

Thirtieth Generation

Earl Henry of Huntingdon (Saint David I of Scotland³¹_) was born 1114. He was a Prince of Scotland, heir to the Kingdom of Alba. He was also Earl of Northumberland and Earl of the Honor of Huntingdon and Northampton.

He was the son of King David I of Scotland and Maud, 2nd Countess of Huntingdon. His maternal grandparents were Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria and Huntingdon, (beheaded 1075) and his spouse Judith of Lens.

Henry was named after his uncle, King Henry I of England. He had three sons, two of whom became King of Scotland, and a third whose descendants were to prove critical in the later days of the Scottish royal house. He also had three daughters.

His eldest son became King of Scots as Malcolm IV in 1153. Henry's second son became king in 1165 on the death of his brother, reigning as William I. Both in their turn inherited the title of Earl of Huntingdon. His third son, David also became Earl of Huntingdon. It is from the 8th Earl that all Kings of Scotland after Margaret, Maid of Norway claim descent.

In 1139 Henry married **Adelaide de Warren** (Earl William³¹ de Warrene, Earl William³², Rudolf II³³, Rudolf I³⁴_), the daughter of William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey (d.1138), and Elizabeth of Vermandois, daughter of Hugh of Vermandois, *The Great*. As part of her marriage settlement, the new Countess Ada was granted the privileges of Haddington, amongst others in East Lothian. Previously the seat of a thanage Haddington is said to be the first Royal burgh in Scotland, created by Countess Ada's father-in-law, David I of Scotland, who held it along with the church and a mill.

Earl Henry of Huntingdon and Adelaide de Warren had the following children:

1. Ada of Huntingdon (1139 – 1206), married in 1161, Floris III, Count of Holland.
2. Margaret of Huntingdon (1140 – 1201)
3. Malcolm IV of Scotland.
4. **King William I of Scotland.**
5. David of Scotland, 8th Earl of Huntingdon.
6. Matilda of Huntingdon, born and died 1152.
7. Marjorie of Huntingdon, married Gille Crist, Earl of Angus.

Henry died June 12, 1152. His body was interred Kelso Abbey, Roxburghshire. On Henry's death, the Earldom passed to his half-brother Simon II de Senlis. Following the death of Henry, King David arranged for his grandson to succeed him, and at Scone on May 27, 1153, the twelve year old was declared Malcolm IV, King of Scots. Following his coronation, Malcolm installed his brother William as Earl of Northumbria (although this county was "restored" to King Henry II of England by Malcolm in 1157), and the young dowager-Countess retired to her lands at Haddington.

Adelaide died 1178 and is thought to be buried within the town of Haddington.

Herbert Fitz Herbert (Herbert of Winchester³⁷_) was born 1075. He married **Sibyl Corbet** in Warwickshire, 1105.

Herbert Fitz Herbert and Sibyl Corbet had the following child:

1. **Herbert²⁹ Fitz Herbert** was born 1130.

Herbert died 1155.

Earl Robert of Derby de Ferrers (Earl Robert³⁷, Henry³² de Ferrieres, Engenulf³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴_) birth date unknown.

Robert was the younger but eldest surviving son of Robert de Ferrers, 1st Earl of Derby, and his wife Hawise, succeeded his father as Earl of Derby in 1139. (William the older brother had been murdered in London some time before) He was head of a family which controlled a large part of Derbyshire including an area later known as Duffield Frith.

Robert married Margaret Peverel. Margaret was the daughter of William Peverel the Younger of Peveril Castle in Derbyshire and his wife, Avicia de Lancaster. They had the following child:

1. **Earl William²⁹ de Ferrers.**

Robert founded the Priory of Derby, which later moved to Darley Abbey, and its Abbot was granted many privileges in Duffield Forest and Chase.

He continued his father's attempts to play a role in the civil war commonly called The Anarchy that arose because of the contesting claims of Empress Matilda and Stephen of England. The family's support for Stephen led to him being awarded the revenues of the Borough of Derby in 1139, though in 1149 Stephen then granted the Borough to the Earl of Chester.

He finally threw in his lot with the future Henry II after Tutbury Castle was besieged in 1153. However when Henry came to the throne in 1154, he withdrew de Ferrers' right to use the title of Earl or to receive the "third penny" on the profits of the county.

He died in 1162 and was succeeded by his son William de Ferrers, 3rd Earl of Derby. In 1148, he established Merevale Abbey in Warwickshire, England, where he requested to be buried in an ox hide. The stone effigies of Robert and his wife, Margaret Peverel, lie in the gatehouse chapel of Merevale Abbey, near the village of Atherstone.

William Peverel (c. 1080) was the son of William Peverel. He lived in Nottingham, England.

He married Avicia de Lancaster (1088) in La Marche, Normandy, France. She was the daughter of Roger "The Poitevin" Montgomery and Countess Almodis of La Marche. In 1114, she bore a daughter, Margaret Peverel.

William and Avicia had the following child:

1. **Margaret²⁹ Peverel.**

William inherited the Honor of Peverel, a collection of buildings and land, from King William I. Historians speculate that Peverel was the illegitimate son of William the Conqueror, but there is no evidence for this.

William died in 1155. Avicia died ca. 1150.

Henry de Bohun birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Humphrey²⁹ de Bohun.**

William I Malet (Robert³¹_) birth date unknown. Lord Malet was Governor of York Castle and a General and Companion of William the Conqueror. He may be a brother of King Harold's wife, and a grandson of Godiva of Mercia.

He married Hesilla Crispin and had the following child:

1. **Gilbert²⁹ Malet.**

Ralph Picot Sherriff of Kent. Had the following children:

1. **Alice²⁹ Picot.**
2. Euginia Picot was born 1153.

Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine

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 1060.

Called the Bearded, the Courageous, or the Great, he was the landgrave of Brabant, and count of Brussels and Leuven (or Louvain) from 1095 to his death and duke of Lower Lorraine (as Godfrey V or VI) from 1106 to 1129. He was also margrave of Antwerp from 1106 to his death.

Godfrey was the son of Henry II of Leuven and a countess called Adela (origin unknown). He succeeded his brother Henry III in 1095. He first came into conflict with Otbert, Bishop of Liège, over the county of Brunengeruz that both claimed. In 1099, Emperor Henry IV allotted the county to the bishop, who entrusted it to Albert III, Count of Namur. Godfrey arbitrated a dispute between Henry III of Luxembourg and Arnold I, Count of Loon, over the appointment of the abbot of Sint-Truiden.

Godfrey was in favor with the emperor and defended his interests in Lorraine. In 1102, he stopped Robert II of Flanders, who was invading the Cambrais. After the death of the emperor in 1106, his son and successor, Henry V, who had been in rebellion, decided to avenge himself on his father's partisans. Duke Henry of Lower Lorraine was imprisoned and his duchy confiscated and given to Godfrey. After Henry escaped from prison, he tried to retake his duchy and captured Aachen, but ultimately failed.

He married **Ida of Namur**. They had the following children:

1. **Duke Godfrey II of Brabant²⁹ .**
2. Queen Adeliza of Louvain.
3. Ida of Lower Lorraine.
4. Joscelyn de Louvain was born 1138.

In 1114, during a rift between the emperor and Pope Paschal II, Godfrey led a revolt in Germany. In 1118, the emperor and the duke were reconciled. In 1119, Baldwin VII of Flanders died heirless and Flanders was contested between several claimants, one of whom, William of Ypres, had married a niece of Godfrey's second wife. Godfrey supported William, but could not enforce his claim against that of Charles the Good. Also dead in that year was Otbert. Two separate men were elected to replace him and Godfrey again sided with the loser.

By marrying his daughter Adeliza to Henry I of England, who was also the father-in-law of the emperor, he greatly increased his prestige. However, Henry V died in 1125 and Godfrey supported Conrad of Hohenstaufen, the duke of Franconia, against Lothair of Supplinburg. Lothair was elected. Lothair withdrew the duchy of Lower Lorraine and granted it to Waleran, the son of Henry, whom Henry V had deprived in 1106. Nonetheless, Godfrey maintained the margraviate of Antwerp and retained the ducal title (which would in 1183 become Duke of Brabant).

After the assassination of Charles the Good in 1127, the Flemish succession was again in dispute. William Clito prevailed, but was soon fraught with revolts. Godfrey intervened on behalf of Thierry of Alsace, who prevailed against Clito. Godfrey continued to war against Liège and Namur.

Godfrey spent his last years in the abbey of Affligem. He died of old age on 25 January 1139 and was buried in the left aisle of the abbey church.

Baron William de Percy (Baron Alan³¹, Baron William³²_) was born 1112.

He married **Alice de Tonbridge de Clare** (Lord Richard FitzGilbert³⁰, Lord Gilbert FitzRichard³¹, Richard FitzGilbert³², Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴_).

Baron William de Percy and Alice de Tonbridge de Clare had the following children:

1. **Agnes²⁹ de Percy.**

2. Alan de Percy.
3. Maud de Percy.

William de Percy died 1175. His body was interred Fountains Abbey. Alice died 1148.

Lord Adam 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) birth date unknown. 2nd Baron of Skelton.

Skelton-in-Cleveland is a small town in the unitary authority of Redcar and Cleveland and the ceremonial county of North Yorkshire in the North East of England. The first real mention of Skelton is in the Domesday Book, which talks about taxes collected. Skelton Castle was built in 1200 by the de Brus (Bruce) family.

