

Twenty-ninth Generation



King William I "The Lion" of Scotland (Earl Henry of Huntingdon³⁰, Saint David I of Scotland³¹_) was born 1143.

King of Scotland (1165-1214). He succeeded his brother Malcolm IV. He attended Henry II of England in his Continental wars, and is supposed, while doing so, to have pressed for a portion at least of the long disputed districts of Northumberland, and other territories of what is now the north of England. In 1168 he made an alliance with France. This is the first recorded alliance between Scotland and that kingdom. In 1173 he conspired with the sons of Henry II against their father, and invaded Northumberland.

On July 13, 1174, he fell almost by accident into the hands of an English party. For security, he was conveyed to Normandy, and there he consented, as the prince of his liberation, to perform that homage for his kingdom, which the English kings had so long in vain attempted to extract from the government of Scotland. The treaty of Falaise, as the transaction was termed, from the palace where it was adjusted, was revoked in the year 1189 by Richard I of England, in consideration of payment of 10,000 marks, which he wanted for his expedition to Palestine. William secured the freedom of the Scottish church, was one of the early benefactors of the regular ecclesiastics, and founded in 1178 the great Abbey of Arbroath, which he dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket. He founded many burghs, and extended the boundaries of the kingdom especially in the north.

The title "Lion" was attached to him because of his flag or standard, a red lion rampant (with a forked tail) on a yellow background. This (with the addition of a 'double treasure fleury counter-fleury' border) went on to become the Royal standard of Scotland, still used today but quartered with

those of England and of Ireland. It became attached to him because the chronicler Fordun called him the "Lion of Justice".

Due to the terms of the Treaty of Falaise, Henry II had the right to choose William's bride. As a result, William married Ermengarde de Beaumont, a granddaughter of King Henry I of England, at Woodstock Palace in 1186. Edinburgh Castle was her dowry. The marriage was not very successful, and it was many years before she bore him an heir.

King William I "The Lyon" of Scotland and Ermengarde had the following children:

1. Margaret (1193–1259), married Hubert de Burgh, 1st Earl of Kent.
2. **Isabella** (1195–1253), married Roger Bigod, 4th Earl of Norfolk.
3. **Alexander II of Scotland** (1198–1249).
4. Marjorie (1200–44), married Gilbert Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke.

William died in Stirling in 1214 and lies buried in Arbroath Abbey. His son, Alexander II, succeeded him as king, reigning from 1214 to 1250.



In 1229, Queen Ermengarde, the widow of William the Lion and mother of Alexander II, invited the Cistercians at Melrose Abbey to set up a daughter-house at Balmerino. She chose this location close to the North Fife coast because of its benign climate and perhaps because of its existing religious connections. Ermengarde died on 12 February 1233/1234, and was buried at Balmerino Abbey, Fife.

Herbert Fitz Herbert (Herbert³⁰, Herbert of Winchester³¹ _) was born in Gloucestershire 1130.

He married **Lucy of Hereford** and had the following child:

1. **Piers²⁸ Fitz Herbert** was born 1200.

Herbert died June 1204.

Earl William de Ferrers (Earl Robert of Derby³⁰, Earl Robert³¹, Henry³² de Ferrieres, Engenulf³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴_) birth date unknown, was a 12th century English Earl who resided in Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire and was head of a family which controlled a large part of Derbyshire known as Duffield Frith. He was also a Knight Templar.

William was the son of Robert de Ferrers, 2nd Earl of Derby and his wife, **Margaret Peverel** (William³⁰_) born ca 1114. Margaret was the daughter of William Peverel the Younger of Peveril Castle in Derbyshire and his wife, Avicia de Lancaster.

William succeeded his father as Earl of Derby in 1162. He was married to Sybil, the daughter of William de Braose, 3rd Lord of Bramber and Bertha of Hereford.

William de Ferrers was one of the earls who joined the rebellion against King Henry II of England led by Henry's eldest son, Henry the Younger, in the Revolt of 1173–1174, sacking the town of Nottingham. Robert de Ferrers II, his father, had supported Stephen of England and, although Henry II had accepted him at court, he had denied the title of earl of Derby to him and his son. In addition, William had a grudge against Henry because he believed he should have inherited the lands of Peveril Castle through his mother. These, King Henry had previously confiscated in 1155 when William Peverel fell into disfavor.

With the failure of the revolt, de Ferrers was taken prisoner by King Henry, at Northampton on the 31 July 1174, along with the King of Scots and the earls of Chester and Lincoln, along with a number of his Derbyshire underlings and was held at Caen. He was deprived of his castles at Tutbury and Duffield and both were put out of commission (and possibly Pilsbury.) In addition to defray the costs of the war Henry levied a so called "Forest Fine" of 200 marks.

He seems to have afterwards regained the confidence of Henry II., and he showed his fidelity to the next Sovereign, (King Richard I.), by accompanying him in his expedition to the Holy Land, and joined the Third Crusade and died at the Siege of Acre in 1190.

Earl William de Ferrers and Margaret Peverel had the following children:

1. **Earl Robert²⁸ de Ferrers.**
2. Lord William of Eggington de Ferrers

William died 1173. William and Margaret are buried at Merevale Abbey.



Humphrey de Bohun (Henry³⁰_) birth date unknown.

Humphrey de Bohun had the following child:

1. **Humphrey²⁸ de Bohun.**

Gilbert Mallet (William I³⁰, Robert³¹_) birth date unknown. Gilbert held the barony of Curry Mallet and was steward during the reign of Henry II. **Curry Mallet** is a village and parish in Somerset, England. It is seven miles east of Taunton in the South Somerset district.

He witnessed the treaty in 1174 between Henry II and William, King of Scotland.

He married **Alice Picot** (Ralph³⁰_) . They had the following child:

1. **William II²⁸ de Mallett.**

Gilbert died ca. 1194.

Thomas Basset birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Alice²⁸ Basset**

Geoffrey de Say was born ca 1155. Geoffrey de Saye, the Surety, was in arms with the other Barons against King John, and consequently his extensive lands and possessions in ten counties were seized. These were given to Peter de Crohim. Six of the counties we can name: Northampton, Cambridge, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln, but we cannot be sure of what Castles in those areas were Geoffrey's, or which other four counties he could claim.

While William d'Albini and his companions were holding Rochester Castle, they had been assured by the other Baronial leaders would relieve them if the Castle were to be besieged by King John. Such a rescue would not have been

easy unless the Royal guards were lax in watching the bridge over the Medway. If this bridge were under guard, a march to Rochester from London along the Dover Road would prove impossible, the company then being forced to detour and approach Rochester from Maidstone.

Nevertheless, on 26 October, they moved in as far as Dover, where they soon heard that the King was on his way to meet them. They promptly returned to London, leaving the Rochester garrison to do the best it could.

Perhaps the march on Rochester was a sop to the Barons' consciences. Had it been a serious move, it would have been an extraordinarily foolish one. The only other attempt to save Rochester was negotiary. On 9 November King John issued letters of conduct for Richard de Clare, Robert FitzWalter, Geoffrey de Saye, and the Mayor of London, to confer with the Royal emissaries: Peter de Roches, Hubert de Burgh and the Earls of Arundel and Warren. There is no certainty that these men ever met. If indeed they did, nothing came of it. We suspect that the meeting was originally planned with the hope that a proposal would be accepted and it is not unlikely that the proposal would have been a willingness to surrender Rochester Castle to the King if the garrison could go free, but no such move resulted. Yet despite the futility of the meeting, at least we see Geoffrey ed Saye connected, if lightly, with Rochester Castle. And this is the only Castle which we are able to link his name.

Geoffrey de Saye returned to the Royalist party when the civil war was over, and sided with King Henry III, thereby regaining his lost lands after the expulsion of the Dauphin.

Geoffrey de Say had the following child:

1. **William²⁸ de Say.**

Geoffrey died 24 October 1230 leaving a son, William, as his heir by Alice, daughter of William de Cheney.

Joscelyn de Louvain (Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus, Henry II of³¹ Brabant, Count Labert II of³², Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) was born 1138.

Given the Honor of Petworth in Sussex by his sister, Queen Adela. His mother is an unknown mistress of Godfrey I. He became Baron Percy through his marriage and was castellan of Arundel.

He married an English heiress, **Agnes de Percy** (Baron William³⁰, Baron Alan³¹, Baron William³²_), and settled in England. He took the name Percy.

Joscelyn de Louvain and Agnes de Percy had the following children:

1. Baron Richard²⁸ de Percy.
2. Ralph de Percy.
3. Joscelyn de Percy.

4. Eleanor de Percy.
5. Alice de Percy.
6. Maud de Percy.
7. **Henry de Percy** was born 1160.

Joscelyn died 1180. Agnes died October 13, 1204.

Adam II de Brus (Lord Adam³⁰ de Brus, Robert II³¹ de Brusse, Robert I³² de Brusse, William³³ De Brusse, Robert³⁴, Rognvald³⁵, Brusse³⁶, Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"³⁷, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹_) was born 1126.

As 3rd Baron of Skelton, he held Levington.

He married **Joanna** and had the following children:

1. **Isabel²⁸ de Brus.**
2. Peirs de Brus

Adam died 1196 in Skelton, Yorkshire.

Walter de Berkeley birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. ___ de Berkeley.

Earl Hamlin of Anjou Plantagenet de

Warrene (Geoffrey V "The Fair"²⁸ Plantagenet, Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou²⁹, Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou³⁰, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²_) was born 1129.

He was an illegitimate son of Geoffrey of Anjou, and thus a half-brother of King Henry II, and an uncle of Richard the Lionheart and King John. His half-brother Henry gave him one of the wealthiest heiresses in England, Isabella de Warenne, in her own right Countess of Surrey. She was the widow of William of Blois. Hamelin and Isabella married in April 1164, and after the marriage he was recognized as *Comte de Warenne*, that being the customary designation for what more technically should be *Earl of Surrey*. In consequence of the marriage Hamelin took the *de Warenne* toponymic, as did his descendants. He and Isabella would have four children.

Warenne land in England centered around Conisbrough in Yorkshire, a location in which Hamelin built a powerful castle. He also possessed the third penny of County Surrey and held the castles of Mortemer and Bellencombre in Normandy.

Hamelin joined in the denunciations of Thomas Becket in 1164, although after Becket's death he became a great believer in Becket's sainthood, having, the story goes, been cured of blindness by the saint's help. In 1176, he escorted his niece Joan of England to Sicily for her marriage.

He remained loyal to Henry through all the problems of the later part of the king's reign when many nobles deserted him, and continued as a close supporter of his nephew Richard I. During Richard's absence on the Third Crusade, he took the side of the regent William Longchamp. Hamelin appeared in the 2nd coronation of King Richard in 1194 and

at King John's coronation in 1199.

Earl Hamlin of Anjou Plantagenet de Warrene and Isabel de Warrene had the following children:

1. **Earl William²⁸ de Warren.**
2. Ida (Isabel) Plantagenet (died 30 November 1234), married Robert de Lacy and Gilbert de l'Aigle, Lord of Pevensey.
3. Maud de Warren.
4. Mary de Warren.
5. Suzanne de Warren

Hamlin died in 1202 and was buried at the Chapter House at Lewes Priory, in Sussex. He was succeeded by his son William de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey. A daughter, named Adela, was the mistress of her cousin King John of England, and by him the mother of Richard Fitz Roy. Isabel died July 12, 1203. Her body was also interred Lewes Priory, Chapter House.



Earl William Marshal (John FitzGilbert³⁰, Gilbert³¹_) was born 1146. Also called William the Marshal (Guillaume le Maréchal), he was an Anglo Norman soldier and statesman. He has been described as the "greatest knight that ever lived." He served five kings — Henry the Young King, Henry II, Richard the Lionheart, John and Henry III — and rose from obscurity to become a regent of England and one of the most powerful men in Europe. Before him, the hereditary title of "Lord Marshal" designated a sort of head of household security for the king of England; by the time he died, people throughout Europe (not just England) referred to him simply as "the Marshal".

In 1152, when William was probably about six years old, his father John Marshal switched sides in the civil war between King Stephen and Empress Matilda. According to one chronicler, when King Stephen besieged Newbury Castle,

Stephen used the young William as a hostage to ensure that John kept a promise to surrender the castle. John broke his word, and when Stephen ordered John to surrender immediately or watch as he hanged William in front of the castle, John replied that he go ahead, for "I still have the hammer and the anvil with which to forge still more and better sons!" Fortunately for the child, Stephen could not bring himself to hang young Will.

As a younger son of a minor nobleman, William had no lands or fortune to inherit, and had to make his own way in life. As a youth he was sent to Normandy to serve in the household of William de Tancarville, where he began his training to become a knight. Through William de Tancarville, he then served in the household of his mother's brother, Patrick, Earl of Salisbury. In 1168 William's uncle was killed in an ambush by Guy of Lusignan. William was injured and captured in the same battle, but was ransomed by Eleanor of Aquitaine, who was apparently impressed by tales of his bravery. He had been knighted in 1167 and soon found he could make a good living out of winning tournaments. At that time tournaments were dangerous, often deadly, staged battles, not the jousting contests that would come later, and money and valuable prizes could be won by capturing and ransoming opponents. His record is legendary: he supposedly fought in 500 such bouts in his life and never lost once.

By 1170 his stature had risen so far that he was appointed tutor in chivalry for Henry the Young King, son of Henry II of England. The Young King's relations with his father were always fractious, and William stood by Henry during the Revolt of 1173–1174, during which he knighted the Young King. However, in 1182 William Marshal was accused of undue familiarity with Marguerite of France, the Young King's wife, and was exiled from court. He went to the court of Henry II that Christmas to ask for trial by combat to prove his innocence, but was refused. A few months later the Young King died, and on his deathbed he asked William to fulfill his vow of going on a Crusade. William did so, crusading in the Holy Land from 1183 to 1186; while there he vowed to be buried as a Knight Templar.

Upon his return William rejoined the court of King Henry II, and now served the father through the many rebellions of his remaining sons (Richard, Geoffrey, and John). In 1189, while covering the flight of Henry II from Le Mans to Chinon, William unhorsed the undutiful Richard in a skirmish. William could have killed the prince but killed his horse instead, to make that point clear. After Henry's death, he was welcomed at court by his former adversary, now King Richard I, who was not foolish enough to exclude a man whose legend, and power, just kept growing.

In August 1189, when he was 43, King Richard arranged for him to marry the second-richest heiress in England, Isabel de Clare (1172-1240), the 17-year-old daughter of Strongbow. Her father had been Earl of Pembroke, and this title was granted to William, along with large estates in England, Wales, Normandy and Ireland.

Countess Isabel de Clare (Earl Richard "Strongbow" FitzGilbert³⁰, Earl Gilbert "Strongbow" FitzGilbert³¹_). Isabel was born in 1172, the eldest child of

Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (1130 – 20 April 1176, known in history as Strongbow and Aoife of Leinster, the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster and More O'Toole. The latter was a daughter of Muintchertach O'Toole and Cacht *ingen* Loigsig O'Morda. The marriage of Strongbow and Aoife took place in August 1170, the day after the capture of Waterford by the Cambro-Norman forces led by Strongbow, and abetted by Dermot MacMurrough.

