculus** (280–281). General and minor pretender against Emperor Probus. Executed.

**Saturninus** (280). Governor of Syria. Pretender against Emperor Probus. Proclaimed himself Emperor, but was killed by his own troops.

**Sabinus** (283–285 or 286). Usurper against Carinus then against Maximian and Diocletian. Executed or committed suicide. May refer to two or three separate pretenders including Julian of Pannonia.

**Maxentius** (306–312). Son of the Emperor Maximian. A usurper at Rome, he was killed fighting Constantine the Great.

**Lucius Domitius Alexander** (Alexander of Africa) (308–311). Acclaimed Emperor by his army. Killed fighting against the forces of rival pretender Maxentius.

**Maximinus Daza** (309–313). Nephew of Emperor Galerius. Committed suicide after his defeat by Emperor Lucinius.

**Valerius Valens** (317). Executed by Emperor Licinius.

**Martinian** (324). Executed by Constantine the Great.

**Vetranio** (350). General. Pardoned by Constantius II, and died of old age.

**Nepotian** (350). Half-nephew of the late Emperor Constantine I. Ruled Rome for 28 days before being killed by Emperor Magnentius.

**Maximus of Hispania** (409–411). Usurper first against Emperor Constantine the Blessed and then against Emperor Honorius. Executed by the latter.

**Sweyn Forkbeard, King of Denmark** (1013–1014). Invader against Æthelred the Unready.

**Tostig Godwinson** (1066). Brother of King Harold Godwinson, he was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, September 25.

**Harald Hardrada, King of Norway** (1066). Heir of King Harthacnut, killed fighting King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, September 25.

**Edgar Ætheling** (1066–1069). Great-nephew of the late Edward the Confessor, went into exile.

**Sweyn II Estridsson, King of Denmark** (1069). Nephew of King Canute the Great.

**Robert Curthose** (1101). Eldest son of William the Conqueror, was imprisoned for life by his brother, King Henry I.

**Matilda, Lady of the English** (1135–1153). Daughter of King Henry I. Defeated by King Stephen.

**Arthur I, Duke of Brittany** (1202–1203). Grandson of King Henry II. Imprisoned at Rouen Castle in Brittany and is believed to have been killed by King John in 1203.

**Prince Louis of France** (1215–1217). Descendant of William the Conqueror. Invited by the English barons to depose King John. Persuaded to leave on John's death to make way for the latter's son, but later became Louis VIII the Lion, King of France.

**John Deydras** (1318). Also known as John of Powderham. A clerk, he bore a striking resemblance to the then monarch King Edward II, but was missing an ear. He was hanged, and so was his cat!

**Edmund Mortimer** (1402–1409). Conspired against his cousin King Henry IV. Died a fugitive in Wales.

**Jack Cade** (1450). Claimed to be John Mortimer, claimant to the English throne against King Henry VI. His revolt is known as Cade's Rebellion. Captured in a skirmish and died from his wounds before he could be tried for treason. Nevertheless, his body was put on trial, ritually beheaded, and then dragged through the streets of London before being quartered. His limbs were sent throughout Kent as a warning to his supporters.

**Richard Plantagenet 3rd Duke of York** (1460). Grandson of the late King Edward III. Like Jack Cade, he was killed fighting Henry VI.

**Lambert Simnel** (1487). Pretended cousin to the late King Edward V. Crowned as King Edward VI in Dublin. After his capture he was pardoned, and became a servant of Henry VII.

**Perkin Warbeck** (1495–1497). "Richard IV". Pretended brother of the late King Edward V. Executed by King Henry VII after attempting to escape from the Tower of London.

**Edmund de la Pole, 3rd Duke of Suffolk** (1501–1506). "White Rose". Yorkist pretender. Nephew and designated heir of Richard III. Executed by King Henry VII.

**Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham** (1520). Cousin of King Henry VIII, by whom he was executed.

**Richard de la Pole** (1514–1525). "White Rose". Yorkist pretender and brother of the late Edmund de la Pole. The last member of the House of York to openly attempt to seize the English crown. He sought to replace Henry VIII but was killed at the Battle of Pavia, February 24.

**Mary Baynton** (1533). Claimed to be the daughter and heir of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. Actually the daughter of Thomas Baynton of Bridlington. She was arrested, but her fate is unknown.