He married **Ivetha de Archis** birth date unknown. They had the following child:

1. **Adam II de Brus**²⁹ was born 1126.

Adam died 1167 in Skelton, Yorkshire.

Earl William de Warrene (Earl William³¹ de Warrene, Earl William³², Rudolf II³³, Rudolf I³⁴) was born 1119. 3rd Earl of Surrey. He was the eldest son of the William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Elizabeth de Vermandois.

He was one of the nobles that, along with Louis VII of France, took crusading vows at Vezelay in 1146, and he accompanied the initial army of the Second Crusade the next year. He was killed by a Turkish attack while the army was marching across Anatolia (modern day Turkey) on their way to the Holy Land.

In Dec 1147 the French-Norman force reaches the Biblical town of Ephesus on the west coast of Turkey. They are joined by remnants of the German army which had previously taken heavy losses at Dorylaeum. Marching across Southwest Turkey and fight in a unsuccessful battle at Laodicea against the Turks on the border between Byzantine Empire and Seljuks of Rum (3-4 Jan 1148). On 8-Jan they battle again in the area of Mount Cadmus, where Turks ambush the main train of infantry and non-combatants because the main force is too far forwards. King Louis and his bodyguard of Templar Knights and Noblemen sallied forth in a classic example of chivalry to protect the poor and valiantly charged the Turks. Most of the knights were killed, including William, and Louis barely escaped with his life. His army arrives later at the coastal city of Adalia. The battle is recorded by Odo de Deuil, personal chaplain to Louis, in his book *De Profectione* - pp 68-127.

William married **Ala Talvas** (Count William³¹, Earl Robert of Shrewsbury³² de Belleme), daughter of William Talvas, count of Ponthieu, who was the son of Robert of Bellême. They had one child:

1. **Isabel**²⁹ de Warrene was born 1136.

Ala died October 10, 1174.

John FitzGilbert Marshal (Gilbert³¹). John FitzGilbert the Marshal (Marechal) (c. 1105 – 1165) was a minor Anglo-Norman nobleman during the reign of King Stephen, and fought in the 12th century civil war on the side of the Empress Matilda. Since at least 1130 and probably earlier, he had been the royal marshal to King Henry I. When Henry died, John FitzGilbert swore for Stephen and was granted the castles of Marlborough and Ludgershall, Wiltshire during this time. Along with Hamstead Marshal, this gave him control of the valley of the River Kennet in Wiltshire. Around 1139, John changed sides and swore for the Empress Matilda. In September 1141, Matilda fled the siege of Winchester and took refuge in the Marshal's castle at Ludgershall. While covering her retreat from Winchester, John Marshal was forced to take refuge at Wherwell Abbey. The attackers set fire to the building, and John lost an eye to dripping lead from the melting roof.

In 1152, John had a legendary confrontation with King Stephen, who had besieged him at Newbury Castle. After John had broken an agreement to surrender, Stephen threatened to kill his son, whom John had given as a hostage. John refused, saying he could make more sons, but Stephen apparently took pity on the young boy and did not kill him. The boy grew up to be William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, a legendary figure in medieval lore, and one of the most powerful men in England.

In 1141, John divorced his wife Aline Pipard to marry **Sibyl de Salisbury** (Sheriff Walter FitzEdward³¹, Sheriff Edward³², Girold³³ Dapifer), the sister of Patrick of Salisbury, who had been a local rival of his, and a supporter of King Stephen, up to that point.

John FitzGilbert Marshal and Sibyl de Salisbury had the following children:

1. **John**²⁹ Marshal.
2. **Earl William Marshal** was born 1146.

John Marshall died 1165.

Earl Richard "Strongbow" FitzGilbert de Clare (Earl Gilbert "Strongbow" FitzGilbert³¹) was born 1130. 2nd Earl of Pembroke, Lord of Leinster, Justiciar of Ireland. He was the son of Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabel de Beaumont. His father Gilbert died when Richard was about eighteen years old, and he inherited the title Earl of Pembroke, but had either forfeited or lost it by 1168.

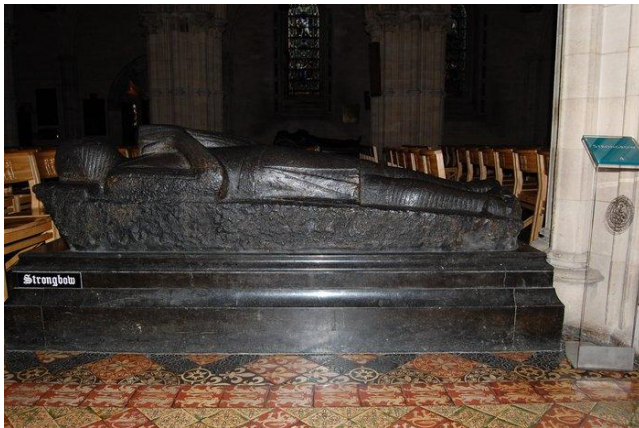
In 1168 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait Mac Murchada), King of Leinster, driven out of his kingdom by Turlough O'Connor (Irish *Tairrdelbach mac Ruaidri Ua Conchobair*), High King of Ireland with the help of Tiernan O'Rourke (Irish *Tigernán Ua Ruairc*), came to solicit help from Henry II.

He was pointed in the direction of Richard and other Marcher barons and knights by King Henry, who was always looking to extend his power in Ireland. Diarmuid secured the services of Richard, promising him the hand of his daughter Aoife and the succession to Leinster. An army

was assembled that included Welsh archers. The army, under Raymond le Gros, took Wexford, Waterford and Dublin in 1169 and 1170, and Strongbow joined them in August 1170. The day after the capture of Waterford, he married MacMorrough's daughter, Aoife of Leinster.

The success was bittersweet, as King Henry, concerned that his barons would become too powerful and independent overseas, ordered all the troops to return by Easter 1171. However, in May of that year, Diarmuid died, and Strongbow claimed the kingship of Leinster in the right of his wife. The old King's death was the signal of a general rising, and Richard barely managed to keep Roderick out of Dublin. Immediately afterwards, Richard hurried to England to solicit help from Henry II, and in return surrendered to him all his lands and castles. Henry invaded in October 1172, staying six months and putting his own men into nearly all the important places, and assumed the title Lord of Ireland. Richard kept only Kildare, and found himself again largely disenfranchised.

In 1173, Henry's sons rose against him in Normandy, and Richard went to France with the King. As a reward for his service he was reinstated in Leinster and made governor of Ireland, where he faced near-constant rebellion. In 1174, he advanced into Connaught and was severely defeated, but Raymond le Gros, his chief general, re-established his supremacy in Leinster. After another rebellion, in 1176, Raymond took Limerick for Richard, but just at this moment of triumph, Strongbow died of an infection in his foot April 20, 1176 in Dublin, Ireland. His body was interred Holy Trinity, Dublin, Ireland.



He married **Urlachan** (King Diarmait macDonnchada³¹ MacMurchada, King Donnchadh³², King Murchadh³³, King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo³⁴) in Waterford, August 26, 1171.

Earl Richard "Strongbow" FitzGilbert de Clare and Urlachan had the following children:

1. **Earl Gilbert²⁹ de Clare.**
2. Alina de Clare.
3. **Countess Isabel de Clare** was born 1174.

Hugh VII de Lusignan (Hugh VI "The Devil"³¹, Hugh V "The Fair"³², Hugh IV "The Brown"³³, Hugh III "Le Blane"³⁴, Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine). Hugh VII the Brown of Lusignan or Hugues II de La Marche or Hugues VII & II le Brun de Lusignan (1065 – 1151), Sire de Lusignan, Couhé and Château-Larcher and Count of La Marche, was the son of Hugh VI of Lusignan. He was one of the many notable Crusaders in the Lusignan family. In 1147 he took the Cross and followed King Louis VII of France on the Second Crusade.

Hugh married before 1109 Sarrasine or Saracena de Lezay (1067 – 1144), whose origins are unknown. She may have been identical to the Saracena who was widow of Robert I, Count of Sanseverino. Their children were:

1. **Hugh VIII of Lusignan**
2. William de Lusignan, Seigneur d'Angles
3. Rorgon de Lusignan
4. Simon I de Lusignan, Seigneur de Lezay, 1144
5. Galeran de Lusignan
6. Ænor or Aénor de Lusignan (b. c. 1130), married before 1144 Geoffrey or Geoffroy V de Thouars (c. 1120 – aft. 1176), Vicomte de Thouars, son of Aimery VI de Thouars, Vicomte de Thouars, and wife Agnes=Mathilde de Poitiers

Geoffrey de Rancon birth date unknown. He was Eleanor of Aquitaine's army commander during the Second Crusade. When the Crusaders, led by Louis VII of France, Eleanor's consort, climbed Mount Cadmos, Rancon disobeyed orders and chose to march further than the spot chosen by the King for camp. He decided in concert with the Count of Maurienne (Louis' uncle) that a nearby plateau would make a better camp: such disobedience was reportedly common in the army, due to the lack of command from the King. As a result, the army was split and disorganized, and the Turks successfully ambushed a portion. The King narrowly escaped, and the blame for the massacre fell on Rancon. King Louis sent him home from the Crusade early as punishment.

