

Descendants of Edward Wade

There is strong evidence that the immigrant ancestor to Virginia for this Wade family was a descendant of Armagil/Armigel Wade/Waad. Armagil was born 1514 in Kilnsey, near Coniston, Yorkshire, England, and died June 20, 1568. Armagil was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and received a degree January 23, 1531/2. A few years later in 1536, he was a voyager to Newfoundland aboard the ship "Minion" as recorded in Hore's "Voyages." He may have actually made several voyages according to different sources and is often referred to as "the English Columbus" by historians. He was also listed in Fuller's "Worthies of Yorkshire." In 1540, he received his first government position as Clerk of the Council at Calais. In 1547, he was elected to Parliament. In King Henry VIII's Privy Council, Armagil started as third clerk and in 1552 became Chief Clerk. Under Edward VI, he retained that position. When Queen Mary ascended to the throne, he lost his offices but was restored to a prominent position under Queen Elizabeth. He was the prime liaison officer in 1562 with the French Huguenots when he mustered 600 men to fight at Le Havre. He had leased the estate of Belsize House, near London, from the Dean of St. Pauls. Belsize became the family seat and that is where he died. He was buried in Hampstead Church (now destroyed) with a monument, the memorial plaque of which was written in Latin. According to early 20th century genealogist Stuart Charles Wade, it translated as:

"Sacred to the memory of Armigel Waad, the best and most kind of parents, a descendant of an ancient Yorkshire family, Secretary of the Privy Council of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and a justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, who--proficient in very many of the most important arts, excellently versed in civil jurisprudence, very familiar with many languages--discharged divers most honorable embassies and was the first English explorer of the Indies of America. By his two wives, Alice Patten and Anne Marbury, (d) he gave to the world twenty children, and after a life honorably and most conscientiously passed, died in the spring of the year 1568, when on the 20th day of June he placidly fell asleep in the Lord... William Waad, the eldest son and heir, and also Secretary of the Lady Elizabeth's Privy Council, has erected this monument."

At right is Christopher Saxon's map of Elizabethan England. London is the dark spot in lower right of center. Hampstead Church and the Belsize estate were west of London; Manuden, Essex is a little southeast of London.



All of Armagil/Armigel Wade/Waad's children from his first wife predeceased him. However, from his second wife Alice Patten, 1515-1568, daughter of Richard Patten, born 1490, six of seventeen children survived. Four are listed in Armagil Wade's will: William Wade, 1546-1623; Thomas, born 1547, who became of "reader of the law"; and two daughters Joyce and Ann. It is William that some genealogists, notably Stuart C. Wade, attribute as the father of immigrant Edward Wade, 1611-1677. William continued working for the Crown. He served as Lt. Governor of the Tower of London during the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 and continued in that position until 1613. He was Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council Secretary. Elizabeth sent him to Mary, Queen of Scots, to persuade Mary to reconcile. In 1586, he seized Mary's papers which implicated her in the Babington Plot against Queen Elizabeth. Subsequently, he traveled to France to explain to that country's government Mary's execution. He was a member of Parliament for a number of terms and was knighted by James I May 20, 1603. Sir William died at his estate Battles Hall, Essex, 1623. He is buried at Manuden Church nearby. Like his father he has a memorial plaque; however, William's is in English and his church is still standing.

That William Wade was the father of Edward, 1611-1677, has not been proven with a primary source. That relationship is based on circumstantial evidence: 1. that William was a shareholder in the Virginia Colony; 2. that Edward came to Virginia wealthy; 3. that Edward repeated family first names such as William, Edward, Jane, and Dorothy; 4. that there is some disagreement as to the number and gender of William's children. Additionally, there is the family tradition that the Wades of Virginia descend from father Armagil through his son William. Even Wikipedia Encyclopedia states, "...the Wades of Virginia claim descent from

his [William's] father." Whether Edward's father was William or William's brother Thomas or a unnamed nephew of Armagil, we can only speculate at this point. Since I like to retain the family stories and traditions until proof to the contrary comes to light, I have chosen to give this historical prelude of our Wade relatives.

info for the above from "Immigrant Ancestors," by Frederick Adams Virkus, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980; also from "The Compendium of American Genealogy," vol. VII, 1942; British History Online, etc.

Generation No. 1

1. **Edward¹ Wade** was born 1611, London, England, and died Bet. November 09, 1675 - April 24, 1677 in Virginia. He married Jane 1635 in Virginia. She was born 1615.