**Lady Jane Gray** (1553). Known as the Nine Day Queen, the great-granddaughter of Henry VII and first cousin once removed of King Edward VI. Teenage pretender executed for treason along with her husband and several others by Queen Mary I.

**Mary, Queen of Scots** (1558–1587). Granddaughter of King Henry VII. Deposed as Queen of Scots and fled to England where eventually she was executed as a pretender by her cousin Queen Elizabeth I.

**James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth** (1685). Illegitimate son of King Charles II. Executed by his uncle, King James II.

**James the Old Pretender** (1715–1716). Son of King James II. Fought King George IV then fled into exile.

**Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender** (1745–1746). Son of the Old Pretender. Fought King George II then fled into exile.

**Anthony William Hall** (1931–1947). Claimed to be King Anthony I Tudor. A former police officer and an eccentric who published a pamphlet in which he claimed the British throne through descent of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. His increasingly bizarre antics which continued until his death, led to a short spell of imprisonment and to his wife divorcing him.

## APPENDIX C: PURPORTED HOMOSEXUAL OR BISEXUAL RULERS OF ENGLAND

Throughout history, accusations of homosexuality or at least of homosexual activity have been a serious matter for rulers.

Firstly, certainly from the Christian period onwards and until very recently, homosexuality has been the subject of moral condemnation and legal sanction. (And still is in much of the world.)

However, there are other reasons directly concerned with “rulership”, particularly of the “charismatic” and “traditional” sorts found in Max Weber’s (1864–1920) tripartite classification of authority. The charismatic type has historically involved notions of masculinity and demonstrations of martial valour. (This has been true even in the case of the small minority of female rulers, who often took great pains to emphasise their prowess. Consider Elizabeth I’s 1588 speech at Tilbury: “I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a King of England too”.)

Also, rulers of the traditional type have been obsessed with the producing of (preferably male and legitimate) heirs to the throne to ensure the continuation of their dynasty and lineage.

Rulers have enemies, and many of the rumours and claims about homosexuality may have been slanders during or after their life. Nevertheless, with a steady prevalence in the population of perhaps 5%, it is likely that a number of rulers of England featured in this directory have been homosexual or bisexual. The following are some who have long attracted such “accusations”.

- **Mempricius the Sodomite** (c. 1000 BCE): Reputed to have abandoned his wife and his son to live a life of sodomy.
- **Galba** (68–69): Reported by the historian Suetonius (active 1st and 2nd centuries CE) as “more prone in his passion toward males”.
- **Hadrian** (117–138): Went on tours of inspection of provinces (including Britain) to escape hostile comment in Rome about his private life.

- **Elagabalus** (218–222): Roman historians claimed that he married at least two men, prostituted himself in brothels, and dressed as a woman and desired to possess a vagina.
- **Constans** (340–350): Accused of homosexuality by allies of his enemy and victor, Magnentius.
- **Maelgwn Gwynedd the Dragon** (542–547): Described by Geoffrey of Monmouth “one of the one of the handsomest of men in Britain ... and a man of ... matchless valour, but addicted very much to the detestable vice of sodomy, by which he made himself abominable to God”.
- **William II Rufus** (1087–1100): Denounced as such by the Archbishop of Canterbury and had neither wife nor mistress and died childless, all an extreme rarity for a king at that time.
- **Richard I the Lionheart** (1189–1199): Modern historians debate whether in his own religious confessions and penitences he admitted to being homosexual or at least bisexual.
- **Edward II** (1307–1327): Believed by some to have been the lover of Piers Gaveston, who he made Earl of Cornwall.
- **Richard II** (1377–1399): Suspected of being in a homosexual relationship with Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland and 9th Earl of Oxford.
- **James I** (1603–1625): Wags said that Queen James had succeeded King Elizabeth.
- **Richard Cromwell** (1658–1659): Contemporary allusions to “Queen Dick” and use of the phrase “as queer as Dick’s hatband”.
- **Anne** (1702–1714): Alleged lesbian relationship with Abigail Masham, Baroness Masham.
- **Earl of Rosebery** (1894–1895): The Marquis of Queensberry openly denounced him as being a “Nancy Boy”.
- There is no evidence that either **Elizabeth I** (1558–1603) or **Edward Heath** (1970–1974) were gay.



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