Geoffrey de Rancon had the following child:

1. **Bourgogne²⁹.**

Roger de Condet had the following child:

1. **Lady Agnes²⁹ de Condet.**

Baron Robert de Ewyas (Lord Harold de Ewias³¹ 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_) had the following child:

1. **Baron Robert II²⁹ de Ewyas.**

William Veteri-Ponti (William Sr.³¹, Robert³² de Veteriponte_) married **Maude de Morville** (Hughes³¹_). They had the following child:

1. **Baron Robert²⁹ Veteri-Ponti.**

Count John de Bulli (Richard³¹, Jordanus³²_). Count of Scarborough. He built Buley Castle.

He married **Cecelia de Busli** (William II³¹, William I³²_) in 1164. They had the following child:

1. **Idonea de Busli²⁹ de Essenine.**

John de Bulli died 1213.

Earl William of Gloucester FitzRobert

(Robert of Gloucester de Mellent³⁰ de Caen, Sybilla³¹ Corbet_) birth date unknown. 2nd Earl of Gloucester. He was the son and heir of Sir Robert de Caen, 1st Earl of Gloucester, and Mabel of Gloucester, daughter of Robert Fitzhamon. His father was an illegitimate son of King Henry I of England, thus William was a nephew of the Empress Maud and a cousin of King Stephen, the principal combatants of the English Anarchy period.

In October 1141, William looked after the Baronial estates, when his father fell into the hands of partisans at Winchester. His father was exchanged for King Stephen, and during his father's absence in Normandy in 1144 he served as Governor of Wareham. In 1147, he overthrew Henry de Tracy at Castle Cary.

In 1154 he made an alliance with Roger de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford, by which they agreed to aid each other against all men except Henry II of England.

He was Lord of the manor of Glamorgan, as well as Caerleon, residing chiefly at Cardiff Castle. It was there that in 1158 he and his wife and son were captured by the Welsh Lord of Senghenydd, Ifor Bach ("Ivor the Little") and carried away into the woods, where they were held as prisoners until the Earl redressed Ivor's grievances.

In 1173 the earl took the King's part against his sons, but thereafter he appears to have fallen under suspicion, for the following year he submitted to the King, and in 1175 surrendered to him Bristol Castle. Because his only son and heir Robert died in 1166, Earl William made John, the younger son of King Henry II, heir to his earldom, in conformity with the King's promise that John should marry one of the Earl's daughters, if the Church would allow it, they being related in the third degree.

Earl William was present in March 1177 when the King arbitrated between the Kings of Castile and Navarre, and in 1178, he witnessed Henry's charter to Waltham Abbey. But during the King's struggles with his sons, when he imprisoned a number of magnates of whose loyalty he was doubtful, Earl William was among them.

He was married **Hawise de Beaumont** of Leicester, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester and Amica de Gael and had children:

1. Robert FitzRobert (1151, Cardiff, Glamorganshire – 1166 Unmd Vp, Cardiff, Glamorganshire).
2. Hadwisa/Avisa of Gloucester (circa 1152 – 1189). Married Geoffrey FitzPiers, Earl of Essex de Mandeville, son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Lady Maud de Mandeville of Costow.
3. Mabel FitzRobert of Gloucester (b. 1155); married 1.Amaury V de Montfort 2.Gruffudd ap Ifor Bach.
4. **Amice FitzRobert**, Countess of Gloucester (b. 1160, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire). Married Richard de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford.
5. Isabel of Gloucester (b. 1170, Gloucester). She was married three times.

The earl died on his birthday in 1183; his wife Hawise survived him. Hawise died 1197. Since their only son, Robert, predeceased his father, their daughters became coheirs to the Gloucester inheritance.

Betrade D'Evreux (Compte Simon D'Evreux³¹ de Montford_) married **Earl Hugh de Keveliock** 1169. (See Earl Hugh de Keveliock for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Maurice Fitzgerald de Windsor (Gerald³¹, Walter of Windsor³² FitzOther, Dominus³³ Other, Gherardo³⁴ Gherardini_) was born 1100. He was a major figure in the Norman conquest of Ireland.

He was the son of Gerald de Windsor, Constable of Pembroke Castle. His mother was Nest, a Welsh princess and former mistress of Henry I. He fought under Robert FitzMartin at the Battle of Crug Mawr in 1136. The exiled High King of Ireland, Dermot MacMurrough (Irish *Diarmait Mac Murchada*) sought his assistance to regain his position. The original Earldom of Desmond was based on land holdings in Munster belonging to his descendents.

He married **Alice de Montgomery**. They had the following children:

1. **Gerald FitzMaurice²⁹.**
2. Alexander FitzMaurice.
3. Baron William.
4. Maurice of Kiltrany.
5. Thomas FitzMaurice.
6. Robert.
7. Nesta Fitzgerald.
8. Baron Gerald FitzMaurice Fitzgerald was born 1150.

Maurice died September 1, 1176 in Wexford, Ireland.

Baron Robert de Bermingham birth date unknown had the following child:

1. **Eve²⁹ de Bermingham.**

Earl William Deveraux married **Eleanor de Vitre**. They had the following child:

1. **Deveraux** was born 1188.

Walter Sr. de Ridelisford Lord of Bray and Dublin. He married **Amabilis Fitz Henry** (Henry³¹, Nest of Wales³², Rhys³³ ap Tewdwr_).

Walter Sr. de Ridelisford and Amabilis Fitz Henry had the following child:

1. **Walter²⁹ de Ridelisford.**



William IX "The Troubador" of Aquitaine

was born in France October 22, 1071. Called the Troubador, he was the Duke of Aquitaine and Gascony and Count of Poitou (as William VII) between 1086 and his death. He was also one of the leaders of the Crusade of 1101 and the first troubadour, that is, vernacular lyric poet in the Occitan language.

William was the son of William VIII of Aquitaine by his third wife, Hildegarde of Burgundy. His birth was a cause of great celebration at the Aquitanian court, but the Church at first considered him illegitimate because of his father's earlier divorces and his parents' consanguinity. This obliged his father to make a pilgrimage to Rome soon after his birth to seek Papal approval of his third marriage and the young William's legitimacy.

William inherited the duchy at the age of fifteen upon the death of his father. In 1088, at the age of only sixteen, William married his first wife, Ermengarde, the daughter of Fulk IV of Anjou. She was reputedly beautiful and well-educated, but also suffered from severe mood-swings, vacillating between vivacity and sullenness. She was considered a nag, and had a habit of retiring in bad temper to a cloister after an argument, cutting off all contact with the outside world until suddenly making reappearance at court as if her absence had never occurred. Such behavior, coupled with her failure to conceive a child, led William to

send her back to her father and have the marriage dissolved (1091).

In 1094 he remarried to **Philippa of Toulouse** (Count William IV of Toulouse³¹, Count Pons of Toulouse³²_), the daughter and heiress of William IV of Toulouse.

Philippa was born in approximately 1073 to Count William IV of Toulouse, and his wife Emma of Mortain. She was his only surviving child, and thus, by the laws of Toulouse, his heiress.

Philippa's early life - if she was not married to Sancho Ramirez of Aragon - is something of a mystery. It is known that she did not marry William IX of Aquitaine until 1094, after the death of her father and the succession of her uncle; the circumstances in which she lived prior to her father's death, the manner of her disinheritance, and the arrangement of her marriage, are thus unknown. Those historians that argue her to have been married to Sancho Ramirez argue that her removal from Toulouse prevented her from effectively claiming her inheritance, and that with the death of Sancho, she was free to remarry based on her own choice. What is certain is that, upon the death of Count William, Philippa's claims were ignored, and Raymond became count. Philippa then married William, Duke of Aquitaine, whom she considered worthy due to his numerous merits: a handsome man fully capable of flattering a woman, he was not only one of the most prominent Dukes in Europe, able to give her the life she felt she deserved; his realm was also conveniently situated next to Toulouse, and consequently would easily be able to regain her homeland for her own - as indeed, the Duke promised to do for her. Consequently, the two swiftly married.

William IX "The Troubador" of Aquitaine and Philippa of Toulouse had the following children:

1. Prince Raymond I of Poitiers²⁹.
2. **Duke William X "The Toulousan" of Aquitaine** was born 1099.

William invited Pope Urban II to spend the Christmas of 1095 at his court. The pope urged him to "take the cross" (i.e. the First Crusade) and leave for the Holy Land, but William was more interested in exploiting the absence on Crusade of Raymond IV of Toulouse, his wife's uncle, to press a claim to Toulouse. He and Philippa did capture Toulouse in 1098, an act for which they were threatened with excommunication. Partly out of a desire to regain favor with the religious authorities and partly out of a wish to see the world, William joined the Crusade of 1101, an expedition inspired by the success of the First Crusade in 1099. To finance it, he had to mortgage Toulouse back to Bertrand, the son of Raymond IV.

William arrived in the Holy Land in 1101 and stayed there until the following year. His record as a military leader is not very impressive. He fought mostly skirmishes in Anatolia and was frequently defeated. His recklessness led to his being ambushed on several occasions, with great losses to his own forces. In September 1101, his entire army was destroyed by the Seljuk Turks at Heraclea; William himself

barely escaped, and, according to Orderic Vitalis, he reached Antioch with only six surviving companions.