Notes for Edward Wade:

Wade info from Gary Kueber web site <http://kueber.us>, who sites National Archives Ships Lists:

"Edward Wade emigrated from England to Virginia on board the ship 'Paula' in July 1635, aged 24 years. Leonard Betts, Master, bound to Virginia per certificate from the Minister of Gravesend of their conformitie to the Church of England.

"The fact that Edward Wade was addressed as 'Mr.' in his patents indicates that he was a man of some stature and importance in the colony."

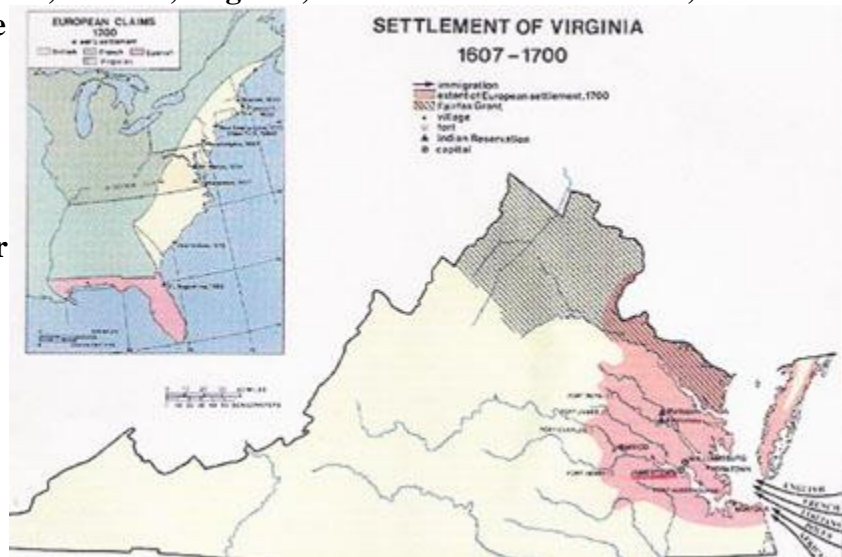
from "Virginia Colonial Abstracts," vol. 1--

p. 88: listed 'Edward Wade' among others who owe tythes to Rev. Geo. Hopkins;

p. 129: listed as witness for Charles Deny, 1643;

p. 195: bill dated 1646 Chas. Deny to Pay Edward Wade 1600 lbs. tobo [tobacco].

from "Cavaliers and Pioneers," book 1, part 11, summary: Edward Wade received land patent 1662, Diascund Swamp, Chichahominy River, York County (now New Kent), VA; in 1662 received a patent for 350 acres of land , part of 2000acres belonging to Mr. Francis



Burwell; in 1663 acquired 150 acres in York County, formerly belonging to William Cainho;

Will of Edward Wade, pages 11-13, 9 November 1675, proved 24, April 1677 at Court for York County:

"Edward Wade of Hampton Parish in York Co. To be buried in the orchard I now live by my family. To my son William Wade 100 acres of land in Hampton Parish. To my grandson Samuel Bond 150 acres at the head of ware Creek in New Kent County, but if he should die without issue, then to my daughter Jane the wife of Jeremiah Laundry. To my wife Jane, two servants, William Greystoke and Anne Elmore, and my old grey gelding. To William Wade, my son, furniture and one servant, John Constant. To my grandchild, Edward Wade, one mare foal, my mare Rose. To my daughter Dorothy, the wife of Thomas Huncocke, the first mare foal that my old mare shall bring forth. to my son Edward Wade one cow between five and six years old. My wife Jane Wade, ex'ix..."

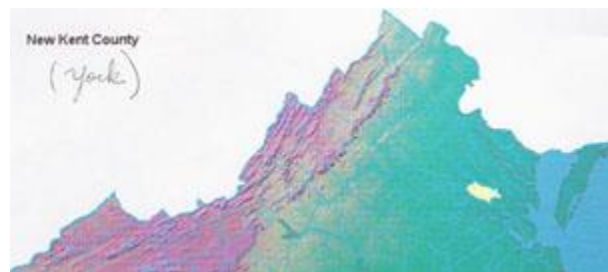
More About Edward Wade:

Burial: "in orchard where I now live by my family" York (now New Kent) Co., VA

Fact 1: baptized: Church of England;

Fact 2: 1635 in London, England;

Fact 3: 1668 church warden, Church of England, Hampton Parish, York Co., VA;



Children of Edward Wade and Jane are:

+ 2 i. Edward² Wade II, born Abt. 1640 in York County, VA; died April 20, 1682.