Isabel's paternal grandparents were Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Meulan. She had a younger brother Gilbert de Striguil, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, who died at the age of 12. She also had an illegitimate half-sister Basile de Clare, who married three times. Basile's husbands were: Robert de Quincy; Raymond Fitzgerald, Constable of Leinster; Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells.

Isabel was described as pleasant, gentle, and extremely attractive. After her brother Gilbert's death in 1185, she became one of the wealthiest heiresses in the kingdom, owning besides the titles of Pembroke and Striguil, *suo jure*, much land in Wales and Ireland. She inherited the numerous castles on the inlet of Milford Haven, guarding the South Channel, including Pembroke Castle. She was a ward of King Henry II.

The marriage was happy, despite the vast difference in age between them. The marriage transformed the landless knight from a minor family into one of the richest men in the kingdom, a sign of his power and prestige at court. William made numerous improvements to his wife's lands, including extensive additions to Pembroke Castle and Chepstow Castle.

Earl William Marshal and Countess Isabel de Clare had the following children:

1. William Marshal, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (1190 – 6 April 1231). Chief Justiciar of Ireland. Married firstly, Alice de Betun, and secondly, Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of King John. Died childless.
2. Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (1191 – 1 April 1234) Kilkenny Castle, Ireland). Married Gervase le Dinant. Died childless..
3. **Maud Marshal** (1192 – 27 March 1248).
4. Gilbert Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke (1194 – 27 June 1241). Married firstly, Margaret of Scotland; and secondly, Maud de Lanvaley. Died childless.
5. Walter Marshal, 5th Earl of Pembroke (1196 – November 1245). Married Margaret de Quincy. Died childless.
6. Anselm Marshal, 6th Earl of Pembroke (1198 – 22 December 1245). Married Maud de Bohun. Died childless.
7. **Isabel Marshal** (9 October 1200 – 17 January 1240). Married firstly, Gilbert de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford; and secondly, Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall. Had issue.
8. **Sibyl Marshal** (1201 – before 1238). Married William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby. Had issue.
9. Joan Marshal (1202 – 1234). Married Warin de Munchensi, Lord of Swanscombe. Had issue.
10. Eva Marshal (1203–1246). Married William de Braose, Lord of Abergavenny. Had issue, from whom descended, queens consort Anne Boleyn and Jane

Seymour.

William was included in the council of regency which the King appointed on his departure for the Third Crusade in 1190. He took the side of Prince John when the latter expelled the justiciar, William Longchamp, from the kingdom, but he soon discovered that the interests of John were different from those of Richard. Hence in 1193 he joined with the loyalists in making war upon the prince. Richard forgave Marshal his first error of judgement, and allowed him to succeed his brother, John Marshal, in the hereditary marshalship, and on his death-bed designated him as custodian of Rouen and of the royal treasure during the interregnum.

William supported King John when he became king in 1199, but they had a falling out when William paid homage to King Philip II of France for his Norman lands. William left for Leinster in 1207 and stayed in Ireland until 1212, during which time he had Carlow Castle erected. In 1212 he was summoned to fight in the Welsh wars. Despite these differences, it was William on 15 June 1215 at Runnymede who dealt with the barons who made King John agree to the Magna Carta, and he was one of the few English noblemen to remain loyal to the royal side through the First Barons' War. It was William whom King John trusted on his deathbed to make sure John's nine-year-old son Henry would get the throne.

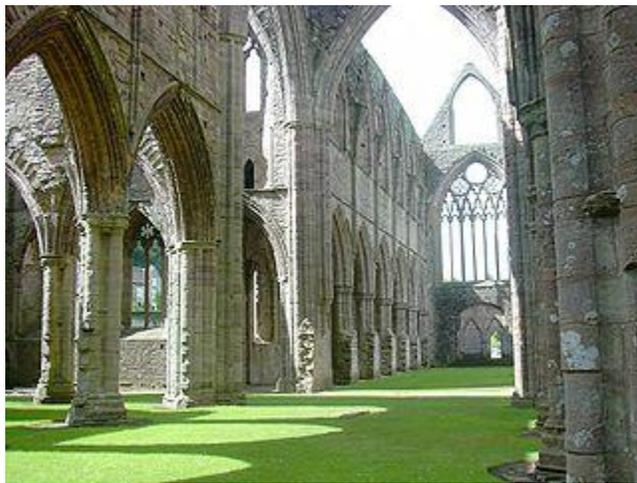
On 11 November 1216, upon the death of King John, William Marshal was named by the king's council (the chief barons who had remained loyal to King John in the First Barons' War) to serve as both regent of the 9 year old King Henry III, and regent of the kingdom. In spite of his advanced age (around 70) he prosecuted the war against Prince Louis and the rebel barons with remarkable energy. In the battle of Lincoln he charged and fought at the head of the young King's army, leading them to victory. He was preparing to besiege Louis in London when the war was terminated by the naval victory of Hubert de Burgh in the straits of Dover. He was criticized for the generosity of the terms he accorded to Louis and the rebels in September 1217; but his desire for an expeditious settlement was dictated by sound statesmanship. Self-restraint and compromise were the key-notes of Marshals policy, hoping to secure peace and stability for his young liege. Both before and after the peace of 1217 he reissued Magna Carta, in which he is a signatory as one of the witnessing barons. Without his presence England might not have survived the disastrous reign of John; where the French and the rebels would not trust the English king's word, they would trust William.

William Marshal's health finally failed him in February 1219. In March 1219 he realized that he was dying, so he summoned his eldest son, also William, and his household knights, and left the Tower of London for his estate at Caversham in Oxfordshire, near Reading, where he called a meeting of the barons, Henry III, the papal legate, the royal justiciar (Hubert de Burgh), and Peter des Roches (Bishop of Winchester and the young King's guardian). William rejected the Bishop's claim to the regency and entrusted the regency to the care of the papal legate; he apparently did not trust the Bishop or any of the other magnates that he

had gathered to this meeting. Fulfilling the vow he had made while on crusade, he was invested into the order of the Knights Templar on his deathbed. He died on 14 May 1219 at Caversham, and was buried in the Temple Church in London, where his effigy can still be seen.



Isabel died in Pembrokeshire Wales in 1220 at the age of 48. She is buried at Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire (below).



Hugh VIII "The Old" de Lusignan (Hugh VII³⁰, Hugh VI "The Devil"³¹, Hugh V "The Fair"³², Hugh IV "The Brown"³³, Hugh III "Le Blanc"³⁴, Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine_) or Hugh III of La Marche or Hugues VIII le Vieux de Lusignan was the eldest son of Hugh VII and of Sarrasine or Saracena de Lezay. He became Seigneur de Lusignan, Couhé, and Château-Larcher and Count of La

Marche on his father's death in 1151. Born in Poitou, 1106-1110 or sometime after 1125.

He married in 1140/1141 Bourgogne or Burgondie de Rancon, Dame de Fontenay, daughter of Geoffroi or Geoffroy de Rancon, Seigneur de Taillebourg and wife Fossefie=Falsifie, Dame de Moncontour, by whom he also became Seigneur de Fontenay.

Hugh VIII "The Old" de Lusignan and Bourgogne had the following children:

1. **Hugues de Lusignan**, Co-Seigneur de Lusignan in 1164 (c. 1141 - 1169), married before 1162 Orengarde N, who died in 1169, leaving an infant son Hugues who was to become Hugh IX of Lusignan, and an infant son Raoul who was to become Raoul I de Lusignan.
2. Robert de Lusignan, died young c. 1150.
3. Geoffroy or Geoffroy I de Lusignan (bef. 1150 – May, 1224), Seigneur of Moncontour and Seigneur de Soubise, Seigneur de Vouvent, de Mervent by first marriage, Count of Jaffa and Ascalon on July 28, 1191 (he relinquished these titles upon his return from the Holy Land in 1193), who fought in the Siege of Acre.
4. Pierre de Lusignan (bef. 1155 – aft. December, 1174), a "Peter of Lusignan" witnessed a charter in Antioch in 1174, but is otherwise not documented. He died probably as a Priest.
5. Amalric II & I de Lusignan, born about 1145, died 1205. He succeeded his younger brother Guy as ruler of Cyprus; later he was crowned King of Cyprus, the first of the Lusignan dynasty, and eventually also became King of Jerusalem.
6. Guy I & I de Lusignan, died 1194. He was regent and afterwards King of Jerusalem. After the loss of Jerusalem he became Lord of Cyprus.
7. Guillaume de Lusignan or de Valence, born after 1163, betrothed to Beatrice de Courtenay, daughter of Joscelin III of Edessa, in 1186. The marriage does not seem to have taken place. He died before 1208.

In 1163 or 1164 Hugh went on pilgrimage and on crusade to the Holy Land and participated in the Battle of Harim east of Antioch, where he was taken prisoner. Bourgogne died in April 11, 1169.

Count Amadeus IV de Maurienne (Count Thomas of Savoy²⁸, Count Hubert III of Savoy²⁹, Count Amadeus III of Savoy³⁰, Humbert II "The Fat" of Savoy³¹, Count Amadeus II of Savoy³², Count Oddone of Savoy³³, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶_) was born ca 1197.

Count Amadeus IV de Maurienne had the following child:

1. Beatrice of Savoy²⁸ .

Baron Walter II Clifford (Baron Walter FitzRichard Fitzpons²⁸ de Clifford, Lord Richard²⁹ FitzPons, Pons³⁰, Pons³¹ FitzWilliams, William of Hiesmes³² _) was born in Clifford Castle 1140.

Walter became Sheriff of Herefordshire and was a close

associate of William de Braose. In March 1208 he held back from William's rebellion, but did not do enough to check it. As a result King John dismissed him from his Marcher barony of Clifford and made his son Walter III de Clifford de facto lord instead.

Walter had married Agnes Cundy of Kent before 1175 and had the following children:

1. Baron Walter III²⁸ Clifford.
2. Richard Clifford.
3. Sir Giles Clifford.
4. Basilia Clifford.
5. Cecilia Clifford.
6. **Sir Roger Clifford** was born 1168.

Walter died 17 January 1221.

Baron Robert II de Ewyas (Baron Robert³⁰, Lord Harold de Ewas³¹ de Sudeley, Ralph "The Timid" of Hereford³², Count Dreux (Walter) of Mantes³³, Count Walter II "The White"³⁴ de Valois, Count Walter I³⁵ d'Amiens_). Lord of Ewyas Harold. **Ewyas Harold Castle** was in the village of Ewyas Harold which is in the Golden Valley in Herefordshire near to the Welsh border with present day Monmouthshire, about half way between the towns of Abergavenny and Hereford.

He married **Pernel**. They had the following child:

1. **Sybilla**²⁸ de Ewyas.

Baron Robert Veteri-Ponti (William³⁰, William Sr.³¹, Robert³² de Veteriponte_). Baron of Appelby and Sheriff of Westmoreland, Nottinghamshire and Derby.

He married **Idonea de Busli de Essenine** (Count John³⁰ de Bulli, Richard³¹, Jordanus³²_).

Baron Robert Veteri-Ponti and Idonea de Busli de Essenine had the following child:

1. **John**²⁸ Veteri-Ponti was born 1210.

Robert died 1227 in on crusade. Idonea died September 1241.

Earl Richard de Clare (Earl Roger²⁹, Lord Richard FitzGilbert³⁰, Lord Gilbert FitzRichard³¹, Richard FitzGilbert³², Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴_) was born 1153.

He married (c. 1172) Amice FitzRobert, Countess of Gloucester (c. 1160-1220), second daughter, and co-heiress, of William Fitz Robert, 2nd Earl of Gloucester, and Hawise de Beaumont.

They had the following children:

1. Richard (Roger)²⁹ de Clare.
2. Matilda de Clare.
3. **Earl Gilbert of Gloucester de Clare** was born 1180.

Earl Richard de Clare, the Surety, was the fourth Earl of

Hertford but, like his father and uncle, was more generally known as Earl of Clare. He was present at the Coronation of King Richard I at Westminster, 3 September 1189, and of King John, 27 May 1199. He sided with the Barons against King John, and his Castle at Tonbridge was taken. On 9 November 1215 he was one of the commissioners who, on the part of the barons, was to treat of peace with the King. On March 4 1215/16 his lands in counties Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex were granted to Robert de Betun; he and his son were among the Barons excommunicated by the Pope in 1215.

Richard died between 3 October and 28 November 1217. Amicia died 1225.

Robert de Quincy married **Countess Hawise de Keveliock** (Earl Hugh²⁸, Earl Ranulph²⁹ des Gernons, Ivo³⁰ Taillebois_). They had the following child:

1. **Margaret**²⁸ de Quincy.

Baron Gerald FitzMaurice Fitzgerald (Maurice Fitzgerald³⁰ de Windsor, Gerald³¹, Walter of Windsor³² FitzOther, Dominus³³ Other, Gherardo³⁴ Gherardini_) was born 1150.

He married **Eve de Bermingham** (Baron Robert³⁰_). They had the following child:

1. **Baron Maurice**²⁸ Fitzgerald was born 1190.

Gerald died January 15, 1203. Eve died 1226.

John de Cogan was born 1169. He had the following child:

1. **Juliane**²⁸ de Cogan was born 1195.

Walter de Ridelisford (Walter Sr.³⁰_) birth date unknown. He married **Annora** and had the following child:

1. **Countess Emaline**²⁸ Ridelisford.

Walter died December 12, 1244.

Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine (William IX "The Troubadour" of Aquitaine³⁰_) was born in Toulouse, France 1099.

Nicknamed *the Saint* he was duke of Aquitaine, duke of Gascony and count of Poitiers as William VIII of Poitiers between 1126 and 1137. He was the son of William, the troubadour by his second wife, Philippa of Toulouse.

William was born in Toulouse during the brief period when his parents ruled the capital. Later that same year, much to his wife's ire, Duke William mortgaged Toulouse to Philippa's cousin, Bertrand of Toulouse, and then left on Crusade.

Philippa and her infant son were left in Poitiers. Long after Duke William's return, he took up with Dangereuse, the wife of one of his vassals, and set aside his rightful wife,

Philippa. This caused strain between father and son, until William married **Eleanor Chaterlerault de Rochefoucauld** (Viscount Aimery I³⁰), daughter of his father's mistress, in 1121. She was born in Chatellerault, Vienne, France 1103.

Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine and Eleanor Chaterlerault de Rochefoucauld had the following children:

1. **Petronella**²⁸.
2. Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine was born 1122.

As his father before him, William X was a patron of troubadours, music and literature. He was an educated man and strove to give his two daughters an excellent education, in a time when Europe's rulers were hardly literate.

When Eleanor succeeded him as Duchess, she continued William's tradition and transformed the Aquitanian court into Europe's centre of knowledge.