William, like his father and many magnates of the time, had a rocky relationship with the Church. He was excommunicated twice, the first time in 1114 for an alleged infringement of the Church's tax privileges. His response to this was to demand absolution from Peter, Bishop of Poitiers. As the bishop was at the point of pronouncing the anathema, the duke threatened him with a sword, swearing to kill him if he did not pronounce absolution. Bishop Peter, surprised, pretended to comply, but when the duke, satisfied, released him, the bishop calmly completed reading the anathema, before calmly presenting his neck and inviting the duke to strike. According to contemporaries, William hesitated a moment before sheathing his sword and replying, "I don't love you enough to send you to paradise."

William was excommunicated a second time for "abducting" the Viscountess Dangereuse (*Dangerosa*), the wife of his vassal Aimery I de Rochefoucauld, Viscount of Châtellerauld. The lady, however, appears to have been a willing party in the matter. He installed her in the Maubergeonne tower of his castle in Poitiers (leading to her nickname *La Maubergeonne*), and, as related by William of Malmesbury, even painted a picture of her on his shield.

Upon returning to Poitiers from Toulouse, Philippa was enraged to discover a rival woman living in her palace. She appealed to her friends at court and to the Church; however, no noble could assist her since William was their feudal overlord, and whilst the Papal legate Giraud (who was bald) complained to William and told him to return Dangereuse to her husband, William's only response was, "Curly will grow on your pate before I part with the Viscountess." Humiliated, Philippa chose in 1116 to retire to the Abbey of Fontevrault, where she was befriended, ironically, by Ermengarde of Anjou, William's first wife. While in residence she may have had direct conversations or correspondence with Countess Adella of Blois, who was in constant contact with Fontevrault from Marcigny abbey. Philippa did not remain there long, however: the abbey records state that she died on the 28 November 1118.

In 1122, William lost control Toulouse, Philippa's dower land, to Alfonso Jordan, the son and heir of Raymond IV, who had taken Toulouse after the death of William IV. He did not trouble to reclaim it. He died on 10 February 1126, aged 55, after suffering a short illness.

Viscount Aimery I de Rochefoucauld was born 1076. He married **Dangerluse de l'Iske-Bouchard**. She was born in L'Ile-Bouchard, Indre-et-Loire, France 1079.

Viscount Aimery I de Rochefoucauld and Dangerluse de l'Iske-Bouchard had the following child:

1. **Eleanor Chaterlerault²⁹ de Rochefoucauld** was born 1103.

Aimery died November 7, 1151 in l'Abbey de Notre Dame de Noyers. Dangerluse died 1119.

Viscount Raimond I de Turenne (Vicompte Bosen I³¹) birth date unknown. He married **Matilda de La Perche** (Geoffrey II³¹ de la Perche_).

They had the following child:

1. **Marguerite²⁹ de Turenne** was born 1120.

Viscount died 1122. Matilda died 1143.



King Louis VI "The Fat" of France (King Philip I "The Fair" of France³¹, King Henry I³²) was born in Paris, France 1081.

King of France (1108-37), he succeeded his father Philip I. He was almost continuously at war with Henry I of England in Normandy, and in 1124 resisted an invasion by the Holy Roman Emperor Henry V. Louis strengthened royal authority by suppressing robber barons, favoring the church, and issuing royal charters to towns to gain their support.

Between 1116 and 1120 Louis waged war against King Henry I of England and the latter's son-in-law, the Holy Roman Emperor Henry V, and successfully repelled an invasion by Henry V. Louis greatly strengthened the royal power in France, granted benefactions to the Church and privileges to towns, and became known as the protector of the peasants and as a fearless military leader.

The son of Philippe I and Berthe de Hollande, Louis was designated by his father as "king designate" on a date between May 24, 1098, and December 25, 1100, and was already effectively the ruler well before Philip's death in 1108. After succession, Louis was crowned in Orléans by Daimbert (Gilbert), archbishop of Sens, on August 3, 1108.

Louis VI spent much of his reign in conflict with powerful barons such as Hugh de Puiset, Enguerrand de Coucy, Thibaud IV de Blois-Champagne. His success won him the respect of his greater vassals and was crucial to later Capetian expansion. Louis had a good relationship with the church and clergy.

Louis's major wars were against King Henry I of England during the periods 1104-13 and 1116-20. When Charles le Bon, count of Flanders, was assassinated in 1127, Louis supported Guillaume Cliton, who became the successor; even though Guillaume was eventually toppled, Louis's actions demonstrated the new strength of the monarchy. In 1124 he was able to muster forces from many parts of France to counter a threatened invasion by the Holy Roman emperor Henry V.

Louis married twice. He married in 1104: 1) Lucienne de Rochefort — the marriage was annulled.

He married on August 3, 1115: 2) **Adelaide of Savoy de Maurienne** (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). She was the daughter of Humbert II of Savoy and Gisela of Burgundy, and niece of Pope Callixtus II, who once visited her court in France. Her father died in 1103, and her mother married Renier I of Montferrat as a second husband.

Adelaide was one of the most politically active of all France's medieval queens consort. Her name appears on 45 royal charters from the reign of Louis VI. During her tenure as queen, royal charters were dated with both her regnal year and that of the king. Among many other religious benefactions, she and Louis founded the monastery of St Peter's (Ste Pierre) at Montmartre, in the northern suburbs of Paris. She was reputed to be "ugly," but attentive and pious. She and Louis had seven sons and one daughter:

1. Philip of France (1116–1131)
2. **Louis VII** (1120–November 18, 1180), King of France
3. Henry (1121–1175), Archbishop of Reims
4. Hugues (b. c. 1122)
5. Robert (c. 1123–October 11, 1188), Count of Dreux
6. Constance (c. 1124–August 16, 1176), married first Eustace IV, Count of Boulogne and then Raymond V of Toulouse.
7. Philip (1125–1161), Bishop of Paris. not to be confused with his elder brother.
8. Peter (c. 1125–1183), married Elizabeth, Lady of Courtenay

Louis's last major achievement was to arrange a marriage between his son Louis VII and Eleanor, heiress of Guillaume X, duke of Aquitaine.

Louis VI died on 1 August 1137, at the castle of Béthisy-Saint-Pierre, nearby Senlis and Compiègne, of dysentery caused by his excesses, which had made him obese. He was interred in Saint Denis Basilica. He was succeeded on the throne by his son Louis VII, called "the Younger," who had originally wanted to be a monk.



After Louis VI's death, Adélaïde did not immediately retire to conventional life, as did most widowed queens of the time. Instead she married Matthieu I of Montmorency, with whom she had one child. She remained active in the French court and in religious activities.

In 1153 she retired to the abbey of Montmartre, which she had founded with Louis VII. She died there on November 18, 1154. She was buried in the cemetery of the Church of St. Pierre at Montmartre, but her tomb was destroyed during the Revolution.

Lord Reynald de Courtenay was born in Courtenay, Loiret, France 1125. One of the magnates who followed Lois le Jeune to the Holy Land and the last Lord of Courtenay of the line of Athon.

He married **Hawise de Donjon** (Frederick³⁷). They had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth²⁹ de Courtenay.**

Reinald died 1192.

King Fruela I of Asturias (King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias³⁷, Duke Pedro of Cantabria³⁸). Called **the Cruel**, he was the King of Asturias from 757 until his death, when he was assassinated. He was the eldest son of Alfonso I and continued the work of his father.

He suppressed an uprising of the Basques, from whom he took the noble Munia (or Munina), whom he later married. She later gave birth to Alfonso, later king also, and Jimena, supposed mother of the legendary hero of romance Bernardo del Carpio.

During his reign, the city of Oviedo was founded, on November 25, 761, when the Abbot Máximo and his uncle Fromestano erected a church in honour of Saint Vincent there. Under Fruela, good relations between the church and the king continued as in the reign of his father — Alfonso "the Catholic".

He married **Munia**. King Fruela I of Asturias and Munia had the following child:

1. **King Alphonso II "The Chaste" of Aragon²⁹** was born May 1152.

King Fruela died 768. The bodies of Fruela and his wife Munia are interred in the cathedral at Oviedo.



Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor"

Raimundez (Conde Raymond of Burgundy³¹, Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) was born March 1, 1105. Called **the Emperor**, he became the King of Galicia in 1111 and King of León and Castile in 1126. He was crowned "Emperor of All the Spains" in 1135. He was the son of Urraca of León and Raymond of Burgundy, the first of the House of Burgundy to rule in Hispania.

Alfonso was a dignified and somewhat enigmatic figure. His rule was characterized by the renewed supremacy of the western kingdoms of Christian Hispania over the eastern (Navarre and Aragón) after the reign of Alfonso the Battler. He also sought to make the imperial title meaningful in practice, though his attempts to rule over both Christian and Muslim populations was even less successful. His hegemonic intentions never saw fruition, however. During his tenure, Portugal became *de facto* independent, in 1128, and was recognized as *de jure* independent, in 1143. He was a patron of poets, including, probably, the troubadour Marcabru.

In 1111, Diego Gelmírez, Bishop of Compostela, and the count of Traba crowned Alfonso King of Galicia in the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela. He was but a child at the time, but his mother had already (1109) succeeded to the united throne of León-Castile-Galicia and desired to assure her son's prospects and groom him for his eventual succession. By 1125 he had inherited the formerly Muslim Kingdom of Toledo. On 10 March 1126, after the death of his mother, he was crowned in León and immediately began the recovery of the Kingdom of Castile, which was then under the domination of Alfonso the Battler. By the Peace of Támara of 1127, the Battler recognized Alfonso VII of Castile. The territory in the far east of his dominion, however, had gained much independence during the rule of his mother and experienced many rebellions. After his

recognition in Castile, Alfonso fought to curb the autonomy of the local barons.