3 ii. Margaret Wade, born Abt. 1641.

4 iii. Dorothy Wade, born Abt. 1650.

5 iv. Jane Wade, born Abt. 1652.

6 v. William Wade, born 1655; died Aft. 1692.

Generation No. 2

2. Edward² Wade II (Edward¹) was born Abt. 1640 in York County, VA, and died April 20, 1682.

Notes for Edward Wade II:

from Gary Kueber: <http://kueber.us>

"By 1680 some of Edward Wade's family are no longer living in York County but instead have moved just a few miles south to James City County. The reason becomes obvious. Mary Hampton Duke had married Edward Wade sometime after November 1670. She had a large estate in James City that had been given to her by her father Thomas Hampton. This estate next to Henry Duke became the home place for some of the Wades for years."

from 'Cavaliers and Pioneers,' vol. 2, Patent Book 8, p. 328:

'patent dated 20 April 1694 to Mr. Edward Wade for 83 acres in James City County must pertain to Edward Wade II. [James City adjoins York County.] This parcel was next to land of John Hix on a branch of Warrany Swamp.'

More About Edward Wade II:

Fact 1: in father's will; also listed on 1704 rent roll;

Children of Edward Wade II are:

+ 7 i. James³ Wade, born Bet. 1665 - 1667 in St. Peter's Parish (New Kent Co.), VA; died 1740 in Hanover County, VA.

8 ii. Edward Wade III, born 1660.

9 iii. Richard Wade.

10 iv. Henry Wade, born Abt. 1671.

11 v. Thomas Wade, born Abt. 1670.

12 vi. Andrew Wade, born Abt. 1670; died 1740.

13 vii. John Wade, born Abt. 1672; died Bef. 1704.

Above is from <http://www.hullhome.com/wade.genealogy.htm>

12. Andrew Wade was the father of Robert Wade of Halifax Co. VA, Robert was the father of Hampton Wade an ancestor of Anselona Wade, my paternal grandmother - by David Arthur.

Additional information from

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wade_\(English_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wade_(English_politician))

Sir William Wade, MP (MP stands for Member of Parliament)

Son of Armagil Wade, MP and Alice Wade - was Alice Patten

Later life

He retired from public life in 1613, at the instigation of Frances Howard, Countess of Essex. She wanted Wade replaced with a less honest Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Gervase Helwys, as part of her scheme to murder the prisoner Thomas Overbury, who was opposed to her affair with Robert Carr.

Sir Thomas Overbury is the brother of Sir Giles Overbury who is an ancestor of my Mother – by David Arthur

Additional Information is on the next page from

<http://web.archive.org/web/20011025161245/http://www.k-wade.freeseve.co.uk/srwmwaad.htm>

Sir William Wade or Waad

...starting from Yorkshire

Sir William was the grandson of Thomas Wade of Plumtreebanks, Addingham in the county of York. His father Armigel (1511-1568) was the younger brother of Thomas Wade and first cousin of Arthur Wade of Kilnsey. The pedigree is held at the College of Arms in London (Brooke Collection 92 Folio 60A) and summarised below.

WADE m. Comyn sister of Alured, Prior of St.Oswald, Nostell Priory		Thomas I WADE of Plumtreebanks m. Rosamond daughter of Bryan Franke of Allwoodley	
Christopher WADE son of the above m. Gennet Kydde (1579) with property at Kilnsey	Thomas, living 1585, son of Thomas I m. Isabel Mawde	Armagil younger son of Thomas I (1511-1568) m (1) Anne Marbury m.(2) Alice Patten	Anne daughter of Thomas I m. Henry Currer
1635 Kilnsey passes to WADE cousin	Arthur son of Thomas II m. Elisabeth - buried 1613	Sir William Wade (1546 - 1623) eldest son of Armagil and brother of Elizabeth (m. Robert Allott of Bentley Grange - will 1/2/1566)	Hugh Currer of Bingley Manor
Christopher, b.1591, son of Arthur, enlarged Kilnsey. His son Cuthbert b.1620 was a Royalist captain fined £222 by Parliament.	Francis son of Arthur, Merchant Will dated 22/1/1633	Brother of Francis with two sons Samuel and Francis, grandsons Charles, Christopher, Francis (x2), William and Thomas (Walton-in-Ainsty ancestor?).	