Even inside his borders, William faced an alliance of the Lusignans and the Parthenays against him, an issue resolved with total destruction of the enemies. In international politics, William X initially supported antipope Anacletus II in the schism of 1130, opposite to Pope Innocent II, against the will of his own bishops. In 1134 Saint Bernard of Clairvaux convinced William to drop his support to Anacletus and join Innocent.

In 1137 William joined the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, Spain, but died of suspected food poisoning during the trip. On his deathbed, he expressed his wish to see king Louis VI of France as protector of his fifteen-year-old daughter Eleanor, and to find her a suitable husband. Louis VI naturally accepted this guardianship and married the heiress of Aquitaine to his own son, Louis VII.

Eleanor died 1130.

Count William IV Angouleme Taillefer birth date unknown, married **Marguerite de Turenne** (Viscount Raimond I³⁰, Vicomte Boson I³¹) born 1120.

Count William IV Angouleme Taillefer and Marguerite de Turenne had the following child:

1. **Count Aymer of Angouleme**²⁸ Taillefer.

William died 1178 in Mesina.

Peter I de Courtenay (King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) was born 1126. He was the youngest son of Louis VI of France and his second Queen consort Adélaïde de Maurienne. He was the father of the Latin Emperor Peter II of Courtenay.

He married **Elizabeth de Courtenay**, who was born 1127 the daughter of Renauld de Courtenay and Hawise du Donjon. His tomb is Exeter Cathedral in England.

Peter I de Courtenay and Elizabeth de Courtenay had the following children:

1. Phillippe de Courtenay (1153 - bef. 1186)
2. Peter II of Courtenay, Latin Emperor of Constantinople (abt 1155 to 1218).
3. Unnamed daughter (abt 1156 - ?).
4. **Alice de Courtenay**, died Sep. 14, 1211. She married Aymer de Talliefer, Count of Angouleme, and they became the parents of Isabella of Angoulême, who married King John I "Lackland", King of England.
5. Eustachia de Courtenay (1162 - 1235), married William of Brienne, son of Erard II of Brienne and of Agnès of Montfaucon.
6. Clementia de Courtenay (1164 - ?).
7. Robert de Courtenay, Seigneur of Champignelles (1166 - 1239).
8. William de Courtenay, Seigneur of Tanlay (1168 - bef 1248).
9. Isabella de Courtenay (1169 - ?).
10. Constance de Courtenay (aft 1170 - 1231).

Peter died 1180. He is buried in Exeter Cathedral, England. Elizabeth died September 1205.



King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon (King Fruela I of Asturias³⁰, King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias³¹, Duke Pedro of Cantabria³²) was born May 1152.

Called **the Chaste** or **the Troubadour**, Alphonso was the King of Aragon and Count of Barcelona from 1162 until his death. He was the son of Ramon Berenguer IV of Barcelona and Petronilla of Aragon and the first King of Aragon who was also Count of Barcelona. He is thus sometimes called, like his successors, especially by Catalan historians, the "count-king". He was also Count of Provence from 1167, when he unchivalrously wrested it from the heiress Douce II, until 1173, when he ceded it to his brother Berenguer. His reign has been characterised by nationalistic and nostalgic Catalan historians, with little following, as *l'engrandiment occitànic* or "the Pyrenean unity": a great scheme to unite

various lands on both sides of the Pyrenees under the rule of the House of Barcelona.

Born Raymond Berengar (Ramon Berenguer), he ascended the united throne of Aragon and Barcelona as Alfonso, changing his name in deference to the Aragonese, to honor Alfonso I.

For most of his reign he was allied with Alfonso VIII of Castile, both against Navarre and against the Moorish taifa kingdoms of the south. In his Reconquista effort Alfonso pushed as far as Teruel, conquering this important stronghold on the road to Valencia in 1171. The same year saw him capturing Caspe.

Apart from common interests, kings of Aragon and Castile were united by a formal bond of vassalage the former owed to the latter. Besides, on January 18, 1174 in Saragossa Alfonso married Infanta Sancha of Castile, sister of the Castilian king.

Sancha of Castile (Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor"³⁰ Raimundez, Conde Raymond of Burgundy³¹, Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) was born September 21, 1164.

King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon and Sancha of Castile had the following children:

1. Constance, married Emeric of Hungary and later Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor.
2. Eleanor, married Raymond VI of Toulouse.
3. Peter the Catholic, successor.
4. Douce (Dolça), nun.
5. **Alfonso**, Count of Provence
6. Ferdinand, Abbot of Montearagon, d. after 1227.
7. Ramon Berenguer, d. in the 1190s

Another milestone in this alliance was the Treaty of Cazorla the two kings in 1179, delineating zones of conquest in the south along the watershed of rivers Júcar and Segura. Southern areas of Valencia including Denia were thus secured to Aragon.

During his reign Aragonese influence north of the Pyrenees reached its zenith, a natural tendency given the affinity between the Occitan and Catalan dominions of the Crown of Aragon. His realms incorporated not only Provence, but also the counties of Cerdanya and Roussillon (inherited in 1172). Béarn and Bigorre paid homage to him in 1187. Alfonso's involvement in the affairs of Languedoc, which would cost the life of his successor, Peter II of Aragon, for the moment proved highly beneficial, strengthening Aragonese trade and stimulating emigration from the north to colonize the newly reconquered lands in Aragon. During his reign Aragonese influence north of the Pyrenees reached its zenith, a natural tendency given the affinity between the Occitan and Catalan dominions of the Crown of Aragon. His realms incorporated not only Provence, but also the counties of Cerdanya and Roussillon (inherited in 1172). Béarn and Bigorre paid homage to him in 1187. Alfonso's involvement in the affairs of Languedoc, which would cost the life of his successor, Peter II of Aragon, for the moment proved highly beneficial, strengthening Aragonese trade and stimulating emigration from the north

to colonise the newly reconquered lands in Aragonnquered lands in Aragon.

In 1186, he helped establish Aragonese influence in Sardinia when he supported his cousin Agalburza, the widow of the deceased Judge of Arborea, Barison II, in placing her grandson, the child of her eldest daughter Ispella, Hugh, on the throne of Arborea in opposition to Peter of Serra.

Alphonso II died in Perpignan April 25, 1196. Sancha died November 9, 1208 in Sijena, at 44 years of age.

Raimund of Sabran birth date unknown, married **Gersende de Forcalquier** (Count William VI³⁰ Guillaume, Count Bertrand³¹ de Forcalquier, Count William V³² Guillaume, Count Ermengaud IV³³ D'Urgel, Count Ermengaud III³⁴, Count Ermengaud II "the Peregrine"³⁵, Count Ermengaud I³⁶) birth date unknown.

Raimund of Sabran and Gersende de Forcalquier had the following child:

1. **Garsinde of Sabran**²⁸.

Beatrix de Macon (Comte Gerard I³⁰, Count William III³¹) birth date unknown. She married twice. She married **Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais**. She married **Count Hubert III of Savoy de Maurienne** 1175.

Count Hubert III of Savoy de Maurienne (Count Amadeus III of Savoy³⁰, Humbert II "The Fat" of Savoy³¹, Count Amadeus II of Savoy³², Count Oddone of Savoy³³, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) was born August 1, 1136. He was the son of Count Amadeus III of Savoy de Maurienne and Matilde of Vienne.

Count Hubert III of Savoy de Maurienne and Beatrix de Macon had the following child:

1. **Count Thomas of Savoy²⁸ de Maurienne** was born May 20, 1177.

Count Hubert died March 4, 1189 at 52 years of age. Beatrix died 1230.

Henry I Faucigny birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Beatrix²⁸ Faucigny**



King Louis VII "The Younger" of France (King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) was born 1121.

King of France (1137-80). Called the Young or Le Jeune, in the first year of his reign he married Eleanor of Aquitaine, daughter of Duke William II. He soon aroused the opposition of Pope Innocent II because of his support of a rival to the papal candidate for the archbishopric of Bourges, and his lands were placed under papal interdict.

Louis next fought a two-year war against Theobald, Count of Champagne, and in 1144 conquered Champaigne. In 1147 he joined the unsuccessful Second Crusade to the Holy Land, returning to France two years later, and in 1152 he divorced Eleanor, who in the same year married Henry of Anjou. Louis warred with Henry for the possession of Aquitaine, but renounced all rights to the duchy in 1154, in which year Henry became King of England as Henry II. Between 1157 and 1180 Louis continued sporadic warfare against Henry, who held many of the French provinces.

On October 25, 1131, Louis, the son of Louis VI and Adélaïde de Savoie, was anointed as successor to his father by the pope Innocent II at the cathedral of Reims. In 1137 Louis VII became the sole ruler at his father's death and was re-crowned on the Christmas Day of 1137 at Bourges.

Louis married three times. Louis married Eléonore, daughter of Guillaume X, duke of Aquitaine, on July 22, 1137, a few days before his effective rule began, and he thus temporarily extended the Capetian lands to the Pyrenees. They had two daughters. Louis continued his father's pacification program by building the prestige of the kingship through an administrative government based on trustworthy men of humble origin and by consolidating his rule over his royal domains rather than by adding new acquisitions. From 1141 to 1143 he was involved in a fruitless conflict with Count Thibaut of Champagne and the papacy. The major threat to his reign came from Geoffroy Plantagenet, count of Anjou, and Geoffroy's son Henri, who later (1154) became King Henry II of England as well as ruler of both Anjou and Normandy.

On June 11, 1147, Louis departed on the Second Crusade. He left his crown with Abbot Suger and Comte de Vermandois, who were appointed regents in his absence. The Crusade was a disastrous loss, but at home Suger governed well, despite the great financial drain on the funds at his disposal. He devised new and fairer means of taxation, passed laws preventing deforestation, and suppressed a revolt by a group of nobles who planned to make Robert, count of Dreux and brother of Louis VII, king in his absence. When in 1149 Louis returned from the Crusade, many believed that Suger would not return the crown, but they were proved wrong. After Louis repudiated his wife Eléonore for misconduct on March 21, 1152, she married Henry, who then took over control of Aquitaine.

After the death of Louis's second wife, he married Alix de Champagne, whose Carolingian blood brought added prestige to the monarchy (1160). She too failed to give him sons. Anglo-Norman family disputes saved Louis's kingdom from severe incursions during the many conflicts that Louis had with Henry between 1152 and 1174.

Constance died in childbirth on 4 October 1160, and five weeks later Louis VII married Adela of Champagne.

Adele of Champagne (Count Theobald III of Blois³⁰, Count Stephen II Henry of Blois³¹, Count Theobald II of Blois³², Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois³³, Count Odo I of Blois³⁴, Count Theobald I of Blois³⁵, Count Gello of Blois³⁶) also known as Adelaide and Alix, was the third wife of Louis VII of France and the mother of his only male heir, the future Philip II. She was also the daughter of Theobald II of Champagne and Matilda of Carinthia.

She was active in the political life of the kingdom, along with her brothers Henry I of Champagne, Theobald V of Blois, and Guillaume aux Blanches Mains, archbishop of Reims.

King Louis VII "The Younger" of France and Adele of Champagne had the following children:

1. Agnes of France²⁸ (1171–1240), who was betrothed to Alexius II Comnenus (1180–83) but married (1) Andronicus I Comnenus (1183–85); (2) Theodore Branas (1204)
2. **King Philip II Augustus** of France was born August 21, 1165.

After a pilgrimage (August 1179) to the tomb of Thomas Becket in Canterbury, England, Louis VII died September 18, 1180 at the Abbey at Saint-Pont, Allier the age of 60 and is interred in Saint Denis Basilica.



Adella died on June 4, 1206, and was buried in the church of Pontigny Abbey near Auxerre (below).



Count Baldwin V of Hainault (Count Baldwin IV of Mons³⁰, Count Baldwin III of Hainault³¹, Count Baldwin II of Hainault³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴_) was born 1150. He was count of Hainaut (1171–1195), count of Flanders as **Baldwin VIII** (1191–1195) and margrave of Namur as **Baldwin I** (1189–1195).

He was the son of Baldwin IV, Count of Hainaut. Flanders was acquired via his marriage to Margaret I of Flanders in 1169. Namur was acquired from his mother Alice of Namur.

Count Baldwin V of Hainaut and Margaret of Flanders had the following children:

1. **Isabelle of Hainaut** (Valenciennes, April 1170 – March 15, 1190, Paris), married king Philip II of France
2. Baldwin VI of Hainaut (1171–1205), also count of Flanders and Latin Emperor
3. Yolanda of Flanders (1175–1219), married Peter II of Courtenay, Latin Emperor
4. Philip I, Marquis of Namur (1175–1212)
5. Henry of Flanders (1176–1216), Latin Emperor
6. Sybille of Hainaut (1179 – January 9, 1217), married c. 1197 Guichard IV, Sire de Beaujeu (d. 1216)
7. Eustace of Hainaut (d. 1219), regent of the Kingdom of Thessalonica
8. Godfrey of Hainaut

Baldwin died December 17, 1195. Margaret died 1194.

Duke Godfrey III of Brabant (Duke Godfrey II of Brabant³⁰, Ida of Namur³¹, Count Albert III of Namur³²_) was born 1142. He was count of Leuven (or Louvain), landgrave of Brabant, margrave of Antwerp, and duke of Lower Lorraine (as **Godfrey VIII**) from 1142 to his death.

He was the son of Godfrey II and Lutgarde of Sulzbach. He was still an infant at his succession (therefore called *dux in cunis*) of which a few Brabantian vassals sought to take advantage to get independent from the duke (Wars of Grimbergen, 1141-1159). On 30 March 1147, Godfrey was present at the coronation of Henry Berengar, son of Conrad III of Germany, in Aachen. When Conrad left on Crusade,

war began anew in 1148. Peace was elusive until the election of Conrad's successor, Frederick Barbarossa. By marriage to Margaret, daughter of Henry II of Limburg, Godfrey united two powerful and antagonistic houses in the region.

Margaret Von Limbourg (Count Henri II of Limbourg³⁰, Count Valeran III of Limbourg³¹, Count Henry I of Limbourg³², Count Valeran II of Limbourg³³, Count Valeran I of Arlon³⁴, Count Conrad of Arlon³⁵_).

Duke Godfrey III of Brabant and Margaret Von Limbourg had the following child:

1. **Duke Henry I of Brabant**²⁸ was born 1158.

In 1159 Godfrey ended the war with the Berthout, lords of Grimbergen, by burning their impressive motte at Grimbergen. In 1171, Godfrey was at war with Hainaut, but was defeated. In 1179, he gave his son Henry in marriage to a niece of Philip of Alsace, Count of Flanders.

Between 1182 and 1184 Godfrey went on a Jerusalem campaign. In the interim, Barbarossa granted Henry the title "Duke of Brabant". Godfrey died in 1190, on 10 or 21 August. He left an increased territory and built the fortress of Nedelaer (near Vilvoorde). The ducal title was transmitted to his son at the Diet of Schwäbisch Hall (September 1190). Margaret died 1173.