When Alfonso the Battler, King of Navarre and Aragón, died without descendants in 1134, he willed his kingdom to the military orders. The aristocracy of both kingdoms did not accept this and García Ramírez, Count of Monzón was elected in Navarre while Alfonso pretended to the throne of Aragón. The nobles chose another candidate in the dead king's brother, Ramiro II. Alfonso responded by occupying La Rioja, conquering Zaragoza, and governing both realms in unison. From this point, the arms of Zaragoza began to appear in those of León.

In several skirmishes, he defeated the joint Navarro-Aragonese army and put the kingdoms to vassalage. He had the strong support of the lords north of the Pyrenees, who held lands as far as the River Rhône. In the end, however, the combined forces of the Navarre and Aragón were too much for his control. At this time, he helped Ramon Berenguer III, Count of Barcelona, in his wars with the other Catalan counties to unite the old *Marca Hispanica*.

In 1135, Alfonso was crowned "Emperor of All the Spains" in the Cathedral of León. By this, he probably wished to assert his authority over the entire peninsula and his absolute leadership of the Reconquista. He appears to have striven for the formation of a national unity which Hispania had never possessed since the fall of the Visigothic kingdom. The elements he had to deal with could not be welded together. The weakness of Aragon enabled him to make his superiority effective, although Afonso I of Portugal never recognized him as liege, thereby affirming Portugal's independence. In 1143, he himself recognized this *status quo* and consented to the marriage of Petronila of Aragon with Ramon Berenguer IV, a union which combined Aragon and Catalonia into the Crown of Aragon.

In November 1128, he married Berenguela, daughter of Ramon Berenguer III. She died in 1149. In 1152, Alfonso married Richeza of Poland, the daughter of Ladislaus II the Exile.

Richeza of Poland (Duke Wladyslaw II "The Exile" of Cracow³⁴, Duke Boleslaus III "Wrymouth" of Poland³², Duke Wladyslaw I (Herman) of Poland³³, Duke Casimir I "The Restorer" of Poland³⁴, King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland³⁵, King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland³⁶, Duke Mieszko (Burislaf) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislav of Poland³⁸) She accompanied her father into exile in 1146. Her name is also spelled Ryksa, Rixa, and Riquilda.

Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor" Raimundez and Richeza of Poland had the following children:

1. Ferdinand, (1153-1157)
2. **Sancha** (1155-1208), the wife of Alfonso II of Aragón

Alfonso also had two mistresses, having children by both. By an Asturian noblewoman named Guntroda Pérez, he had an illegitimate daughter, Urraca (1132-1164), who married García Ramírez of Navarre, the mother retiring to a convent in 1133. Later in his reign, he formed a liaison with Urraca Fernández, widow of count Rodrigo Martínez and daughter of Fernando García of Hita, an apparent grandson

of García Sánchez III of Navarre, having a daughter Stephanie 'the Unfortunate' (1148-1180), who was killed by her jealous husband, Fernan Ruiz de Castro.

From 1139, Alfonso led a series of crusades subjugating the Almoravids. In 1144, Alfonso advanced as far as Córdoba. Two years later, the Almohads invaded and he was forced to refortify his southern frontier and come to an agreement with the Almoravid Ibn Ganiya for their mutual defence. When Pope Eugene III preached the Second Crusade, Alfonso VII, with García Ramírez of Navarre and Ramon Berenguer IV, led a mixed army of Catalans and Franks, with a Genoese-Pisans navy, in a crusade against the rich port city of Almería, which was occupied in October 1147. It was Castile's first Mediterranean seaport. In 1151, Alfonso signed the Treaty of Tudilén with Ramon Berenguer. The treaty defined the zones of conquest in Andalusia in order to prevent the two rulers from coming into conflict. Six years later, Almería entered into Almohad possession. Alfonso was returning from an expedition against them when he died in pass of Muradel in the Sierra Morena, possibly at Viso del Marqués (Ciudad Real). Alphonso died August 21, 1157 at 52 years of age.

When Alphonso died in 1157, Richeza remarried to Ramon Berenguer II, Count of Provence, in 1162. Their daughter was Douce (died 1172). Ramon Berengar died in 1166, and she remarried once more to Count Raymond V of Toulouse. Richeza died June 16, 1185.

Count William VI 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).

Count William VI Guillaume had the following child:

1. **Gersende²⁹ de Forcalquier.**

William died 1209.



Count Amadeus III of Savoy de Maurienne (Humbert II "The Fat" of Savoy³⁷, Count Amadeus II of Savoy³², Count Oddone of Savoy³³, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) was born 1095.

He was Count of Savoy and Maurienne from 1103 until his death. He was also known as *the Crusader*. He was the son of Humbert II of Savoy and Gisela of Burgundy, the daughter of William I of Burgundy. He succeeded as count of Savoy upon the death of his father. Amadeus had a tendency to exaggerate his titles, and also claimed to be Duke of Lombardy, Duke of Burgundy, Duke of Chablais, and vicar of the Holy Roman Empire, the latter of which had been given to his father by Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor.

He helped restore the Abbey of St. Maurice of Agaune, in which the former kings of Burgundy had been crowned, and of which he himself was abbot until 1147. He also founded the Abbey of St. Sulpicius in Bugey, Tamié Abbey in the Bauges, and Hautecombe Abbey on the Lac du Bourget.

He had no children with his first wife Adelaide. In 1123 he married **Matilde of Vienne**, the sister of Guy IV of Dauphinois, with whom he had ten children:

1. Elisa of Savoy (1120-?) married Humberto of Beaujeu
2. Mafalda (Mahaut), (1125-1158), married Alfonso I of Portugal
3. Agnes of Savoy (1125-1172), married William I, Count of Geneva
4. **Humbert III** (1136-1188)
5. John of Savoy
6. Peter of Savoy
7. William of Savoy
8. Margaret of Savoy (died 1157)
9. Isabella of Savoy
10. Juliana of Savoy (died 1194), abbess of St. André-le-Haut

In 1128, Amadeus extended his realm, known as the "Old Chablais", by adding to it the region extending from the Arve to the Dranse d'Abondance, which came to be called the "New Chablais" with its capital at St. Moritz. Despite his marriage to Mahaut, he still fought against his brother-in-law Guy, who was killed at the Battle of Montmeillan. Following this, King Louis VI of France, married to Amadeus' sister Adélaïde de Maurienne, attempted to confiscate Savoy. Amadeus was saved by the intercession of Peter the Hermit, and by his promise to participate in Louis' planned crusade.

In 1147, he accompanied his nephew Louis VII of France and his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine on the Second Crusade. He financed his expedition with help from a loan from the Abbey of St. Maurice. In his retinue were many barons from Savoy, including the lords of Faucigny, Seyssel, La Chambre, Miolans, Montbel, Thoire, Montmayeur, Vienne, Viry, La Palude, Blonay, Chevron-Villette, Chignin, and Châtillon. Amadeus travelled south through Italy to Brindisi, where he crossed over to Durazzo, and marched east along the Via Egnatia to meet Louis at Constantinople in late 1147. After crossing into Anatolia, Amadeus, who was leading the vanguard, became separated from Louis near Laodicea, and Louis' forces were almost entirely destroyed.

Marching on to Adalia, Louis, Amadeus, and other barons decided to continue to Antioch by ship. On the journey, Amadeus fell ill on Cyprus, and died at Nicosia in April of

1148. He was buried in the Church of St. Croix in Nicosia. Matilde died 1145.

Comte Gerard I de Macon (Count William III³¹_).

He married **Hieress Maurette de Salins** and had the following children:

1. **Beatrix**²⁹ **de Macon**.
2. Count William IV de Macon.
3. Gaucher IV de Macon.
4. Gerard de Macon.
5. Archbishop Etienne de Macon.
6. Renaud de Macon.
7. Alexandrine de Macon.
8. Ida de Macon.

Gerard died September 15, 1184.

Count Theobald III of Blois (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_)

He married **Maud of Carinthia** (Duke Ingelbert II of Carinthia³⁷_). They had the following children:

1. **Adele of Champagne**²⁹.
2. Count Theobald IV of Blois.
3. Stephen of Sancerre.
4. William of Rheims.
5. Count Henry I "The Liberal" of Champagne was born 1127.

Theobald died 1151.

Count Baldwin IV of Mons (Count Baldwin III of Hainaut³¹, Count Baldwin II of Hainaut³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴_)

He was born 1108. He was count of Hainaut from 1120 to his death. He was the son of Baldwin III, Count of Hainaut. Also known as Baldwin the Builder, he purchased the property of Ath in 1158 and built the Burbant tower. He ceded the locality of Braine-la-Willotte also known as Braine-le-Comte to the chapter of Sainte-Waudru in 1158. In 1159, he incorporated the seigniorship of Chimay and in 1160, the châtellenies of Valenciennes and of Ostrevant.

Baldwin married Alice of Namur, heiress of Namur. Alice was the heiress of Namur when her brother Henry IV of Luxembourg died childless in 1196. She was the wife of Baldwin IV Count of Hainaut. Her parents were Godfrey I of Namur and Ermesinda the daughter of Conrad I of Luxembourg.