...to the New World

Armagil Wade or Waad, "the English Columbus", was an Elizabethan voyager to Newfoundland in 1536 on 'The Minion' as faithfully recorded in Hakluyt's Voyages and was listed in 'Fuller's Worthies' among the 'Worthies of Yorkshire'. However he had no more right to the eulogy on his tombstone than the other English gentlemen on the voyage with him. Armagil was in a small way a purchaser of former monastic lands. This may have given him, and later his son, a vested interest to protect thus making him a prudent advisor to Elizabeth I at her accession to the throne. Indeed Armagil carefully recommended the pursuit of a 'via media' in religious matters in a paper entitled

"On the Distresses of the Commonwealth with the Means to remedy them".

Armagil was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford (BA 23 Jan 1531/2). His first important government post was Clerk of the Council at Calais (1540). After starting as third clerk, he became Chief Clerk to the Privy Council in 1552. He had already been elected to Parliament in 1547 Both father and son had reputations as organisers of espionage on behalf of the Crown, Armagil arresting Jean Ribauld before he could escape to France in 1547 and examining the Countess of Sussex in the Tower in 1552 and procured Paget's signature to the articles against him. He lost his offices on the accession of Queen Mary but Elizabeth restored him to favour as the principal liason official with French Huguenots in 1562 when he mustered 600 men at Rye for service at Le Havre.

That busybody Wade and 'that beast Waad' were among the politer terms used to describe both father and son. All his children by his first wife (and eleven out of seventeen by his second wife) predeceased him! Apart from his monastic purchases, he was granted by the Crown the manor of Milton Grange. He bought and enclosed salt marshes near Lydd and leased Belsize, which became the family "seat", from the Dean and Chapter of St.Pauls.

Sir William Wade, Governor of the Tower of London during the Gunpowder Plot, shared his Yorkshire descent with many of the plotters, notably Guy Fawkes and the Wrights. Sir William Wade was undoubtedly responsible for the widespread Wade use of a Rhinoceros Crest in consequence of his receipt of a gift, in spite of his expulsion as English emissary (after Mendoza had first been expelled from England), of a massive rhino horn from the King of Spain. In all probability this horn is the same truly massive horn which still today is in the possession of one of Sir William's collateral descendants from the De Vins Wade line.

Information on the next page is from

<http://web.archive.org/web/20011023101642/http://www.innotts.co.uk/~asperges/fawkes/>

Gunpowder Plot

Background:

England had undergone a Reformation. Under Henry VIII, it had separated the English Church from the Pope and formed the Church of England, under the King. All subjects were obliged to swear oaths affirming the King's Supremacy as head of the Church and those who did not were imprisoned. This was still a savage Age.

Under the chancellorship of Thomas Cromwell, things become more difficult still. The considerable Church property was confiscated and the monasteries were dissolved.

When Henry VIII died and was succeeded by the young and sickly Edward VI (1547), the new Prayer Book (1549 and 1552) separated the new English Church even further. But Queen Mary Tudor upon Edward's death in 1553 acceded to the throne. A Catholic herself, she ill advisedly and clumsily tried to restore the old Faith. She failed and when Elizabeth I came to power in 1558, the following 48 years drove Catholics further and further underground.

During the period from 1563, successive legislation, starting with the (second) Act of Supremacy, required an oath from all subjects that the monarch was Supreme Governor of the Church and any refusal was punishable by death. Catholics continued their religion in secret and the great houses were equipped with secret rooms where Mass would still be celebrated by priests smuggled in from the Continent and using false names. This had been tolerated in the early part of Elizabeth's reign. But it was not to last.

The Lot of the Recusants



Elizabeth I:

Two events then made things infinitely worse. The Pope, St Pius V, having warned Elizabeth of the consequences of her actions, issued a Bull, *Regnans in Excelsis*, (1570) excommunicating her and effectively releasing her subjects from any obedience to her.⁽⁴⁾ This placed Catholics in a dreadful quandary: they wanted to keep their religion but honour their Queen. They certainly did not want some foreigner to rule them, though some abroad had been of the opinion that once officially deposed by the Church, thousands of subjects would rise up against Elizabeth. Such was a sad misreading of events or intentions.