Count Matthew of Alsace von Lothringen

was born ca. 1130. He was the second son of Thierry, Count of Flanders and Sibylla of Anjou. By marriage to Marie de Boulogne, he became Count of Boulogne, in 1160. They were divorced in 1170, but he continued as Count until his death.

Countess Mary of Boulogne (King Stephen³⁰, Count Stephen II Henry of Blois³¹, Count Theobald II of Blois³², Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois³³, Count Odo I of Blois³⁴, Count Theobald I of Blois³⁵, Count Gello of Blois³⁶_) was born 1136. She was the Countess of Boulogne from 1159 to 1170.

Marie was born to King Stephen of England and his wife Matilda I, Countess of Boulogne. At an early age, she was apparently placed in a convent, but she became her childless brother William's heir in 1159. Since she was the heiress to the county of Boulogne, she was forced to leave her convent and married off to Matthew of Alsace. The marriage was not a great success, although they reigned together until their divorce in 1170 and produced two daughters together.

Count Matthew of Alsace von Lothringen and Countess Mary of Boulogne had the following children:

1. **Matilda of Boulogne**²⁸ was born 1162
2. ?

Matthew was a supporter of Henry the Young King, and received lands in England. He died fighting at the siege of Drincourt (now Neufchatel-en-Bray), in the 1173-4 revolt of Henry II of England's sons, under the leadership of Philip of

Flanders. Wounded by a crossbow bolt, he did not recover. He died July 25, 1173. After their divorce, Marie was a nun after 1169 in St. Austrebert, Montreuil and died in 1182 where she is interred.



Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa (Duke Frederick II of Swabia³⁰, Duke Frederick I of Swabia³¹, Frederick³² van Buren, Frederick³³ _) was born in Waiblingen, Germany 1122.

Holy Roman Emperor and King of Germany (1152-1190), King of Italy (1155-90), and Duke of Swabia as Frederick III (1147-52; 1167-68). He was the son of Frederick II of Hohenstaufen, Duke of Swabia, and nephew of King Conrad III of Germany. Conrad III favored Frederick over his own son and on his deathbed recommended to the German princes that Frederick be chosen for the German kingship and the Imperial throne. Frederick conceived of his Imperial title as a grant from God, through the German princes, and wished to restore the glory of the Roman Empire. He consequently decided to consolidate the Imperial position in Germany and Italy, and began by issuing a general order for peace among the princes of Germany, at the same time granting them extensive concessions. In 1154 he proceeded to Italy, where he received the Lombard crown at Pavia.

However in 1156 Pope Adrian IV aroused Frederick against the papacy by implying in a letter that the Holy Roman emperor held lands only as a fief from the pope. Two years later Frederick incurred the hostility of the Lombards by demanding recognition of all his royal rights.

Frederick married **Beatrix of Burgundy** (Count Rainald III of Burgundy³⁰, Etienne I "Tete-hardi"³¹ de Macon, Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of

Burgundy³³_) June 9, 1156 at Würzburg. By this marriage Frederick obtained control of the vast county of Burgundy.

Beatrice was the only daughter of Renaud III, Count of Burgundy and Agatha of Lorraine. She was the second wife and Empress of Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. Her maternal grandparents were Simon I, Duke of Lorraine and his wife Adelaide of Leuven. Beatrice was active at the Hohenstaufen court, encouraging literary works and chivalric ideals. She accompanied her husband on his travels and campaigns across his kingdom, and Frederick Barbarossa was known to be under Beatrice's influence.

Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa and Beatrix of Burgundy had the following children:

1. Beatrice of Hohenstaufen (1162-1174). She was betrothed to William II of Sicily but died before they could be married.
2. Frederick V, Duke of Swabia (1164-1170)
3. Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor (November 1165-1197)
4. Frederick VI, Duke of Swabia (1167-1191).
5. Otto I, Count of Burgundy (1170-killed 1200).
6. Conrad II, Duke of Swabia and Rothenburg (1173-killed 1196).
7. **Philip of Swabia** (1177-killed, 1208) King of Germany in 1198
8. Agnes of Hohenstaufen (died October 1184). She was betrothed to Emeric of Hungary but died before they could be married.

In 1158 he began a struggle that lasted until 1183 and required him to lead five expeditions to Italy. Between 1158 and 1162 Frederick warred with Milan and its allies, subduing that city and confirming claims to other Italian cities. Meanwhile Frederick had set up a series of antipopes in opposition to the reigning pope, Alexander III who in 1165 excommunicated the emperor. By attacking the Leonine City in Rome in 1167-68, Frederick was able to install one of the antipopes, Paschall III.

The Lombard League, consisting of the cities of Milan, Parma, Padua, Ceron, Piacenza, Bologna, Cremona, Mantua, Bergamo, and Brescia, was formed and eventually chose Pope Alexander as its leader. During the next seven years the League acquired military strength, rebuilt Milan, constructed the fortress city of Alessandria, and organized a federal system. The fifth expedition (1174-76) of Frederick into Italy terminated in defeat by the Lombard League. The defeat was significant in military history. Frederick was forced in 1177 to acknowledge Alexander III as pope and to sign the Peace of Constance in 1183.

Although Imperial control in Italy was virtually ended by his defeat at Legnano, Frederick managed to enhance his prestige in Central Europe. He made Poland a tributary to the Empire, raised Bohemia to the rank of a kingdom, and erected the Margraviate of Austria into an independent hereditary duchy.

Frederick joined the Third Crusade in 1188 and in the next year, having resigned the government of the Empire to his son Henry, set out for Asia Minor. After gaining two great victories over the Muslims at Philomelium and Iconium, he

was drowned in the Calycadnus River in Cilicia in 1190. His remains were rescued by his son and buried in Tyre.

Beatrix died November 15, 1184.

Emperor Isaac II of Byzantium Angelus

birth date unknown. Byzantine emperor from 1185 to 1195, and again from 1203 to 1204.

His father Andronikos Dukas Angelos, a military leader in Asia Minor (c. 1122 – aft. 1185), married bef. 1155 Euphrosyne Kastamonitissa (c. 1125 – aft. 1195), was a son of Theodora Komnene (b. January 5, 1096/1097), the youngest daughter of Emperor Alexios I Komnenos and Eirene Doukaina, by her marriage c. 1120 to Konstantinos Angelos, Admiral of Sicily (c. 1085 – aft. July 1166), son of one Manolis Angelos from Philadelphia. Thus Isaac was a member of the extended imperial clan

Isaac has the reputation of one of the most unsuccessful princes that occupied the Byzantine throne. Surrounded by a crowd of slaves, mistresses and flatterers, he permitted his empire to be administered by unworthy favorites, while he squandered the money wrung from his provinces on costly buildings and expensive gifts to the churches of his metropolis. During his reign the empire lost Lefkada, Kefallonia, and Zakynthos to the Normans in 1185. Then he lost Bulgaria to the Vlachs and Bulgarians in 1186. After that Cilicia was retaken by the Armenians and Cyprus wrested from the empire by the Franks.

The identity of Isaac II's first wife is unknown, but her name, Herina (i.e., Eirene), is found on the necrology of Speyer Cathedral, where their daughter Irene is interred. (*It must be noted, however, that it would have been extremely unusual for a mother and daughter to bear the same name, unless the mother's name was monastic.*) Isaac's wife may have been a member of the Palaiologos family. A possible foreign origin is also given to her due to having the same name as her daughter. Their third child was born in 1182 or 1183 and she was dead or divorced by 1185, when Isaac remarried. Their children were:

1. Euphrosyne Angelina, a nun.
2. **Irene Angelina**, married first to Roger III of Sicily, and secondly to Philip of Swabia.
3. Alexios IV Angelos.

Heavily beholden to the crusaders, Alexios IV was unable to meet his obligations and his vacillation caused him to lose the support of both his crusader allies and his subjects. At the end of January, 1204, the influential court official Alexios Doukas *Mourtzouphlos* took advantage of riots in the capital to imprison Alexios IV and seize the throne as Emperor Alexios V. At this point Isaac II died, allegedly of shock, while Alexios IV was strangled on January 28 or 29.

Robert Mauduit birth date unknown. Lord of Handslope, Chamberlain of the Exchequer. Robert died 1222.

He married **Isabel Basset**. They had the following child:

1. **William²⁸ Mauduit**.

Earl Waleran of Warwick de Newburgh

(Earl Roger of Warwick³⁰, Earl Henry³¹ de Beaumont, Seigneur Roger³²) was born 1153. Waleran was the younger son of Roger de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Warwick and Gundred de Warrenne, daughter of William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Elizabeth de Vermandois. He was also known as Walerian de Newburg.

After his brother's death an impostor arose, claiming to be the deceased Earl; he gave Waleran a great deal of trouble in maintaining his claim. He does not appear to have been a great soldier, for he paid scutage money to escape military service in Wales. His position in the Court is attested by his bearing the right hand Sword of State at the Coronation of King John, 27 May 1199.

He liberally supported the hospital of St. Michael's Hospital, Warwick and gave to the nuns of Pinley land at Claverdon, and land at Brailes to the nuns at Wroxall, Warwickshire.

He married first to Margery, daughter of Henry d'Oily and Maud de Bohun and had three children. His second wife was Alice de Harcourt, widow of John de Limesy, Lord of Cavendish, daughter of Robert de Harcourt and had one child:

1. **Alice de Beaumont** (died before 1263), married William de Maudit, Baron of Hanslope, Chamberlain to the King.

Earl Waleran died December 24, 1203. Alice died September, 1212.

Piers de Lutegareshale (*Piers de Lutegareshale*),

(c. 1162 – 1213), was a prominent member of the government of England during the reigns of Richard I and John. The patronymic is sometimes rendered Fitz Piers.

He was from a modest landowning family that had a tradition of service in mid-ranking posts under Henry II. Geoffrey's elder brother Simon was at various times sheriff of Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire. Geoffrey, too, got his start in this way, as sheriff of Northamptonshire for the last five years of Henry II's reign.

Around this time Geoffrey married Beatrice de Say, daughter and eventual co-heiress of William de Say II. This William was the son of William de Say I and Beatrice, sister of Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1st Earl of Essex. This connection with the Mandeville family was later to prove unexpectedly important. In 1184 Geoffrey's father-in-law died, and he received a share of the de Say inheritance by right of his wife, co-heiress to her father. He also eventually gained the title of earl of Essex by right of his wife, becoming the 4th earl.

When Richard I left on crusade, he appointed Geoffrey one of the five judges of the king's court, and thus a principal advisor to Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham, who, as Chief Justiciar, was one of the regents during the king's absence. Late in 1189, Geoffrey's wife's cousin William de Mandeville, 3rd Earl of Essex died, leaving no direct heirs. His wife's inheritance was disputed between Geoffrey and his in-laws, but Geoffrey used his political influence to eventually obtain the Mandeville lands (but not the earldom,

which was left open) for himself.

On July 11, 1198, King Richard appointed Geoffrey Chief Justiciar, which at that time effectively made him the king's principal minister. He continued in this capacity after the accession of king John until his death on October 14, 1213. On his coronation day the new king also recognized Geoffrey as Earl of Essex.

He married **Maud** and had the following children:

1. **Earl Geoffrey²⁸ FitzPiers.**
2. Robert.

Earl Roger de Clare (Lord Richard FitzGilbert³⁰, Lord Gilbert FitzRichard³¹, Richard FitzGilbert³², Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴) was born 1115.

Roger de Clare was a son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Alice de Gernon. He succeeded to the earldom when his brother Gilbert died without issue. In 1164 he assisted with the Constitutions of Clarendon. From his munificence to the Church and his numerous acts of piety, Roger was called the "Good Earl of Hertford". He married (c. 1150)

Maud de St. Hilary (James de St. Hilary³⁰ du Harcourt_) (1132-24 December 1193), daughter of James de St. Hilary and Aveline. Together they had seven children.

1. Mabel de Clare, (1160- 1204) m. (c. 1175), Nigel de Mowbray.
2. **Richard de Clare**
3. *James de Clare*, (1164, Clare, Suffolk, England.)
4. *Eveline (Aveline) de Clare*, (1164- 4 June 1225) m. [1] (c. 1204), Geoffrey IV Fitz Piers (Fitz Peter), 1st Earl of Essex. m. [2] Sir William Munchensy, (b. c. 1184), son of Warin de Munchensy and Agnes Fitz John.
5. *Roger II de Clare*, (1168- 1241, Middleton, Norfolk, England.)
6. *John de Clare*, (1170, Clare, Suffolk, England.-?)
7. *Henry de Clare*, (1172, Clare, Suffolk, England.-?)

Earl Roger de Bigod (Earl Hugh³⁰, Roger³¹, Robert³² Bigod, Robert³³ Bigod I, Thuurstain³⁴ de Goz, Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸) was born 1150.

Roger Bigod, the Surety succeeded as second Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. He was appointed in 1189 by King Richard one of the Ambassadors to king Philip of France, to obtain aid for the recovery of the Holy Land. In 1191 he was keeper of Hereford Castle. He was chief judge in the Kings Court from 1195-1202. In 1200 he was sent by King John as one of his messengers to summon William the Lion, King of Scotland, to do homage to him in the Parliament which was held at Lincoln, and subsequently attended King John into Poitou; but on his return was won over to the opposition by the rebel Barons and became one of the strongest advocates of the Charter of Liberty, for which he was excommunicated by pope Innocent III. It is fitting that, after Richard's return to England after his captivity in Germany, Roger Bigod was chosen to be one of the four Earls who carried the silken canopy for the King as Hugh Bigod, his father, had borne the Royal scepter in the Royal procession. He died before August 1221, having married as his first

wife, **Ida (Isabel) Plantagenet** daughter of Hameline Plantagenet, who was descended for the Earls of Warren.

Earl Roger de Bigod and Ida (Isabel) Plantagenet had the following children:

1. **Earl Hugh of Norfolk²⁸ de Bigod.**
2. Margaret de Bigod. She married William de Hastings.
3. Margery de Bigod.

Roger died August 1221.

Maldred (Dolfin Staindropshire³⁰, Uchtred fitz³¹ Maldred, Maldred³², Ealdgyth³³, Uchtred³⁴) birth date unknown. Maldred died 1183. He had the following child:

1. **Robert²⁸ Fitz Maldred.**

Geoffrey de Neville (Gilbert³⁰, Gilbert³¹, Baldricus³² Teutonicus, Wigelius³³ De Courci, Lord Charles³⁴ Courci_) birth date unknown.

He married **Emma de Bulmer** 1176.

Geoffrey de Neville and Emma de Bulmer had the following child:

1. **Isbella²⁸ de Neville.**

Geoffrey died 1193.

Adam de Aldithley birth date unknown. Adam died 1160. A prominent Norman who was said to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England.

Adam de Aldithley had the following child:

1. **Liulf²⁸ de Audley** was born 1115.

Adam died 1160.

William Mainwaring birth date unknown. William Mainwaring had the following child:

1. **Roger²⁸ Mainwaring.**

Earl Ranulph des Gernons (Ivo³⁰ Taillebois_) was born 1100. He married **Maud Fitzrobert** 1141.

