

FROM THE TIERRA DEL FUEGO FAMILY TREE

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Count Phillipe d'Espard having been warned that the massacre of the Huguenots was to take place on the 24th August, 1572, he left title and estates, chartered ships at his own expense and brought as many as could come with him to England. He was received with honor by Queen Elizabeth and remained at her court for some time. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Royal Commissioner of Lands in Ireland where he bought large tracts of land in Queen's County and in the south-west of Ireland for which, it is stated, he paid a fair price. It has been handed down through the family that Phillipe d'Espard was a kinsman of Henry of Navarre and IV of France. There is no record of his wife and family until his grandson, William.

* In a letter from William Esau Despard to his mother Eliza Hawkins Despard 1 Jan 1912, he quotes a Despard whom he visited in Utica re Phillipe: 'He fled from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572 leaving lands and titles for the Protestant cause.' Also see images of catalog book Smyth-Despard Co. Utica NY.

[Henry IV (13 December 1553 – 14 May 1610) was King of France from 1589 to 1610 and (as Henry III) King of Navarre from 1572 to 1610. He was the first monarch of the Bourbon branch of the Capetian dynasty in France. His parents were Queen Jeanne III and King Antoine of Navarre.^[1]

As a Huguenot, Henry was involved in the Wars of Religion before ascending the throne in 1589. Before his coronation as king of France at Chartres, he changed his faith from Calvinism to Catholicism, and, in 1598, he enacted the Edict of Nantes, which guaranteed religious liberties to the Protestants and thereby effectively ended the civil war. One of the most popular French kings, both during and after his reign, Henry showed great care for the welfare of his subjects and displayed an unusual religious tolerance for the time. He was assassinated by a fanatical Catholic, François Ravallac.^[2]

Henry was nicknamed Henry the Great (*Henri le Grand*), and in France is also called *le bon roi Henri* ("good king Henry") or *le Vert galant* ("the Green gallant"), a reference to both his dashing character and his attractiveness to women. He also gave his name to the Henry IV style of architecture, which he

patronised. He is the eponymous subject of the royal anthem of France, Marche Henri IV.

Pamplona (Iruña in Basque), later Navarre. Pamplona was the primary name of the kingdom until its union with Aragon (1076–1134). However, the territorial designation Navarre came into use as an alternative name in the late tenth century, and the name Pamplona was retained well into the twelfth century.]