Between 1587 and 1593 more Acts were passed, the worst of which confiscated all lands and rights of those who did not attend the Anglican Services, made void all dealings in their property and could have confiscated all their goods. Fines were levied on those who absented themselves from Church services at 20 shillings (a huge sum) a month. Only the rich could possibly afford such fines and it was an effective (and profitable) way to ensure conformity of the vast majority of the people to the new State religion. Those who refused were known as **RECUSANTS**. In addition, the consequence of harbouring - or being - a (Catholic) priest was death.

Elizabeth's death came in 1603 and James I, the Scottish King, inherited the throne. Since he was known to be tolerant towards Catholics in his own Kingdom, hopes were raised amongst those living under such difficult conditions in England that the nightmare was perhaps to end for them and a new age of tolerance was to dawn.

Elizabeth had imprisoned the fleeing Mary Queen of Scots (and a Catholic) when she sought asylum in England in 1568 and signed her death warrant in 1587 when she was beheaded. It was thought that she was always a threat to the peace of England whilst she was alive, because of her religion, and many Catholics, it was assumed, considered her to be the lawful Queen, not Elizabeth. Her death caused absolute outrage in Europe. The invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 by Philip II of Spain (5) was to avenge her death and depose Elizabeth but it failed. The Catholic menace (now linked to Spain) was thenceforth to be dealt with much more strictly still by the authorities.



The son of Mary Queen of Scots, James I of England (and VIth of Scotland) was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 25th July 1603. He certainly made reconciliatory noises to those around him. He pardoned some recusants remitting their fines for one year (6), to their delight at the prompt action to avoid a plot against him.(6). Such promise was not to last however.

The Action



Guy Fawkes:

Fawkes met up in May 1604 with the main conspirators on his return to London. He had been introduced to Catesby by Hugh Owen. The prime mover was one Robert Catesby, born in Warwickshire of recusant stock. His personality was very magnetic and he was a popular character. He was a close friend of Tom Wintour and Francis and Robert Tresham, co-conspirators. Catesby's conversion to the cause seems to have been the result of his wife's and parents' death in 1598. His views for whatever reason became fanatical.

The scene of the crime was to be within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster, which at the time included some shops or storehouses, not part of Parliament as such. A total of 36 barrels of gunpowder were assembled under cover in the cellar of John Wynnard, under the House of Lords. There had seemingly been mining work (according to some accounts), but this solution was thought better. The idea was to explode the gunpowder during the opening of Parliament on 5th November

Guy Fawkes was born in York in 1570, a Protestant. His mother remarried a Recusant and moved to Knaresborough. He was surrounded by many Catholics during his school days, including the Wright brothers, who were later to be involved in the Gunpowder Plot. Having converted to Catholicism at some point unknown, he first worked in the house of the viscount Montague, enlisted as an adult in the Spanish army, which was occupying the Netherlands (then in Spanish hands), allowing him freedom to practice his religion openly. He adopted the name Guido Fawkes in the Spanish tradition.

Fawkes had been in correspondence with the Spanish Court, (7) but his assessment, along with that of several would-be conspirators, Tom Wintour and his colleague Dutton, notably, was that given the opportunity,

1605 when the King and Parliament would all be present. The innocent would suffer with the "guilty" but this was a price to be paid!



The conspirators, besides Guy Fawkes, were:
Robert Catesby: Mover of the scheme. See above;
Kit and John Wright: brothers, cousin of Francis Tresham; **Francis Tresham:** argued to postpone plot; **Thomas and Robert Wintour: brothers:** Tom became fanatical fought for Spain. **Thomas Bates:** servant of Catesby **Robert Keyes:** took charge of gunpowder at Lambeth **Thomas Percy:** Convert. Under patronage of Northumberland. **Sir Everard Digby:** Based at Coughton Court; sent horses for conspirators; **Ambrose Rookwood:** Recruited late. Young, educated abroad. **Hugh Owen:** Introduced Fawkes to Catesby **John Grant:** married Wintours' sister.

Catholics in England would rise up and depose the new King. This was quite false and out of step with the feeling of people at home in England. They were enthusiastically welcoming him in fact. His view indeed was directly contradicted by Don Juan de Tassis, an envoy from the Spanish King, who sounded out feeling in England, and found the spirit for combat entirely lacking.