Maud Fitzrobert (Robert of Gloucester de Mellent³⁰ de Caen, Sybilla³¹ Corbet_) was born in de Caen.

Earl Ranulph des Gernons and Maud Fitzrobert had the following child:

1. **Earl Hugh²⁸ de Keveliock** was born 1147.

Earl Ranulph died December 1153. Maud died Jul 1189.

Count Simon III de Montfort (Count Amauri³⁰, Simon de Montfort³¹ L.Amaury, Baron Amaury II³² de Montfort, Baron William of Hainaut³³, Amaury I³⁴ _) birth date unknown. Earl of Leicester via marriage.

He married **Maud de Beaumont** (Earl Robert of Leicester³⁰, Robert³¹ de Beaumont., Count Robert of Meulan³² de Beaumont, Roger³³ de Bello-Mont, Seigneur Humphrey³⁴ de Vielles, Turf of Pontaudemar³⁵, Torf the Rich³⁶, Bernard "The Dane"³⁷_) birth date unknown.

Count Simon III de Montfort and Maud de Beaumont had the following child:

1. **Bertrade²⁸ D'Evereux** was born 1155.

Simon died March 1181.

Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou (Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou³⁰, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²_) was born 1092. Also known as Fulk the Younger, he was Count of Anjou (as Fulk V) from 1109 to 1129, and King of Jerusalem from 1131 to his death.

Fulk was born between 1089 and 1092, the son of Count Fulk IV of Anjou and Bertrade de Montfort. In 1092, Bertrade deserted her husband and bigamously married King Philip I of France. He became count of Anjou upon his father's death in 1109, at the age of approximately twenty.

In 1110, Fulk married **Ermengard of Maine** (Count Helias of Maine³⁰_) (died 1126), the daughter of Elias I of Maine. Their four children were:

1. **Geoffrey V of Anjou.**
2. Sibylla of Anjou (1112–1165, Bethlehem), married in 1123 William Clito (div. 1124), married in 1134 Thierry, Count of Flanders
3. Alice (or Isabella) (1107–1154, Fontevrault), married William Adelin; after his death in the White Ship she became a nun and later Abbess of Fontevrault.
4. Elias II of Maine (died 1151)

He was originally an opponent of King Henry I of England and a supporter of King Louis VI of France, but in 1127 he allied with Henry when Henry arranged for his daughter Matilda to marry Fulk's son Geoffrey of Anjou. Fulk went on crusade in 1120, and became a close friend of the Knights Templar. After his return he began to subsidize the Templars, and maintained two knights in the Holy Land for a year..

By 1127 Fulk was preparing to return to Anjou when he received an embassy from King Baldwin II of Jerusalem. Baldwin II had no male heirs but had already designated his daughter Melisende to succeed him. Baldwin II wanted to safeguard his daughter's inheritance by marrying her to a powerful lord. Fulk was a wealthy crusader and experienced military commander, and a widower. His experience in the field would prove invaluable in a frontier state always in the grip of war.

However, Fulk held out for better terms than mere consort of the Queen; he wanted to be king alongside Melisende. Baldwin II, reflecting on Fulk's fortune and military exploits, acquiesced. Fulk abdicated his county seat of Anjou to his son Geoffrey and left for Jerusalem, where he married Melisende on June 2, 1129. Later Baldwin II bolstered Melisende's position in the kingdom by making her sole guardian of her son by Fulk, Baldwin III, born in 1130.

Fulk and Melisende became joint rulers of Jerusalem in 1131 with Baldwin II's death. From the start Fulk assumed sole control of the government, excluding Melisende altogether. He favored fellow countrymen from Anjou to the native nobility. The other crusader states to the north feared that Fulk would attempt to impose the suzerainty of Jerusalem over them, as Baldwin II had done; but as Fulk was far less powerful than his deceased father-in-law, the northern states rejected his authority. Melisende's sister Alice of Antioch, exiled from the Principality by Baldwin II, took control of Antioch once more after the death of her father. She allied with Pons of Tripoli and Joscelin II of Edessa to prevent Fulk from marching north in 1132; Fulk and Pons fought a brief battle before peace was made and Alice was exiled again.

In Jerusalem as well, Fulk was resented by the second generation of Jerusalem Christians who had grown up there since the First Crusade. These "natives" focused on Melisende's cousin, the popular Hugh II of Le Puiset, count of Jaffa, who was devotedly loyal to the Queen. Fulk saw Hugh as a rival, and it did not help matters when Hugh's own stepson accused him of disloyalty. In 1134, in order to expose Hugh, Fulk accused him of infidelity with Melisende. Hugh rebelled in protest. Hugh secured himself to Jaffa, and allied himself with the Muslims of Ascalon. He was able to defeat the army set against him by Fulk, but this situation could not hold. The Patriarch interceded in the conflict, perhaps at the behest of Melisende. Fulk agreed to peace and Hugh was exiled from the kingdom for three years, a lenient sentence.

However, an assassination attempt was made against Hugh. Fulk, or his supporters, were commonly believed responsible, though direct proof never surfaced. The scandal was all that was needed for the queen's party to take over the government in what amounted to a palace coup. Author and historian Bernard Hamilton wrote that the Fulk's supporters "went in terror of their lives" in the palace. Contemporary author and historian William of Tyre wrote of Fulk "he never attempted to take the initiative, even in trivial matters, without (Melisende's) consent". The result was that Melisende held direct and unquestioned control over the government from 1136 onwards. Sometime before 1136 Fulk reconciled with his wife, and a second son, Amalric was born.

In 1143, while the king and queen were on holiday in Acre, Fulk was killed in a hunting accident. His horse stumbled, fell, and Fulk's skull was crushed by the saddle, "and his brains gushed forth from both ears and nostrils", as William of Tyre describes. He was carried back to Acre, where he lay unconscious for three days before he died. He was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Though their marriage started in conflict, Melisende mourned for him privately as well as publicly. Fulk was

survived by his son Geoffrey of Anjou by his first wife, and Baldwin III and Amalric I by Melisende.



King Henry I Beauclerc (King William I "The Conqueror"³⁰, Duke Robert I "The Devil" of Normandy³¹, Duke Richard II "The Good" of Normandy³², Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy³³, Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eysteinn³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰). Henry was the fourth son of William I the Conqueror, the first King of England after the Norman Conquest of 1066.

Henry was born between May 1068 and May 1069, probably in Selby, Yorkshire in the north east of England. His mother, Queen Matilda, was descended from Alfred the Great (but not through the main West Saxon Royal line). Queen Matilda named the infant Prince Henry, after her uncle, Henry I of France. As the youngest son of the family, he was almost certainly expected to become a Bishop and was given rather more extensive schooling than was usual for a young nobleman of that time. The Chronicler William of Malmesbury asserts that Henry once remarked that an illiterate King was a crowned ass. He was certainly the first Norman ruler to be fluent in the English language. He was called Beauclerc for his scholarly interests and Lion of Justice for refinements which he brought about in the rudimentary administrative and legislative machinery of the time.

William I's second son Richard was killed in a hunting accident in 1081, so William bequeathed his dominions to his three surviving sons in the following manner:

- Robert received the Duchy of Normandy and became Duke Robert II
- William Rufus received the Kingdom of England and became King William II
- Henry Beauclerc received 5,000 pounds in silver

Henry tried to play his brothers off against each other but eventually, wary of his devious manoeuvring, they acted together and signed an Accession Treaty. This sought to bar Prince Henry from both Thrones by stipulating that if either King William or Duke Robert died without an heir, the two dominions of their father would be reunited under the surviving brother.

When, on 2 August 1100, William II was killed by an arrow in yet another hunting accident in the New Forest, Duke Robert had not yet returned from the First Crusade. His absence, along with his poor reputation among the Norman nobles, allowed Prince Henry to seize the Royal Treasury at Winchester, Hampshire, where he buried his dead brother. Henry was accepted as King by the leading Barons and was crowned three days later on 5 August at Westminster Abbey. He secured his position among the nobles by an act of political appeasement: he issued a Charter of Liberties which is considered a forerunner of the Magna Carta.



On 11 November 1100 Henry married Edith, daughter of King Malcolm III of Scotland. **Edith of Scotland** (King Malcolm III Caenmor of Scotland³⁰ MacDuncan, King Duncan I "The Gracious" of Scotland³¹, Mormaer Crinan (Grimus)³², Mormaer Duncan of Athol³³) was born in Dunfermline 1079.

Edith (Matilda) was born around 1080 in Dunfermline, the daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Saint Margaret. She was christened Edith, and Robert Curthose stood as godfather at her christening — the English queen Matilda of Flanders was also present at the font and may have been her godmother.

When she was about six years old, Matilda and her sister Mary were sent to Romsey, where their aunt Cristina was abbess. During her stay at Romsey and Wilton, Matilda was much sought-after as a bride; she turned down proposals from both William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey, and Alan Rufus, Lord of Richmond. Hermann of Tournai even claims that William II Rufus considered marrying her. She was out

of the monastery by 1093, when Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote to the Bishop of Salisbury ordering that the daughter of the king of Scotland be returned to the monastery that she had left.

After the death of William II Rufus in August 1100, his brother Henry quickly seized the royal treasury and the royal crown. His next task was to marry, and Henry's choice fell on Matilda. Because Matilda had spent most of her life in a nunnery, there was some controversy over whether or not she had been veiled as a nun and would thus be ineligible for marriage. Henry sought permission for the marriage from Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury, who returned to England in September 1100 after a long exile. Professing himself unwilling to decide so weighty a matter on his own, Anselm called a council of bishops in order to determine the legality of the proposed marriage. Matilda testified to the archbishop and the assembled bishops of the realm that she had never taken holy vows. She insisted that her parents had sent her and her sister to England for educational purposes, and that her aunt Cristina had veiled her only to protect her "from the lust of the Normans." Matilda claimed she had pulled the veil off and stamped on it, and her aunt beat and scolded her most horribly for this. The council concluded that Matilda had never been a nun, nor had her parents intended that she become one, and gave their permission for the marriage.

Since Edith was also the niece of Edgar Atheling and the great-granddaughter of Edward the Confessor's paternal half-brother Edmund Ironside, the marriage united the Norman line with the old English line of Kings. The marriage greatly displeased the Norman Barons, however, and as a concession to their sensibilities Edith changed her name to Matilda upon becoming Queen. The other side of this coin, however, was that Henry, by dint of his marriage, became far more acceptable to the Anglo-Saxon populace.

King Henry I Beauclerc and Edith of Scotland had the following children:

1. Euphemia²⁸.
2. Richard. Richard died 1120.
3. **Queen Matilda "The Empress"** was born 1103.
4. Duke William "The Aetheling" was born in Winchester August 1103. Duke died November 25, 1120 in Barfleur. He married Isabella Fulke. Drowned in a shipwreck off Barfleur

Edith died on 1 May 1118 at Westminster Palace, She was buried at Westminster Abbey.

On 29 January 1121 he married Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey I of Leuven, Duke of Lower Lotharingia and Landgrave of Brabant, but there were no children from this marriage. Left without male heirs, Henry took the unprecedented step of making his barons swear to accept his daughter Empress Matilda, widow of Henry V, the Holy Roman Emperor, as his heir.

Henry's reign is noted for its political opportunism. His succession was confirmed while his brother Robert was away on the First Crusade and the beginning of his reign was occupied by wars with Robert for control of England and Normandy. He successfully reunited the two realms

again after their separation on his father's death in 1087. Upon his succession he granted the baronage a Charter of Liberties, which formed a basis for subsequent challenges to rights of kings and presaged Magna Carta, which subjected the King to law.

The rest of Henry's reign was filled with judicial and financial reforms. He established the biannual Exchequer to reform the treasury. He used itinerant officials to curb abuses of power at the local and regional level, garnering the praise of the people. The differences between the English and Norman populations began to break down during his reign and he himself married a daughter of the old English royal house. He made peace with the church after the disputes of his brother's reign, but he could not smooth out his succession after the disastrous loss of his eldest son William in the wreck of the White Ship. His will stipulated that he was to be succeeded by his daughter, the Empress Matilda, but his stern rule was followed by a period of civil war known as the Anarchy.

Henry died on 1 December 1135 of food poisoning from eating "a surfeit of lampreys" (of which he was excessively fond) at Saint-Denis-en-Lyons (now Lyons-la-Forêt) in Normandy. His remains were sewn into the hide of a bull to preserve them on the journey, and then taken back to England and were buried at Reading Abbey, which he had founded fourteen years before. The Abbey was destroyed during the Protestant Reformation. No trace of his tomb has survived, the probable site being covered by St James' School. Nearby is a small plaque and a large memorial cross stands in the adjoining Forbury Gardens.



Lord Richard FitzPons (Pons³⁰, Pons³¹ FitzWilliams, William of Hiesmes³² _) was born 1088. Richard was an Anglo-Norman nobleman, active as a marcher lord on the border with Wales.

He is described as a follower of Bernard de Neufmarche, and probably first builder of Bronllys Castle. He started construction at Llandovery Castle in 1116.

He married **Maud of Gloucester de Pitres** (Walter of Gloucester³⁰, Roger³¹ _), daughter of Walter Fitz Roger, sheriff of Gloucester, and Bertha de Ballun.

Lord Richard FitzPons and Maud of Gloucester de Pitres had the following children:

1. Sir Simon²⁸ FitzPons.
2. Roger FitzPons.
3. Bertha FitzPons.
4. **Baron Walter FitzRichard Fitzpons de Clifford** was born 1105.

Richard died 1129.

Seigneur Ralph IV de Toeni (Seigneur Ralf III³⁰, Roger³¹ de Toni, Ralph II³², Ralph I³³ de Toeni, Hugh³⁴ de Calvalcamp_) was born 1102. He was a Norman nobleman. He was the second son of another Ralph Tosny and a daughter of William FitzOsbern, 1st Earl of Hereford.

Ralph assumed his father's castles of Conches, Tosny, Portes and Acquigny in Normandy and Clifford with the honor of Flamstead in England soon after his father's death in March 1102. In 1103 he married Alice Waltheof, the daughter of Waltheof II, Earl of Northumbria and Huntingdon who had an income of £613 per annum. This made him one of the most powerful barons in England and Normandy.

He married **Adelaide-Judith (Alice)** (Earl Waltheof II³⁰, Earl Syward³¹, Maldred³², Crinan the³³ Thane_) 1103.

He was a staunch royalist and on 28 September 1106 he fought for King Henry I at the key Battle of Tinchebray.

Seigneur Ralph IV de Toeni and Adelaide-Judith (Alice) had the following children:

1. Lord Roger III²⁸ de Toeni.
2. **Margaret de Toeni** was born 1109.

Ralph died 1126.

Roger de Mortimer (Hugh³⁰, Hugh³¹ Mortimer, Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) was born 1158.

Roger was a medieval marcher lord, residing at Wigmore Castle in the English county of Herefordshire. He was the son of Hugh de Mortimer (d. 26 February 1181 and Matilda Le Meschin.