Baldwin and Alice had the following children:

1. Yolande (1131–1202), married Hugh IV, Count of St Pol
2. Baldwin (1134–1147)
3. Agnes (1142–1168)
4. Geoffrey, Count of Ostervant (1147–1163)

5. William (Guillaume) (?–1230), married Mahaut de Lalaing
6. Lauretta (1150–1181), married Bouchard IV, Count of Montmorency
7. **Baldwin V** (1150–1195), also count of Flanders by his marriage to Margaret I of Flanders

Baldwin died 1171.

Duke Godfrey II of Brabant (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_)

Godfrey was the count of Leuven, landgrave of Brabant by inheritance from 23 January 1139. He was the son of Godfrey I and Ida of Chiny. He was also the duke of Lower Lorraine (as **Godfrey VII**), and as such also margrave of Antwerp, by appointment in 1139 after the death of Duke Waleran.

He was first associated with his father in 1136, when he first carried the ducal title. This was confirmed by Conrad III of Germany, who had married the sister of Godfrey's wife. Waleran left a son, Henry II of Limburg, who asserted his father's ducal rights. Godfrey and Henry entered into a war in which the latter was decisively and quickly destroyed. Godfrey did not long enjoy his victory. He was killed by a disease of the liver two years thence. He was buried in St. Peter's Church in Leuven.

He married **Luitgarde**, daughter of Berengar I of Sulzbach and sister of Gertrude von Sulzbach, wife of Conrad III of Germany, and Bertha, wife of Manuel I Comnenus, the emperor of Byzantium. They had the following child:

1. **Duke Godfrey III of Brabant**²⁹ was born 1142.

Godfrey died 1142.

Count Henri II of Limbourg (Count Valeran III of Limburg³¹, Count Henry I of Limburg³², Count Valeran II of Limburg³³, Count Valeran I of Arlon³⁴, Count Conrad of Arlon³⁵_).

In 1136 he married **Matilda of Saffenberg** (Count Adolph of Saffenberg³¹, Count Adalbert of Saffenberg³², Count Hermann of Saffenberg³³_).

Count Henri II of Limbourg and Matilda of Saffenberg had the following child:

1. **Margaret**²⁹ **Von Limbourg**.

Henri died 1167. Matilda died 1146.



King Stephen (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. Often referred to in history as **Stephen of Blois**, he was the last Norman King of England and a grandson of William the Conqueror.

Stephen was born at Blois in France, the son of Stephen, Count of Blois, and Adela of England, (daughter of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders). One of ten children, his surviving brothers were Count Theobald II of Champagne, Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, and William of Sully. He also had four sisters, including Eléonore of Blois who married Raoul I of Vermandois and had a son, Hugh II of Vermandois.

Stephen was sent to be reared at the English court of his uncle, King Henry I, in 1106. He became Count of Mortain in about 1115, and married Matilda in about 1125, who shortly after became Countess of Boulogne.



Countess Matilda of Boulogne (Count Eustace III of Boulogne³⁷_), was born in Boulogne, France, the daughter of Count Eustace III of Boulogne and his wife Mary of Scotland, herself the daughter of King Malcolm III of Scotland and Saint Margaret of Scotland.

Their marriage was a happy one and his wife was an important supporter during the struggle for the English crown. Stephen became joint ruler of Boulogne in 1128.

King Stephen and Countess Matilda of Boulogne had the following children:

1. Matilda²⁹ .
2. Count William of Boulogne. Count died 1159. He married Isabella de Warenne.
3. Baldwin was born 1126. Baldwin died 1136.
4. Count Eustace of Boulogne was born 1131. Count died 1153.
5. **Countess Mary of Boulogne** was born 1136.

There were three principal contenders for the succession of Henry I and one 'fancied outsider'. The least popular of these was Matilda of England, not only because she was a woman, but also because her husband Geoffrey, Count of Anjou was an enemy of the Normans. The other contenders were two men of royal birth, Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Stephen himself. The 'outsider' was the elder brother of Stephen, Theobald, Count of Blois. However, Theobald did not want the kingdom, at least not badly enough to contend for it. Before the 1135 death of King Henry I of England, at his insistence, the majority of the barons of England swore to support Henry's daughter Maude, (The Empress Matilda) (granddaughter of William the Conqueror), and her claim to the throne. However, upon the king's death, Stephen — also a grandchild of The Conqueror — laid claim to the throne, stating that Henry had changed his mind on his deathbed and named Stephen as his heir. Once crowned, Stephen gained the support of the majority of the barons as well as Pope Innocent II and the first few years of his reign were peaceful, notwithstanding insurgence by the Welsh, a rebellion by King David of Scotland, and another by Baldwin de Redvers.

Matilda died March 3, 1152 in Hedington Castle, Essex, England. Stephen died October 25, 1154 in Dover Castle, Kent. Their bodies interred Faversham Abbey, Kent which they helped found.

Duke Frederick II of Swabia (Duke Frederick I of Swabia³¹, Frederick³² van Buren, Frederick³³ _) called the One-Eyed, was the second Hohenstaufen duke of Swabia from 1105. He was the eldest son of Frederick I and Agnes.

He succeeded his father in 1105. In 1121 he married Judith of Bavaria, a member of the powerful House of Guelph. On the death of Emperor Henry V, his uncle, Frederick stood for election as King of the Romans with the support of his younger brother Conrad, duke of Franconia and several houses. However, he lost this election of 1125 to Lothar III, crowned Emperor later in 1133.

A conflict erupted between Frederick and his supporters, and Lothar. Encouraged by Albert, Archbishop of Mainz, who loathed the supporters of the late Emperor Henry V, Lothar besieged Nuremberg in 1127. Frederick relieved the siege of Nuremberg in 1127 and occupied Speyer in 1128. The attempt of Henry the Proud, duke of Bavaria, to capture Frederick during negotiations failed (1129). However, afterwards supporters of Lothar won a number of victories both in Germany and in Italy. Speyer (1129), Nuremberg (1130) and Ulm (1134) were captured and in October 1134 Frederick submitted to the emperor. In 1135 both Frederick and Conrad were finally reconciled with Lothar. After

Lothar's death (1137) and election of Conrad as King of the Romans (1138) Frederick supported his brother in the struggle with Guelphs. According to Otto of Freising, Frederick was "so faithful a knight to his sovereign and so helpful a friend to his uncle that by valor he supported the tottering honor of the realm, fighting manfully against its foes..."

He married **Judith of Bavaria** (d. 1130 or 1131), daughter of Henry IX, Duke of Bavaria. They had the following children:

1. **Frederick III Barbarossa** (1122-1190), duke of Swabia and Holy Roman Emperor as Frederick I
2. Bertha (1123-1195), married Matthias I, Duke of Lorraine

He also married Agnes of Saarbrücken (d.~1147) and had two children.

Frederick died April 4, 1147.

Count Rainald III of Burgandy (Etienne I "Tete-hardi"³¹ de Macon, Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) birth date unknown.

In 1130 he married **Agathe de Lorraine** (Duke Simon I³¹, Duke Thierry II³², Duke Gerard³³, Count Gerard of Metz³⁴ _). They had the following child:

1. **Beatrix of Burgundy**²⁹ was born 1145.

Earl Roger of Warwick de Newburgh (Earl Henry³¹ de Beaumont, Seigneur Roger³²_) 2nd Earl of Warwick (1102 – 12 June 1153), was the elder son of Henry de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Warwick and Marguerite, daughter of Geoffrey II of Perche and Beatrix of Montdidier. He was also known as Roger de Newburg.

He was generally considered to have been a devout and pious man; a chronicle of the period, the *Gesta Regis Stephani*, speaks of him as a "man of gentle disposition". The borough of Warwick remembers him as the founder of the Hospital of S. Michael for lepers which he endowed with the tithes of Wedgnock, and other property; he also endowed the House of the Templars beyond the bridge. In the reign of Stephen he founded a priory dedicated to S. Kenned at Llangenniith, Co. Glamorgan and he attached it as a cell to the Abbey of S. Taurinus at Evreux in Normandy.

He visited the Holy Land several times and took part in the Second Crusade, and he apparently joined the expedition under Conrad III of Germany after the Siege of Lisbon.

He married 1130 **Gundred de Warrene**, daughter of William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Elizabeth de Vermandois and had the following children:

1. William de Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Warwick.
2. **Waleran de Beaumont**, 4th Earl of Warwick.
3. Henry de Beaumont, was Dean of Salisbury in 1205.

4. Agnes de Beaumont, married Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain to the King and son of Geoffrey, the founder of Kenilworth Castle and Priory.
5. Margaret de Beaumont.
6. Gundred de Beaumont

Roger died 1153. Gundred died 1166.

Robert de Harcourt married **Isabel de Camville** (Richard³¹_). They had the following child:

1. **Alice**²⁹ **de Harcourt**.

Lord Richard FitzGilbert de Clare (Lord Gilbert FitzRichard³¹, Richard FitzGilbert³², Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴_) was born 1094. Son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Alice de Claremont also known as Adeliza de Claremont.

First Earl of Hertford, Lord of Clare. Richard held the Lordship of Ceredigion in Wales. A Welsh revolt against Norman rule had begun in south Wales, where on 1 January 1136 the Welsh won a victory over the local Norman forces between Loughor and Swansea.

He founded the priory of Tonbridge.

In 1116 he married **Adeliz de Keveliock** (c. 1102-1128), daughter of Ranulph le Meschin, 1st Earl of Chester and the heiress Lucy of Bolingbroke.