The Popular view of Fawkes

Sir Edward Coke



Trial, Execution and Aftermath:

The details of how the other conspirators were rounded up need not concern us here. One by one they admitted their part. Dragged through the crowd, they were to be hung, drawn and quartered at Westminster on 30th and 31st January 1606, excepting Tresham who died of illness in the Tower of London. The show trial of the conspirators took place in Westminster Hall, Sir Edward Coke, Attorney-General, prosecuting for the King. The King indeed observed the trial from a secret hiding place.

But on 26th October, Tresham's brother-in-Law, Monteagle, had been handed an anonymous letter which advised him to stay away from the opening of Parliament. He took the letter to Cecil at Whitehall who showed it to the King. James ordered caution and searching of the buildings of Parliament with discretion.

The conspirators met the night before the opening of Parliament (3rd Nov) in London and the next day, the King's men observed an unusual amount of firewood near the offending cellar. When the owner of the house (Whynniard) revealed who the tenant was, alarm bells sounded and a party conducted by Sir Thomas Knevet returned about midnight on Nov 4th where a "John Johnson" (Guy Fawkes) was arrested. Far from denying what he was doing, Fawkes said openly that he wanted to destroy the King and Parliament.

All were condemned. Coke fulminated at the conspirators: they stood no chance of being spared.

On 30th January 1606, Sir Everard Digby was the first to mount the scaffold, then Robert Wintour, John Grant, Thomas Bates. Tom Wintour and Guy Fawkes, Ambrose Rookwood and Robert Keyes followed on 31st. One by one the conspirators had been interrogated and tortured by manacles or by the rack. They all, except Bates, had denied any priestly involvement, but Bates' testimony involved a Fr Garnet, a Jesuit, who had ministered under various pseudonyms, for many years in England and who had learnt in terrible consternation under the seal of Confession, what was to happen, but was powerless to do more than to counsel him forcefully against it; he had no success.

Questions were asked, as ever, about Jesuit involvement. Why had none been produced in the show trial of the conspirators which

They searched his pocket and found fuses and kindling. A search was made for others: the conspirators fled out of London.



Fr Garnet on the Scaffold

Later, more executions followed: Fr Oldcorne at Worcester and Stephen Littleton, whose Holbeach House had harboured the criminals (all on 7th April 1606). Also Ralph Ashley, Humphrey Littleton (who named some of the above) and John Wintour. Fr Garnet was

followed in the January of 1606? Finally Fr Garnet's safe place of hiding was discovered. Along with the chaplain of Hindlip House, he had been hiding in a confined space, fed with soup through a straw pushed through a stone in the wall in the most appalling conditions. He was taken to London in stages but treated with care. At his trial on 28th March 1606, he pleaded not guilty. Coke, the prosecutor again said "I will name it the Jesuits' treason as belonging to them." He dragged up Queen Elizabeth's excommunication, the Spanish Armada, Spain, indeed anything he could. Fr Garnet declared: "I have always abhorred this wicked attempt." He was accused of misprision (knowing about a crime - the plot - but doing nothing about it). He was executed on Saturday 3rd May 1606. Fr Garnet had been a native of Heanor in Derbyshire.

**executed on 3rd May
1606.**

Effects of the Plot:

The aftermath of the conspiracy was to do a great favour in effect to James I. It certainly united the nation in a common bond of determination and unity, unknown before.

Needless to say it did no good at all to the Recusants whose lives became ever more harassed. It is important to recall that the desperate act was opposed by Catholics for the harm it would (and did) do; the band of conspirators were acting on their own initiative, driven by fanaticism and a total misreading of the times at home - many of them had worked or lived abroad (Guy Fawkes amongst them) and the prosecution of the criminals brought in its wake innocent victims (Fr Garnet et al.)

The celebrating of "Bonfire" or "Guy Fawkes Night" is well established in England. These days it is an excuse to let off fireworks and have a good time. Its origins are all but forgotten, although everyone knows of Guy Fawkes and the rough outline of the story. Any religious significance is certainly absent these days, except perhaps in Lewes where 5th Nov is particularly relished.

Parliament abolished most holidays in Charles I's reign, but kept this celebration, which they felt dare not be forgotten. The tradition also crossed the Atlantic, though how widely it is still celebrated I do not know. New Zealand observes it still and parts of Nova Scotia. A correspondent affirms the celebration of "Pope's Day" formerly in parts of the US, though it seems that Hallowe'en has displaced any such celebration these days.