Roger would appear to have been of age in 1174 when he fought for King Henry II against the rebellion of his son, Henry. In 1179 Roger was instrumental in the killing of Cadwallon ap Madog, the prince of Maelienydd and Elfael, both of which Mortimer coveted. He was imprisoned until June 1182 at Winchester for this killing.

He had married **Isabel de Ferriers** (Walkelin³⁰) (d. before 29 April 1252), the daughter of Walchelin de Ferriers of Oakham Castle in Rutland before 1196. With Isabel, Roger had three sons and a daughter:

1. Hugh de Mortimer (d.1227)
2. **Ralph de Mortimer** (d.1246).
3. Philip Mortimer

4. Joan Mortimer (d.1225) - married May 1212 to Walter de Beauchamp

In 1195 Roger, with the backing of troops sent by King Richard I invaded Maelienydd and rebuilt Cymarion castle. In 1196 he joined forces with Hugh de Say of Richards Castle and fought and lost the battle of New Radnor against Rhys ap Gruffydd, allegedly losing some forty knights and an innumerable number of foot in the fight. By 1200 he had conquered Maelienydd and issued a new charter of rights to Cwmhir Abbey. In the summer of 1214 he became gravely ill and bought the right for his son to inherit his lands while he still lived from King John. He died before 8 July 1214.



King Llewelyn Fawr "The Great" ap Iorwerth

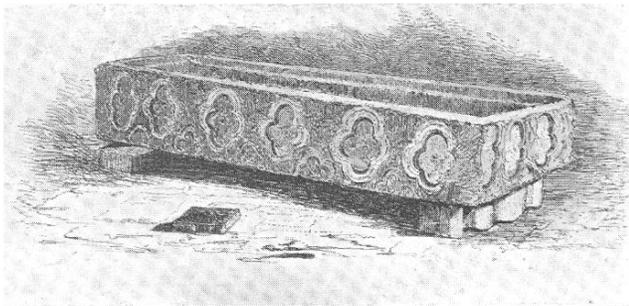
(Iorwerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd³⁰, King Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd³¹, King Gruffydd³² ap Cynan, Cynan³³ ap Iago, King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig³⁴, Idwal³⁵, Meurig³⁶, King Idwal Foel "The Bald" ab Anarawd³⁷, King Anarawd ap Rhodri³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴) was born in Dolwyddelan, Nantconwy 1164.

Full name Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, was a Prince of Gwynedd in North Wales and eventually *de facto* ruler over most of Wales. He is occasionally called Llywelyn I of Wales. By a combination of war and diplomacy he dominated Wales for forty years, and was one of only two Welsh rulers to be called 'the Great'.

Llywelyn was born about 1173, the son of Iorwerth ap Owain and the grandson of Owain Gwynedd, who had been ruler of Gwynedd until his death in 1170. Llywelyn was a descendant of the senior line of Rhodri Mawr and therefore a member of the princely house of Aberffraw. He was probably born at Dolwyddelan though probably not in the present Dolwyddelan castle, which is alleged to have been built by Llywelyn himself. He may have been born in the old castle which occupied a rocky knoll on the valley floor. Little is known about his father, Iorwerth Drwyndwn, who may have died when Llywelyn was an infant.

His rise to power was meteoric. His father, Iorwerth Drwyndwn, had died soon after Llywelyn's birth and he was raised with his mother's relatives in Powys. By his late teens he had joined forces with his cousins, Gruffydd and Maredudd ab Cynan in their opposition to their uncles Rhodri ab Owain and Dafydd ab Owain. Llywelyn soon got the upper hand over his cousins, so that when Dafydd was deposed from East Gwynedd in 1195 Llywelyn claimed the territory as his own. Llywelyn learned from his predecessors that it was important to stay on cordial terms with the King of England. Soon after John came to power, he and Llywelyn entered into a detailed agreement. This enforced John's overlordship of Wales, and stated the terms by which Llywelyn and his own lords must render fealty. Llywelyn sought to further cement this accord further by marrying Joan, an illegitimate daughter of John's in 1205. He also accompanied John on his punitive expedition against the Scots in 1209. He took what opportunities presented them to expand his authority in Wales. He claimed overlordship of the other lesser lordships in southern Wales and, by 1210, was declaring himself prince of all Wales. This angered John who sent two expeditions into Wales in 1211, both failed. By 1212 Llywelyn was Prince of Wales in fact as well as title, as confirmed by the Treaty of Worcester in 1218.

Llywelyn died in 1237 at the Cistercian abbey of Aberconwy, which he had founded, and was buried there. This abbey was later moved to Maenan near Llanrwst, and Llywelyn's stone coffin can now be seen in Llanrwst parish church.



The identity of the mother of some of Llywelyn's children is uncertain. He was survived by nine children, two legitimate, one probably legitimate and six illegitimate. The mother of most of Llywelyn's illegitimate children is known or assumed to have been Llywelyn's mistress, **Tangwystyl Goch**, of whom nothing is known except her name.

King Llewelyn Fawr "The Great" ap Iorwerth and Tangwystyl Goch had the following children:

1. **Gwladus "The Dark"**²⁸ **Dhu**.
2. Gruffydd.

Reginald de Braose (William³⁰, Lord William³¹, Sheriff William³²_) birth date unknown. 9th Baron Abergavenny (died June 1228) was one of the sons of William de Braose, 7th Baron Abergavenny and Matilda, also known as Maud de St. Valery and Lady de la Haie.

The de Braoses were loyal to King Richard I but grew in power under King John of England. The dynasty was in conflict with King John towards the end of his reign and almost lost everything. Reginald de Braose was a scion of the powerful Marcher family of de Braose, helped manage its survival and was also related by marriage to the Welsh Princes of Wales.

He supported his brother Giles de Braose in his rebellions against King John. Both brothers were active against the King in the Baron's War. Neither was present at the signing of Magna Carta in June 1215 because at this time they were still rebels who refused to compromise.

King John acquiesced to Reginald's claims to the de Braose estates in Wales in May 1216. Reginald became Lord of Brecon, Abergavenny, Builth and held other Marcher Lordships but was also very much a vassal of the Welsh leader Llewelyn Fawr, Prince of Gwynedd who became his father-in-law in 1222 when Reginald married Llywelyn's daughter, Gwladus Ddu (see above), known as Black Gwladys due to her raven hair.

Henry III restored Reginald to favour and the Bramber estates (confiscated by King John) in 1217.

At this seeming betrayal, Rhys and Owain, Reginald's Welsh nephews who were Princes of Deheubarth, were incensed and they took Builth, except the castle. Llywelyn Fawr also became angry and his forces besieged Brecon. Reginald eventually surrendered to Llewelyn and gave up Seinenydd (Swansea).

By 1221 they were at war again, with Llewelyn again laying siege to Builth. The siege was relieved by King Henry III's forces. From this time on Llewelyn tended to support the claims of Reginald's nephew John de Braose concerning the de Braose lands in Wales.

Reginald was a witness to the re-issue of Magna Carta by King Henry III in 1225.

He died two or three years later in 1227 or 1228 in Brecon and was succeeded by his son, the ill-fated William de Braose, 10th Baron Abergavenny. He is buried at Brecon Cathedral.

Reginald de Braose and Gwladus "The Dark" Dhu had the following child:

1. **Lord William**²⁸ **de Braose**.

Geoffrey IV de Joinville (Geoffrey III³⁰_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Simon²⁸ de Joinville.**

Lord Walter de Lacy (Lord Hugh³⁰, Gilbert³¹, Roger³², Walter³³, ?³⁴_) birth date ca 1172. Lord of Meath in Ireland and Ludlow in Shropshire in the Welsh Marches.

With his father Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath he built Trim Castle (*Caisleán Bhaile Atha Troim* in Irish), Trim, County Meath. In 1211 he erected the castle on Turbet Island in the abortive Anglo-Norman attempt to gain control of West Ulster.

Lord Walter de Lacy had the following children:

1. **Gilbert²⁸ de Lacy.**
2. Giles de Lacy.

Walter died February 24, 1240.

Bartholomew I de Badlesmere birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Gunceline²⁸ de Badlesmere.**

Thomas I Fitz Barnard birth date unknown. He married **Euginia Picot** (Ralph³⁰_) born 1153.

Thomas I Fitz Barnard and Euginia Picot had the following child:

1. **Thomas²⁸ Fitz Barnard.**

Thomas died 1184. Euginia died 1184.

William de Jarpenville married **Aubrey de Rumenel** (Marchall David³⁰ Rumenel_). They had the following child:

1. **Alice²⁸ de Jarpenville.**

Lord Fulk de Beaufoe had the following child:

1. **Agathe²⁸ de Beaufoe.**

King Ferdinand II of Leon (Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor"³⁰ Raimundez, Conde Raymond of Burgundy³¹, Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³_) was born 1137.

King of León from 1157 to his death. He was the son of King Alfonso VII of Castile and León and of Berenguela, of the House of Barcelona. His father divided his kingdoms upon his death, with Ferdinand receiving León and Galicia, and another son, Sancho, receiving Castile and Toledo.

His reign of thirty years was one of strife marked by no signal success or reverse. He had to contend with his unruly nobles, several of whom he put to death. During the minority of his nephew, Alfonso VIII of Castile, he

endeavored to impose himself on the kingdom as regent. On the west he was in more or less constant strife with the Kingdom of Portugal, which had separated from León in 1139.

He married Urraca of Portugal 1165.

Urraca of Portugal (King Alfonso I of Portugal³⁰ Henriques, Count Henry of Burgundy³¹, Henry of Burgundy³², Helie³³ de Semur-en-Brionnais, Damas I³⁴_) was born in Coimbra 1151. Urraca was a Portuguese infanta, daughter of Afonso I, 1st King of Portugal and his wife Maud of Savoy.

King Ferdinand II of Leon and Urraca of Portugal had the following child:

1. **King Alfonso IX of Leon²⁸** was born August 15, 1171

This marriage didn't prevent her father Afonso I from declaring war on his son-in-law. This short war culminated in disaster when Afonso was captured in Badajoz. Perhaps due to his marriage to Urraca, Ferdinand was generous to Afonso, and let him leave. However, the marriage of Ferdinand II and Urraca was dissolved in 1175 by the Pope, using the fact that Urraca was his distant cousin as justification.

Following her repudiation, Ferdinand formed a relationship with Theresa Fernández de Traba, daughter of count Fernando Pérez de Traba, and in August 1179 he married her. He then formed a liaison with Urraca López de Haro, daughter of Lópe Díaz de Haro, who he married in May 1187.

Ferdinand earned the reputation of a good knight and hard fighter, but did not display political or organizing faculty.

Ferdinand died January 22, 1188 in Benavente. After the dissolution of her marriage, Urraca returned to the court of her father and died October 16, 1188, aged only 37, nine months after the death of her former husband.

King Alfonso VIII of Castile (King Sancho III of Castile³⁰_) was born in Soria, November 11, 1155. He was called the Noble or *Él de las Navas*, was the King of Castile from 1158 to his death and King of Toledo.

Alfonso was born to Sancho III of Castile and Blanca, daughter of García Ramírez of Navarre, in Soria on 11 November 1155. He was named after his grandfather Alfonso VII. His early life resembled that of other medieval kings. His father died in 1158 when his mother was also dead. Though proclaimed king when only three years of age, he was regarded as a mere name by the unruly nobles to whom a minority was convenient. Immediately, Castile was plunged into conflicts between the various noble houses vying for ascendancy in the inevitable regency. The devotion of a squire of his household, who carried him on the pommel of his saddle to the stronghold of San Esteban de Gormaz, saved him from falling into the hands of the contending factions. The Lara and Castro both claimed the regency, as did the boy's uncle, Ferdinand II of León. In March 1160 the former two families met at the Battle of Lobregal and the Castro were victorious.

Alfonso was put in the custody of the loyal village Ávila. At barely fifteen, he came forth to do a man's work by restoring his kingdom to order. It was only by a surprise that he recovered his capital Toledo from the hands of the Laras.

His marriage (Burgos, September 1180) with Eleanor (Leonora), daughter of Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine, brought him under the influence of the greatest governing intellect of his time.

Eleanor Plantaganet (King Henry II Curtmantle FitzEmpress²⁷, Geoffrey V "The Fair"²⁸ Plantagenet, Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou²⁹, Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou³⁰, Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²) was born in Domfront Castle, Normandy October 13, 1162.

Eleanor was born in the castle at Domfront, Normandy, and was baptized by Henry of Marcy. She was the sixth child and second daughter of King Henry II of England and his wife Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine. Her godfather was the chronicler Robert of Torigny, who had a special interest in her and recorded her life as best he could. She received her first name as a namesake of her mother, whose name "Eleanor" (or Alienor) had previously been unrecorded though may have been related to the Greek Helen or the Italian Elena. Another view holds that in the Occitan language, Eleanor simply meant "the other Aenor," since Eleanor of Aquitaine was named for her mother, called Aenor.

She was eighteen years old, in September 1180, when she was married to Alfonso VIII. The marriage was arranged to secure the Pyrenean border, with Gascony offered as her dowry.

King Alfonso VIII of Castile and Eleanor Plantaganet had the following children:

1. **Berenguela**, or Berengaria, (August 1180 – 8 November 1246), married Alfonso IX of Leon
2. **Sancho** (1181)
3. Sancha (1182 – 3 February 1184)
4. Henry (1184)
5. Urraca (1186 – 1220), married Alfonso II of Portugal
6. Blanch (4 March 1188 – 26 November 1252), married Louis VIII of France
7. Ferdinand (29 September 1189 – 1211), on whose behalf Diego of Acebo and the future Saint Dominic travelled to Denmark in 1203 to secure a bride.
8. Mafalda (1191 – 1204)
9. Constance (1195 – 1243), abbess of Santa María la Real of Las Huelgas
10. Eleanor (1200 – 1244), married James I of Aragon
11. Henry I (14 April 1204 – 1217)

In 1174, Alphonso ceded Uclés to the Order of Santiago and afterwards this became the order's principal seat. From Uclés, he began a campaign which culminated in the reconquest of Cuenca in 1177. The city surrendered on 21 September, the feast of Saint Matthew, ever afterwards celebrated by the citizens of the town.

Alfonso took the initiative to ally all the major Christian kingdoms of the peninsula — Navarre, León, Portugal, and Aragon — against the Almohads. By the Treaty of Cazola of 1179, the zones of expansion of each kingdom were defined.

After founding Plasencia (Cáceres) in 1186, he embarked on a major initiative to unite the Castilian nobility around the Reconquista. In that year, he recuperated part of La Rioja from the Kingdom of Navarre.

In 1195, after the treaty with the Almohads was broken, he came to the defense of Alarcos on the river Guadiana, then the principal Castilian town in the region. At the subsequent Battle of Alarcos, he was roundly defeated by the caliph Abu Yaqub Yusuf al-Mansur. The reoccupation of the surrounding territory by the Almohads was quickly commenced with Calatrava falling first. For the next seventeen years, the frontier between Moor and Castilian was fixed in the hill country just outside Toledo.