Lord Richard FitzGilbert de Clare and Adeliz de Keveliock had the following children:

1. **Alice de Tonbridge**²⁹ de Clare.
2. Earl Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare.
3. Rohese de Clare.
4. Robert de Clare.
5. **Earl Roger de Clare** was born 1115.

Richard had been away from his lordship in the early part of the year. Returning to the borders of Wales in April 1136, he ignored warnings of the danger and pressed on towards Ceredigion with only a small force. He had not gone far when he was ambushed and killed by the men of Gwent under Iorwerth ab Owain and his brother Morgan, grandsons of Caradog ap Gruffydd, in a woody tract called "the ill-way of Coed Grano", near Llanthony Abbey, north of Abergavenny.

James de St. Hilary du Harcourt married **Aveline** and had the following children:

1. **Maud**²⁹ **de St. Hilary**.
2. Matilda.

James died 1154.

Earl Hugh de Bigod (Roger³¹, Robert³² Bigod, Robert³³ Bigod I, Thuurstain³⁴ de Goz, Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸) was born in Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, England in 1095. 1st Earl of Norfolk.

He was the second son of Roger Bigod (also known as Roger Bigot) (d. 1107), Sheriff of Norfolk, who founded the Bigod name in England. Hugh Bigod became a controversial figure in history, known for his frequent switching of loyalties and hasty reactions towards measures of authority.

Hugh inherited large estates in East Anglia on the death of his brother William, who perished without issue in the sinking of the White Ship on November 26, 1120. He succeeded his aunt Albreda - and by extension, her eldest brother Berengar - as heir both to Berengar's tenancy-in-chief in Lincolnshire and the Norman lands of Robert de Tosny of Belvoir was. He became Constable of Norwich Castle and Governor of the City of Norwich in 1122. He enjoyed the favor of Henry I.

At first a supporter of Stephen of Blois during this king's struggle with the empress Matilda. His initiation in history was on the death of Henry I in 1135, when Maud expected to succeed to the throne of England, but her cousin, Stephen of Blois usurped the throne, breaking an oath he had previously made to defend her rights. It was Bigod who claimed that Henry I (Maud's father, and Stephen's uncle) intended for Stephen to become king at the expense of the empress. Civil War resulted when in 1139 Maud could command the military strength necessary to challenge Stephen within his own realm. Maud's greatest triumph came in Feb. 1141, when her forces defeated and captured King Stephen; he was made a prisoner and effectively deposed. Her advantage lasted only until July of that year, and she released Stephen in Dec. In 1147, Maud was finally forced to return to France, following the death of Robert of Gloucester, her strongest supporter and half-brother.

King Stephen had initially kept his followers together, but in 1136 Stephen was stricken with sickness. A lethargy fastened on him and the report of his death was quickly spread abroad. A rising of the turbulent barons necessarily followed, and Bigod was the first to take up arms. He seized and held Norwich; but Stephen, quickly recovering laid siege to the city and Hugh was compelled to surrender. Acting with unusual clemency, Stephen spared the rebel, who for a short time remained faithful. In 1140 the Earl is said to have declared for the empress, yet early in the next year he is in the ranks of Stephen's army fighting in the disastrous First Battle of Lincoln, after which the Earl deserted him and assumed a position of armed neutrality during the civil war, sometimes called 'General Anarchy'.

Before 1140 he married **Juliana de Vere** (Aubrey³¹_) (died c.1199) probably born in Essex, England. She was the daughter of Aubrey de Vere II and Adeliza de Clare, the daughter of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Clare. Their marriage was dissolved before 1168.

Earl Hugh de Bigod and Juliana de Vere had the following child:

1. **Earl Roger²⁹ de Bigod** was born 1150.

His second wife was Gundreda Warwick (c.1135–1200), daughter of Roger de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Warwick. They had two children.

The disagreement between King Stephen and Archbishop Theobald in 1148 created yet another scenario for Hugh Bigod to come forward; this time, he sided with the archbishop, and received him in his Castle of Framlingham, but joined with others in achieving a reconciliation.

Five years later, in 1153, when Henry, Duke of Normandy, soon to be King Henry II (r. 1154–89), landed in England to assert his claim to the throne, Bigod vested his interests with the rising power, and held out in Ipswich against Stephen's forces, while Henry II, on the other side, laid siege to Stamford. Both places fell. In the critical state of his fortunes Stephen was in no position to punish the rebel. Negotiations were also going on between the two parties, and Hugh again eluded retaliation.

On Henry II's accession in December 1154, Bigod at once received confirmation of the possession of his earldom and stewardship by charter issued apparently in January of the next year. The first years of the new reign were spent in restoring order to the shattered kingdom, and in breaking the power of the independent barons, which had grown out of control during King Stephen's reign.

It was not before long that Bigod became agitated under the rule of law initiated by Henry. He grew restless with measures such as the scutage, a fee paid by vassals in lieu of military service, which became the central feature of Henry II's military system of operation by 1159. The Earl showed signs of resistance, but was at once put down. In 1157 Henry II marched into the eastern counties and received the earl's submission.

After this incident Hugh Bigod makes no significant appearances in the chronicles for some time; he is named among those who had been excommunicated by Becket, in consequence of his retention of lands belonging to the monastery of Pentney in Norfolk.

In 1173 the young crowned prince Henry (also known as Henry the Young King), raised a revolt against his father, Henry II. This gave Hugh Bigod, yet another chance for rebellion, along with the league of the English barons with the kings of France and Scotland in his favor. He at once became a leader in the cause, perhaps eager to revive the feudal power, which Henry II had curtailed. In addition to the fact that the inevitable conflict, as far as England was concerned, centered round his possessions. The custody of Norwich Castle was promised by the young prince as his reward.

The king's energy and good fortune were equal to the occasion. While he held in check his rebel vassals in France, the loyal barons in England defeated his enemies there. Robert de Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Leicester (d.1190) landed at Walton, in Suffolk, on September 29, 1173 and

marched to Framlingham, joining forces with Hugh. Together they besieged and took the castle of Hagenet in Suffolk on October 13, held by Randal de Broc for the crown. But the Earl of Leices was defeated and taken prisoner setting out from Framlingham at Fornham, St. Genevieve, near Bury by the justiciar, Richard de Lucy and other barons. These, then turned their arms against Earl Hugh, not strong enough to fight, he opened negotiations with his assailants. It is said he bought them off, and at the same time secured a safe passage home for the Flemings in his service.

Though defeated and compelled to surrender his castles, Bigod kept his lands and his earldom, and lived at peace with Henry II until his death reportedly in 1177, in Palestine.

Dolfin Staindropshire (Uchtred fitz³¹ Maldred, Maldred³², Ealdgyth³³, Uchtred³⁴_). He received Staindropshire from the Prior of Durham in 1131.

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

1. Sir Patric fitz²⁹ Dolfin. Also known as Sir Patric Offerton
2. **Maldred**.

Gilbert de Neville (Gilbert³¹, Baldricus³² Teutonicus, Wigelius³³ De Courci, Lord Charles³⁴ Courci_) had the following child:

1. **Geoffrey²⁹ de Neville**.

Ivo Taillebois (1036–1094) was a powerful Norman nobleman in 11th century England. He was made Marcher Baron by William II (Rufus).

The name Taillebose or Taillebois, means "cut wood" in French, but the reasons for using this name are not known.

Ivo was among the followers of Duke William of Normandy who invaded England in 1066. He shared in the distribution of lands among the Norman Barons, and received the lordship of Kendal as his allotment of the spoils. It consisted of a large portion of Northern Lancashire and Southern Westmorland. He married Lucy, probable daughter of Tuold, Sheriff of Lincoln and subsequently Countess of Chester, from whom he received all her ancient family domains, thus making him one of the most influential nobles in England in his day.

Ivo de Taillebois is also sometimes represented as being a brother to Fulk, Count of Anjou, France. More authoritatively, he is an ancestor of William Lancaster who is one of the earliest known users of the surname Lancaster.

He married **Lucy**. Ivo Taillebois and Lucy had the following child:

1. **Earl Ranulph²⁹ des Gernons** was born 1100.

Lucy died 1136.

Robert of Gloucester de Mellent de Caen

(King Henry I Beauclerc²⁹, 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, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_).

First earl of Gloucester. Born c. 1090, he was an illegitimate son of King Henry I of England, and one of the dominant figures of the period of English history sometimes called The Anarchy. He is also known as Robert of Caen, and Robert "the Consul", though both names are used by later historians and have little contemporary justification, other than the fact that Robert's clerks made a practice of using the Latin word *consul* rather than the more common *comes* for his title of 'Earl'.

Robert was the eldest of Henry's many illegitimate children. He was born well before his father's accession to the English throne, probably in the late 1080s, as he had himself had a son by 1104. Although generally said to have been the son of Sybil Corbet, his mother is not known for certain.

Robert was acknowledged at birth, though in view of the vicissitudes of his father's career between 1087 and 1096 it is unlikely he was raised in his household. He was educated to a high standard, was literate in Latin and had a serious interest in both history and philosophy, which indicates that he was at least partly raised in a clerical household, a suggestion made all the more likely as his first known child, born around 1104, was born to a daughter of Samson, Bishop of Worcester (died 1112) who up till 1096 had been a Royal Chaplain and Treasurer of Bayeux. It may be significant that his next brother Richard was brought up in an Episcopal household, that of Robert Bloet, bishop of Lincoln. Robert later received dedications from both Geoffrey of Monmouth and William of Malmesbury. William's 'Historia Novella' contains a flattering portrait of the Earl.