Finally, in 1212, through the mediation of Pope Innocent III, a crusade was called against the Almohads. Castilians under Alfonso, Aragonese and Catalans under Peter II, Navarrese under Sancho VII, and Franks under the archbishop Arnold of Narbonne all flocked to the effort. The military orders also lent their support. Calatrava first, then Alarcos, and finally Benavente were captured before a final battle was fought at Las Navas de Tolosa near Santa Elena on 16 July. The caliph Muhammad an-Nasir was routed and Almohad power broken.

Alfonso died October 6, 1214 at Gutierre-Muñoz at 58 years of age and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry I, named after his maternal grandfather.



When Alfonso died, his queen was reportedly so devastated with grief that she was unable to preside over the burial. Their daughter Berenguela instead performed these honors. Leonora then took sick and died only twenty-eight days after her husband, and was buried at Las Huelgas abbey in Burgos next to Alphonso.

Alberic II of Danmartin birth date unknown, married **Matilda of Clermont, Ponthieu Dammartin** (Count Renaud II³⁰ de Clermont, Hugh³¹ de Creil, Renaud I³² de Clermont_). They had the following children:

1. **Count Simon of Aumale**²⁸ de Danmartin.
2. Agnes.

Alberic died September 1200 in London, England.

Count William II of Ponthieu (Count John I of Ponthieu³⁰_) birth date unknown. Also known as William III Talvas. He was Count of Ponthieu, ruler of a small province in northern France that fell under the suzerainty of the dukes of Normandy (later also kings of England) since at least the mid 11th century. He was son and heir of John I, Count of Ponthieu (d 1191) by his third wife Beatrice de St Pol.

His father Jean I, Count of Ponthieu (d 1191 was the son of Guy II, Count of Ponthieu (who died on the Second Crusade 1147) and grandson of William III of Ponthieu, also frequently called William III Talvas, and who represented the senior line of the lords of Montgomery, once trusted vassals and allies of William the Conqueror.

He was married on August 20, 1195 to **Adele (Alix) of France** (King Louis VII "The Younger" of France²⁹, King Louis VI "The Fat" of France³⁰, King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²_), the daughter of King Louis VII of France. She was some eighteen years older than he, and had previously been seduced by King Henry II of England while betrothed to his son, King Richard the Lion-Hearted. Richard sent her back to her brother, King Philip II of France, refusing to marry his father's mistress.

Philip then arranged for Alys to marry William Talvas, with the intent that the couple would be childless, and he would thus gain control of Ponthieu, a small but strategically important county. However, Alys then gave birth to a daughter and heiress, Marie, in 1197/1198. This daughter was the maternal grandmother of Eleanor of Castile, first wife of Edward I, King of England, to whom Ponthieu and the disputed Vexin inheritance would eventually pass as Eleanor's dowry. William Talvis died October 4 1221, his daughter Marie being his heiress.

Count William II of Ponthieu and Adele (Alix) of France had the following child:

1. **Countess Marie (Jeanne) of Ponthieu**²⁸

Marie of Montpellier (Guillem VIII of Montpellier³⁰_) was born in 1182 the daughter of William VIII of Montpellier and Eudokia Komnene. A condition of the marriage was that the firstborn child, boy or girl, would succeed to the lordship of Montpellier on William's death.

Marie married Barral of Marseille in 1192 or shortly before, but was widowed in that year. Her second marriage, in 1197, was to Bernard IV of Comminges, and her father now insisted on her giving up her right to inherit Montpellier.

Marie had two daughters by Bernard, Mathilde and Petronille. The marriage was, however, notoriously polygamous, Bernard having two other living wives. It was annulled (some say on Marie's insistence, some say on that of Peter II of Aragon) and the annulment meant that she was once more heir to Montpellier.

William had died in 1202. Marie's half-brother, William's son by Agnes of Castile, William, had taken control of the city, but Marie asserted her right to it. On 15 June 1204 she married King Pedro of Aragon and was recognized as Lady of Montpellier.



King Pedro II "The Catholic" of Aragon

(King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon²⁹, King Fruela I of Asturias³⁰, King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias³¹, Duke Pedro of Cantabria³²_)

King of Aragon (as Pedro II) and count of Barcelona (as Pere I) from 1196 to 1213. He was the son of Alfonso II of Aragon and Sancha of Castile. In 1205 he acknowledged the feudal supremacy of the Papacy and was crowned in Rome by Pope Innocent III, swearing to defend the Catholic faith (hence his surname, "the Catholic"). He was the first king of Aragon to be crowned by the Pope.

Maria gave him a son, James, but Pedro soon discarded her. Marie was popularly venerated as a saint for her piety and marital suffering, but was never canonized; she died in Rome in 1213.

King Pedro II "The Catholic" of Aragon and Maria of Montpellier had the following child:

1. **King Jaime I "The Conqueror" of Aragon**²⁸ was born 1208.

Pedro participated in the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in 1212 that marked the turning point of Arab domination on the Iberian peninsula.

He returned from Las Navas in autumn 1212 to find that Simon de Montfort had conquered Toulouse, exiling Count Raymond VI of Toulouse, who was Peter's brother-in-law and vassal. Peter crossed the Pyrenees and arrived at Muret in September 1213 to confront Montfort's army. He

was accompanied by Raymond of Toulouse, who tried to persuade Peter to avoid battle and instead starve out Montfort's forces. This suggestion was rejected.

The Battle of Muret began on September 12, 1213. The Aragonese forces were disorganized and disintegrated under the assault of Montfort's squadrons. Peter himself was caught in the thick of fighting, and died as a result of a foolhardy act of bravado. He was thrown to the ground and killed. The Aragonese forces broke in panic when their king was slain and the crusaders of Montfort won the day.

Upon Peter's death on September 12, 1213, the kingdom passed to his only son by Marie of Montpellier, the future James the Conqueror.

King Andrew II of Hungary (King Bela III of Hungary³⁰, King Geza II of Hungary³¹, King Bela II "The Blind"³², Duke Almos of Hungary³³, King Geza I of Hungary³⁴, King Bela I of Hungary³⁵, Prince Vazul of Hungary³⁶, Michael of Hungary³⁷, Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸) born ca. 1177. King of Hungary (1205-35).

After so many short-lived kings of the Arpad dynasty, Andrew II reigned for thirty full years. There is very little one can say in favor of this vain, light-headed, unprincipled monarch, incapable of grasping the tenets of efficient government, pursuing aims unattainable, with means most inadequate. He was highly ambitious and the bitterness that had grown in his heart during his brother's reign turned, on his accession, into an intense longing for spectacular achievements. He wanted to outdo Imre, whom he despised and envied at the same time. He needed the admiration of his friends, women, the glory of conquest, the satisfaction of renown.

The fourteen wars of aggression led by Andrew in the first fifteen years of his reign constitute an astonishing achievement, and the Andrew maintained fairly peaceful relations throughout with the emperors of east and west. Andrews part in the Fifth Crusade was not more fortunate than were his northern campaigns. The Crusade achieved nothing, and had more the character of a promenade than that of a campaign. No serious engagement took place and Andrew decided in January 1218 to return to Hungary.

Andrew's foreign policy was equally inefficient. Andrew invited the Teutonic knights to settle on the eastern borders of Transylvania and to form a bulwark against the penetration of nomadic peoples and heretic ideas alike. The knights tried to carve out a state of their own, until in 1225 they were finally cast out of Hungary.

In 1222, Andrew was compelled, much too weak to quell what threatened to become an insurrection, to sign the Golden Bull, which was to become one of the principle instruments in the development of Hungarian constitution. The Golden Bull was achieved by pressure exerted by ordinary freemen, and was directed more against the barons than against the king. It marks the coming into existence of a new class, the nobility, comprising all the free men not included among the great barons. The Golden Bull is concerned mainly to defend the privileges of the ordinary free men directly dependent on the King, the so-called

servientes regis, against the encroachments of the barons.

As a soldier as well as a politician, Andrew fell short; but there is a reproach even more grievous. The thousand years of Hungarian history produced a fair number of poor statesmen but very few dastards; it was Andrew's sad privilege to belong to both categories.

Around 1200, Andrew married Gertrude. She was the daughter of Berthold IV, Duke of Merania and had five children.

On February 1215 he married **Yolanda de Courtenay** (c. 1200 – 1233), daughter of Peter I, Emperor of the Latin Empire and his second wife, Yolanda I, Empress of the Latin Empire, the sister of Baldwin I and Henry I, the Emperors of Constantinople. Her marriage with King Andrew II, whose first wife, Gertrude had been murdered by conspirators on 24 September 1213, was arranged by her uncle, the Emperor Henry I.

Their marriage was celebrated in February 1215 in Székesfehérvár and Archbishop John of Esztergom crowned her queen consort. However, Bishop Robert of Veszprém sent a complaint to Pope Innocent III, because the coronation of the queens consort in Hungary had been traditionally the privilege of his see. The Pope sent a legate to Hungary in order to investigate the complaint and confirmed the privilege of the See of Veszprém.

Andrew and Yolanda had the following child:

1. **Yolanda** (c. 1215 – 12 October 1251),

Following her uncle's death on 11 July 1216, her husband was planning to acquire the imperial crown for himself, but the barons of the Latin Empire proclaimed her father emperor, instead.

Yolanda maintained good relations with his husband's children from his first marriage. Her husband survived her. She was buried in the White Monks' Abbey in Egres.

On 14 May 1234, Andrew, who had lost his second wife in the previous year, married Beatrice D'Este who was thirty years younger than himself. Because of the new marriage, his relationship enworned with his sons.

He was still alive when one of his daughters, Elisabeth, who had died some years before, was canonized on 28 May 1235. Before his death, he was absolved from the excommunication; moreover, the Pope also promised that the King of Hungary and his relatives would not be excommunicated without the special permission of the Pope.

Theobald III of Champagne was born 13 May 1179. Theobald was the younger son of Henry I of Champagne and Marie, a daughter of Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine. He succeeded as Count of Champagne in 1197 upon the death of his older brother Henry II.

In 1198, Pope Innocent III called the Fourth Crusade. There was little enthusiasm for the crusade at first, but on November 28, 1199 various nobles of France gathered at Theobald's court for a tournament (in his Ecry-sur-Aisne's castle), including the preacher Fulk of Neuilly. There, they "took the cross," and elected Theobald their leader, but he died the next year and was replaced by Boniface of Montferrat.

Theobald married **Queen Blanche of Navarre** (King Sancho VI "The Wise" of Navarre³⁰, King Garcia IV "The Restorer"³¹ Ramirez, Senor Ramiro³² Sanchez, Senor Sancho³³ Garces, Ramon³⁴ Sanchez, King Garcia III Najera³⁵_) on July 1, 1199 at Chartres.

Theobald III of Champaign and Queen Blanche of Navarre had the following children:

1. Blanca²⁸ .
2. Beatrice of Navarre.
3. **King Thobald I of Navarre** was born 1201.

Blanche was the youngest daughter of Sancho VI of Navarre (d. 1194) and Sancha of Castile. Her maternal grandparents were Alfonso VII of Castile and Berenguela of Barcelona. Her eldest brother Sancho VII of Navarre succeeded their father as king of Navarre, and was the last male descendant of the first dynasty of Kings of Navarre, the Pamplona dynasty, dying childless. Her brother Ramiro of Navarre was Bishop of Pamplona, and her elder sister Berengaria of Navarre married Richard I of England and Aquitaine, the northern neighbor of their kingdom.

She married Count Theobald III of Champagne, who died young in 1201, leaving her pregnant. He was buried beside his father at the Church of Saint Stephen, built at Troyes by the latter. On his tomb the inscriptions are:

*Intent upon making amends for the injuries of the Cross and the land of the Crucified
He paved a way with expenses, an army, a fleet.
Seeking the terrestrial city, he finds the one celestial;
While he is obtaining his goal far away, he finds it at home.*

When she gave birth to a son, he immediately became count Theobald IV of Champagne (1201-53). Blanca ruled the county as regent until Theobald turned 21 in 1222. The regency was plagued by a number of difficulties. Blanca's brother-in-law, count Henry II had left behind a great deal of debt, which had not been paid off when Theobald III died.

Furthermore, their son Theobald IV's right to the succession of Champagne was challenged by Henry's daughter Philippa and her husband, Erard I of Brienne, Count of Ramerupt and one of the more powerful Champagne nobles. The conflict with the Briennes broke into open warfare in 1215, in what became known as the Champagne War of Succession, and was not resolved until after Theobald came of age in 1222. At that time Theobald and Blanca bought out their rights for a substantial monetary payment. Blanca had also arranged the dowry of Henry II's elder daughter Alice of Champagne, when she married the young Hugh I of Cyprus. In the 1230s, in order to settle with Alice, Theobald IV had to sell his overlordship over the

counties of Blois, Sancerre, and Chateaudun to Louis IX of France.

Blanca also took over administration of the kingdom of Navarre when her brother Sancho VII went into retirement ("El Encerrado"). Blanca died in 1229, her brother in retirement remaining as King of Navarre and her son Theobald continuing as Count of Champagne. Their eldest sister, Berengaria of Navarre, Queen of England, died without issue in 1232, leaving Sancho as the sole surviving child of Sancho VI. When he died in 1234, Blanca's son Theobald IV of Champagne was recognized as the next King of Navarre. Theobald had married twice during Blanca's lifetime, but had not succeeded in producing children by the time of her death. However, he later had children by his third wife.

Archibald VIII de Bourbon had the following child:

1. **Margaret²⁸ de Bourbon.**



Count Baldwin IX of Flanders (Count Baldwin V of Hainault²⁹, Count Baldwin IV of Mons³⁰, Count Baldwin III of Hainault³¹, Count Baldwin II of Hainault³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴_) was born 1172.

Baldwin was the son of Baldwin V of Hainaut, and Margaret I, sister of Philip of Alsace and Countess of Flanders. When Philip died childless in 1191, he was succeeded in Flanders by Baldwin V, who ruled as Baldwin VIII of Flanders by right of marriage.

In 1186, the younger Baldwin married **Marie of Champagne**, daughter of count Henry I of Champagne.

Count Baldwin IX of Flanders and Mary had the following children:

1. Jeanne, Countess of Flanders (1199/1200 - 5 December 1244).
2. Margaret II, Countess of Flanders (2 June 1202 - 10 February 1280).

The chronicler Gislebert describes Baldwin as being infatuated with his young bride, who nevertheless preferred prayer to the marital bed. Gislebert claims Baldwin was "*tied only to one woman*", his wife. Through Marie, Baldwin had additional connections and obligations to the defenders of the Holy Land: Her brother Henry II of Champagne had been King of Jerusalem in the 1190s (leaving a widow and two daughters who needed help to keep and regain their territories in Palestine). Marie's uncles Richard I of England and Philip II of France had just been on the Third Crusade.

Baldwin's own family had also been involved in the defense of Jerusalem: his uncle Philip had died on Crusade. Baldwin's mother's mother was great-aunt of Isabella, Queen of Jerusalem and the Counts of Flanders had tried to help Jerusalem relatives in their struggle. Baldwin wanted to continue the tradition. Margaret died in 1194, and the younger Baldwin became Count of Flanders. His father died the next year, and he succeeded to Hainaut.

Baldwin took possession of a much-reduced Flanders, for his uncle had given a large chunk, including Artois, as dowry to Baldwin's sister Isabelle of Hainaut on her marriage to King Philip II of France, and another significant piece to his own wife. Isabelle had died in 1190, but King Philip still retained her dowry, on behalf of Isabella's son, the future Louis VIII of France. The eight years of Baldwin's rule in Flanders were dominated by his attempts to recover some of this land, culminating in January 1200 in the Treaty of Péronne, in which Philip returned most of Artois.

In this fight against the French king, Baldwin allied with others who had quarrels with Philip, including kings Richard I and John of England, and the German King Otto IV. A month after the treaty, on February 23, 1200, Baldwin took the cross -- that is, he committed to embark on a crusade. He spent the next two years preparing, finally leaving on April 14, 1202.

As part of his effort to leave his domains in good order, Baldwin issued two notable charters for Hainaut. One detailed an extensive criminal code, and appears to be based on a now-lost charter of his father. The other laid down specific rules for inheritance. These are an important part of the legal tradition in Belgium.

Baldwin left behind his two-year-old daughter and his pregnant wife, Countess Marie. By early 1204, she had left both her children behind to join him in the East. They expected to return in a couple of years, but in the end neither would see their children or their homeland again.

Baldwin died 1205 in Adrianople. Marie was regent for Baldwin for the two years she remained in Flanders and Hainaut. Afterward, Baldwin's younger brother Philip of Namur was regent and also had custody of the daughters.

Baldwin's uncle William of Thy (an illegitimate son of Baldwin IV of Hainaut) was regent for Hainaut.

Meanwhile, the crusade had been diverted to Constantinople, where the crusaders had captured and sacked the city, and decided to set up a Latin empire in place of the fallen Greek one.



Count William I of Holland (Count Floris III of Holland³⁰, Count Dirk VI of Holland³¹, Count Floris II "The Fat" of Holland³², Count Dirk V of Holland³³, Count Floris I of Holland³⁴, Count Dirk III of Holland³⁵, Count Arnulf of Holland³⁶, Hildegard of Flanders³⁷, Alix³⁸ de Vermandois_) was born ca 1167, The Hague. Count of Holland from 1203 to 1222. He was the younger son of Floris III and Ada of Scotland.

William was raised in Scotland. He started a revolt against his brother, Dirk VII and became count in Friesland after a reconciliation. Friesland was considered as a part of Holland by the Counts of Holland. His niece, Ada, eventually inherited Holland in 1203, but William couldn't accept this. After a civil war, which lasted for several years, William won the war. Louis and Ada were supported by the bishop of Liège and bishop of Utrecht, and the count of Flanders. William was supported by the duke of Brabant and by the majority of the Hollanders.

Emperor Otto IV acknowledged him as count of Holland in 1203, because he was a supporter of the Welfs. He and many others changed allegiance to emperor Frederick II after the battle of Bouvines in 1214. He took part in a French expedition against king John of England. The pope excommunicated him for this.

Possibly because of this, William then became a fervent crusader. He campaigned in Prussia and joined in the conquest of Lisbon. In Europe, he came to be called William *the Crazy* for his chivalric and reckless behavior in battle. William conquered the city of Damietta during the Fifth Crusade.

Count William was married twice. First, he was married in 1197 at Stavoren to Adelheid of Guelders, daughter of Otto I, Count of Guelders and Richarde of Bavaria. Adelheid died on 12 February 1208 while William was away on crusade. On his return he married secondly, in July 1220, Marie of Brabant, daughter of Henry I, Duke of Brabant and Maud of Boulogne and Alsace. She was the widow of Emperor Otto IV. William and his first wife Adelaide had the following children:

1. **Floris IV**, Count of Holland (24 June 1210 The Hague–19 July 1234, Corbie, France).
2. Otto (d. 1249), Regent of Holland in 1238-1239, Bishop of Utrecht.
3. Willem (d. 1238), Regent of Holland in 1234-1238.
4. Richardis (d. 1262).
5. Ada (d. 1258), Abbess at Rijnsburg 1239.

William died February 4, 1222.

Count Henry IV of Luxembourg (Count Godfrey of Namur³⁰) was born ca 1112. Called **the Blind** (*l'Aveugle* or *der Blinde*), he was count of Luxembourg from 1136 and count of Namur from 1139 until his abdication in 1189. He was the son of Godfrey I of Namur and Ermesinda, daughter of Conrad I of Luxembourg.

He inherited the counties of La Roche and Durbuy from cousins Henry II of Durbuy and Henry of Laroche. When his cousin Conrad II of Luxembourg died, he was granted that county by the Emperor Lothair II, who thus prevented its passing to the French count of Grandpré. Three years later, he inherited Namur from his father. He inherited the advocacy of the abbeys of Saint-Maximin at Trier and Saint-Willibrod at Echternach. This was the cause of many conflicts with the archbishop of Trier.

In 1141, he helped Alberon II, Bishop of Liège take Bouillon with Renaut I of Bar. In 1147, he gave up Saint-Maximin, but he regained it on the death of the Archbishop Albero de Montreuil in 1152. The new archbishop, Hillin von Fallemanien, exchanged the rights over the abbeys with the town of Grevenmacher in 1155. In 1157, he married Laurette (d.1175), daughter of Thierry of Alsace, Count of Flanders, and Margaret of Clermont. They separated in 1163. Left without child, he designated his brother-in-law Baldwin IV of Hainault, husband of his sister Alice of Namur, as his heir. When Baldwin died in 1171, he designated Baldwin V. Baldwin V and Henry carried out two wars, in 1170 and 1172, with Henry III of Limburg.

In 1171, Henry married a second time, this time to Agnes, daughter of Henry of Guelders and Agnes of Arnstein. Heirless still, he repudiated her in 1184, but fell seriously ill and rejoined her.

Count Henry IV of Luxemburg and Agnes had the following child:

1. **Countess Ermesind of Luxemburg**²⁸ September 1186

This birth called into question the plan of succession, as Henry considered his promise to Baldwin null. Henry, then 76 years old, pledged his daughter in marriage to Henry II of

Champagne. Baldwin still claimed his inheritance. It was then decided that Baldwin would inherit Namur, Ermesinde Durbuy and La Roche, and Luxembourg (*fief masculin*) would revert to the Empire.

The fiefs were dispensed in 1189 and after the planned marriage between Ermesinde and the count of Champagne was cancelled Henry betrothed her instead to Theobald I of Bar. He entered into a war with Henry of Limburg and was defeated on 1 August 1194 at Neuville on Mehaigne. He died two years later in Echternach.

Compte Robert II de Dreux was born 1154. He married **Yolande de Coucy** (Sir Ralph I de Marle³⁰) 1184.

Compte Robert II de Dreux and Yolande de Courcy had the following children:

2. **Philippa**²⁸ **de Dreux**.
3. Pierre I Mauclerc of Brittany.
4. Adelaide de Dreux.
5. Agnes de Dreux.
6. Yolande de Dreux.

Robert died December 28, 1218. Yolande died March 18, 1222.



King Bela IV of Hungary (King Andrew II of Hungary²⁹, King Bela III of Hungary³⁰, King Geza II of Hungary³¹, King Bela II "The Blind"³², Duke Almos of Hungary³³, King Geza I of Hungary³⁴, King Bela I of Hungary³⁵, Prince Vazul of Hungary³⁶, Michael of Hungary³⁷, Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸). King of Hungary and Croatia (1214-1270), Duke of Styria (1254-1258).

Béla was the eldest son of King Andrew II of Hungary and his first wife, Gertrude of Merania. Upon Pope Innocent III's request, the ecclesiastic and temporal dignitaries of the Kingdom of Hungary took an oath before his birth that they would accept him as his father's successor.

The infant Béla was probably present when a group of conspirators murdered his mother on 28 September 1213.

Following the murder, his father ordered only the execution of the conspirators' leader and forgave the other members of the group, which resulted in Béla's emerging antipathy against his father.

In the beginning of 1214, Béla was engaged to a daughter of *Tzar* Boril of Bulgaria. Shortly afterwards, he was crowned junior king. When his father left for a Crusade in August 1217, his maternal uncle, Archbishop Berthold of Kalocsa took Béla to the fortress of Steyr in Styria and he returned to Hungary one year later, following his father's return from the Holy Land.

In 1220, Béla married **Maria Laskaris** a daughter of the Emperor Theodore I Laskaris of Nicaea and his father entrusted him with the government of Slavonia. However, King Andrew II, who had arranged Béla's marriage during his return from the Crusade, persuaded Béla to separate from his wife in 1222. Pope Honorius III, however, denied to declare their marriage null and void; therefore Béla took back his wife and escaped to Austria fearing of his father's anger. Finally, King Andrew II made an agreement with his son with the mediation of the Pope and Béla took over again the government of Slavonia, Dalmatia and Croatia.

King Bela IV of Hungary and Maria Laskaris had the following children:

1. Saint Kinga (5 March 1224 – 24 July 1292), wife of Prince Bolesław V the Chaste of Poland.
2. Anna, (1226/1227 – after 3 July 1271), wife of Prince Rostislav of Slavonia
3. Elisabeth, (1236 – 24 October 1271), wife of Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria
4. Constance, (? – ?), wife of King Leo I of Halych
5. **King Stephen V of Hungary**, (before 18 October 1239 – 6 August 1272)
6. Saint Margaret, (27 January 1242 – 18 January 1271)
7. Blessed Jolenta, (? – 16/17 June after 1303), wife of Duke Boleslaus of Greater Poland
8. Duke Béla of Slavonia (c. 1245 – 1269)

As governor, Béla commenced, with the authorization of the Pope, to take back the royal domains that King Andrew II had granted to his partisans during the first half of his reign. He laid siege to Klis, the fortress of a turbulent Croatian baron who had to surrender.

In 1226, his father entrusted him with the government of Transylvania where he assisted the missionary work of the Blackfriars among the Cuman tribes who settled down in the territories west of the Dniester River. As a result of their missionary work, two chieftains of the Cumans, Bartz and Membrok were baptized and they acknowledged Béla's overlordship around 1228. In the meantime, Béla began to organise the Banat of Szörény, a march of the kingdom.

In 1228, he commenced to revise his father's "needless and fruitless" donations in the whole territory of the kingdom with the authorisation of his father. However, his military failure in Halych, when assisting his younger brother, Andrew, weakened his influence and King Andrew II put an end to the revision of his former donations. During the early 1230s,

Béla took part in the military expeditions of his father against Halych and Austria.

When his father died on 21 September 1235, Béla ascended the throne without any opposition and Archbishop Robert of Esztergom crowned him on 14 October in Székesfehérvár. Shortly afterwards, he accused his young stepmother and his father's main advisor, Denis, Apud's son of adultery and ordered their arrest.

He endeavored to restore the royal power that had declined since the death of his grandfather, King Béla, which resulted in permanent conflicts between Béla and his father. When he ascended the throne, he determined to revive his grandfather's internal policy which made him unpopular among his barons. However, he soon had to face the threat of the Mongol invasion of Europe; therefore he granted asylum to the Cumans in order to strengthen his military force. After the Tatar invasion he became one of the most famous Hungarian kings. Nevertheless, the Mongol armies defeated his troops in a decisive battle requiring his escape to the farthest fortress of his kingdom while the Mongols were pillaging the country. When the Mongol troops were withdrawn unexpectedly, Béla returned and commenced reconstruction of his devastated kingdom; he patronized towns, constructed new fortresses and encouraged immigration. His success is reflected by his popular epithet, "the Second Founder of our Country", in Hungary. During the second period of his reign, he proceeded to expand his rule over the neighboring countries. However his last years were characterized by his permanent conflicts with his eldest son, Stephen.

Bela died May 3, 1270.

Kuthen of Kumanien had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth²⁸ Kumanien.**

William Fitzadelm de Burgh (Adelm³⁰, Earl William³¹, Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸) was a Norman noble from Suffolk or North Yorkshire. He was the son of Adelm de Burgate.

In 1165 William FitzAdeline's father Adelm d'Aldfied and his brother Ralph FitzAdeline gave lands at Fountains to the Abbey, which gift was confirmed by Roger de Mowbray. Ralph FitzAdeline held one fee in Yorkshire from Mowbray in 1165, and witnessed a charter by his brother to the Knights Hospitallers.

The manor of Ongar alias Little Ongar, later known as Ashhall alias Nash Hall was held as a marshalship. This marshalship consisted of looking after the prostitutes at the king's court, dismembering condemned malefactors, and measuring the king's 'gallons' and 'bushels'. In 1156 this strange office had been held by William Fitz Audelin, who had received it in marriage with Juliane Doisnel, daughter of Robert Doisnel. The manor of Sheffield Upon Loddon was held by the English Crown till the reign of Henry II, by whom it was granted, before 1167-8, to his marshal William Fitz Aldelin on his marriage with Juliane. William held the manor

by the serjeanty of being the king's marshal. The manor of Compton was given by the King from his marriage to Juliane.

It was no doubt in the latter charter that he accompanied King Henry II in his expedition to Ireland in October 1171. He was sent with Hugh de Lacy to receive allegiance of Roderick, King of Connaught, and on the King's return to England in the next year the city of Wexford was committed to his charge, with two lieutenants under him. In 1173 Pope Adrian's bull granting the kingdom of Ireland to Henry was entrusted to the prior of Wallingford and him to exhibit before the synod of bishops at Waterford and on the death of Strongbow, Lord of Leinster, in 1176, the king appointed him deputy over the whole of that kingdom and granted him the wardship of Isabelle, the earl's daughter and heir.

His government, which is represented as having been weak and negligent, did not last above a year, Prince John receiving a grant of his Kingdom at the parliament held at Oxford in May 1177, Fitz-Aldelm himself being present there. The city of Wexford, however, was restored to his charge, together with the province of Leinster.

Once again in 1181 the government of Ireland was again entrusted to him. During his residence in Ireland, he founded the priory of Saint Thomas the Martyr at Dublin; and in Henry's charter of confirmation he is called the king's dapifer. He was also Seneschal of Normandy, Ponthieu, and some other of the king's dominions in France. In 1185 the manor of Maplederwell was held by William Fitz Audelin as a gift from the King. After the Henry's death he held the office of sheriff of Cumberland, during the first nine years of Richard's reign, in the first year of which he was amerced in sum of 60L. for not coming into the Exchequer to account for twelve days after he was summoned. In the same year he was one of the justices itinerant in that county and in Yorkshire; and in the former again in 8 Richard I.

He married **More O'Brien** (King Donal mar³⁰, King Turloch³¹, King Dermot³², King Turlock³³, Tieve³⁴, King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶ _). They had the following child:

1. **Lord Richard Mar²⁸ de Burgh.**

William died 1205.