Robert appears at court in Normandy in 1113, and around 1114 he married Mabel, eldest daughter and heir of Robert Fitzhamon, who brought him the substantial honour of Gloucester in England, Glamorgan in Wales and the honors of Sainte-Scholasse-sur-Sarthe and Évreux in Normandy, as well as Creully. In 1121 or 1122 his father created him Earl of Gloucester. Through his marriage to Mabel he became second Lord of Glamorgan, and gained possession of Cardiff Castle, and was responsible for the building of the stone keep there, which remains as the best preserved Norman shell keep in Wales, and one of the best in the British Isles. Robert had considerable authority and autonomy, to the extent that he even minted his own coinage, today preserved in the British Museum.

He married, around 1114, **Mabel Fitzhamon** (died 1156), daughter of Robert Fitzhamon and Sibyl de Montgomery. Their children were:

1. **William Fitz Robert**, 2nd Earl of Gloucester, died 1183. He married Hawise (died 1197) daughter of Robert II, Earl of Leicester.
2. Roger, Bishop of Worcester, (died 9 August 1179, Tours).
3. Hamon, killed at the siege of Toulouse in 1159.
4. Philip, Castellan of Cricklade, (died after 1147). He took part in the Second Crusade.
5. Robert. (died before 1157) Also called Robert of Ilchester in documents. He married Hawise, (died after 1210) daughter of Baldwin de Redvers and Adeliz. Their daughter Mabel married Jordan de Camberton.
6. **Maud Fitzrobert**.

Robert developed a role as one of his father's principal aides and Captains. In 1119, he fought at the Battle of Bremule, and in 1123-24 he was one of the King's chief commanders during the Norman rebellion. Following the drowning of the King's only legitimate son, William Adelin, in 1120, Robert became increasingly caught up in his father's attempts to ensure the succession of the Empress Matilda, Robert's half-sister. It was to Robert's custody in his castle of Cardiff that his uncle, the deposed Duke Robert Curthose was eventually confined in 1126 until his death there in 1134. On 1 January 1127 it was Robert who was one of the first to swear to accept Matilda as Queen after Henry's death. His father at some point gave him the keeping of the castles of Dover and Canterbury, and thus control of Kent and the cross-Channel route. When King Henry fell mortally ill at Lyons-la-Forêt in Normandy on 25 November 1135, Earl Robert was at his side and was one of the magnates who swore to stay with the King's body until it was buried. The King died a week after falling ill, on 1 December 1135.

After his father's death, Robert attended a series of conferences in Normandy and eventually accepted as King Theobald IV, Count of Blois and King Henry's oldest nephew by his sister Adela. However, during the meeting with Theobald, news reach the Norman magnates that Theobald's younger brother, Stephen of Mortain and Boulogne, had been accepted and crowned as King in England. Robert eventually accepted this and at Easter 1136 attended the new King's ceremonial court. He does not seem to have seriously considered supporting the Empress Matilda, and did not assist her invasion of southern Normandy.

Earl Robert took a great gamble and sailed for England with his half-sister, the Empress, his wife and a company of knights. They landed at Arundel on 30 September 1139, and were welcomed into Arundel Castle there, the possession of Queen Adeliza, Matilda's stepmother. Robert left for Bristol immediately. In his absence the castle was blockaded by King Stephen, opening the possibility that he might seize his dynastic rival. The King in the end let the Empress and Countess depart, under escort, to Bristol.

With Earl Robert and the Empress in England and based in the West Country and Severn valley, the civil war had begun. The Earl's first moves are revealing. He commanded

raids against Wareham in Dorset and Worcester. Both were possessions of the Beaumonts. He took Robert of Leicester's lands in Dorset for his own. He did much the same to other royalists within his area, mass deprivations which were at the heart of what is called the Anarchy. Although secure in a heartland of support, Earl Robert did not find it easy to recruit wider support and break out. The King succeeded in containing him along the line of the Cotswold Hills, with such effect that both sides were willing to send representatives to a peace conference held at Bath in August 1140, though nothing came of it.

Earl Robert's big opportunity came at Christmas 1140, when King Stephen fell out with Earl Ranulf II of Chester. Ranulf's failed negotiations with the King to secure Lincoln Castle led him to ally with Robert, his father-in-law. They united their forces at Castle Donington in January 1141, including a host of Welsh mercenaries allied to Earl Robert. On 2 February 1141 the Earls met and defeated King Stephen at the Battle of Lincoln. With the King captive, Empress Matilda should have secured the throne, but a combination of stubborn royalist support, the Empress's miscalculation and military misjudgement led to her failure. On 14 September 1141 Earl Robert and the Empress were trapped by a royalist army in an ill-judged attempt to seize control of Winchester. Earl Robert was captured fighting a rearguard action against the forces of Matilda of Boulogne, Stephen's wife, at the river crossing of Stockbridge to allow his sister to escape. Earl Robert was imprisoned for two months at Rochester Castle before he was released in an exchange with King Stephen. The cross-over point in the joint release was on 1 November 1141 at Winchester, where the two men had a chance to exchange friendly remarks, and the Earl apparently assured the King that there was nothing personal in the fight as far as he was concerned.

The war continued and it rapidly became evident that it was a stalemate. The Empress's husband refused to commit the resources to tip the balance in England, only agreeing to discuss matters with the Earl. In June 1142 Robert crossed from Wareham to Normandy and stayed there till the end of October. He came back with no reinforcements, but with his nephew Henry, the son of the Empress. In the meantime the Empress had been trapped in Oxford. Nothing could be done to release her, and she had to manage her own escape from the castle.

Robert continued the struggle but with less and less hope of ultimate victory. The King also had limited resources, but managed slowly to push towards Robert's centers of Bristol and Gloucester. At the end of 1145 Philip, Earl Robert's son and military Captain, defected to Stephen, taking with him the strategic castles of Cricklade and Cirencester. With Gloucester and Bristol under threat, the Earl opened negotiations in the autumn of 1146. The pressure continued in 1147, and it was in a desperate attack on Farnham in Surrey in the late summer of that year that Earl Robert fought his last unsuccessful action of the war. He retired to Bristol to gather new forces, but became feverish. He died on 31 October 1147 and was buried in the priory of St James he had founded outside the castle.

Count Amauri de Montfort (Simon de Montfort³¹ L.Amaury, Baron Amaury II³² de Montfort, Baron William of Hainaut³³, Amaury I³⁴ _), married **Agnes de Garland** (Count Anselm³¹, William I³² _). They had the following child:

1. **Count Simon III²⁹ de Montfort.**

Count Amauri died April 1137.

Earl Robert of Leicester de Beaumont

(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 _). 3rd Earl of Leicester he was one of the principal followers of Henry the Young King in the Revolt of 1173-1174 against his father Henry II. He is also called **Robert Blanchemains** (meaning "White Hands" in French).

He married **Petronella de Grantmesnil** (Hugh II³¹, Ivo³², Hugh I³³, Robert³⁴ _) ca 1150.

Earl Robert of Leicester de Beaumont and Pernell had the following child:

1. **Amice²⁹ de Beaumont.**
2. Margaret de Beaumont. Margaret died January 1235. She married Earl Saire de Quincy 1173.
3. Robert, who succeeded his father as Earl of Leicester;
4. Roger, who became Bishop of St Andrews in 1189;
5. William de Beaumont, who was a leper.

When the revolt of the younger Henry broke out in April 1173, Robert went to his castle at Breteuil in Normandy. The rebels' aim was to take control of the duchy, but Henry II himself led an army to besiege the castle; Robert fled, and the Breteuil was taken on September 25 or 26.

Robert apparently went to Flanders, where he raised a large force of mercenaries, and landed at Walton, Suffolk, on September 29, 1173. He joined forces with Hugh Bigod, 1st Earl of Norfolk, and the two marched west, aiming to cut England in two across the Midlands and to relieve the king's siege of Robert's castle at Leicester. However, they were intercepted by the king's supporters and defeated in battle at Fornham, near Bury St Edmunds, on October 17. Robert, along with his wife and many others, was taken prisoner. Henry II took away the earl's lands and titles as well.

He remained in captivity until January 1177, well after most of the other prisoners had been released. The king was in a strong position and could afford to be merciful; not long after his release Robert's lands and titles were restored, but not his castles. All but two of his castles had been destroyed, and those two (Montsorrel in Leicestershire and Pacy in Normandy) remained in the king's hands.

Robert had little influence in the remaining years of Henry II's reign, but was restored to favor by Richard I. He carried one of the swords of state at Richard's coronation in 1189. In 1190 Robert went on pilgrimage to Palestine, but he died August 1190 in Durazzo, Greece on his return journey.

Petronella died April 1212.

Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou (Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³¹, Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³² _). Called **le Réchin**, he was the Count of Anjou from 1068 until his death. The nickname by which he is usually referred has no certain translation. Philologists have made numerous very different suggestions, including "quarreler", "sullen", and "heroic".

He was the younger son of Geoffrey, Count of Gâtinais (sometimes known as Aubri), and Ermengarde of Anjou, a daughter of Fulk the Black, count of Anjou, and sister of Geoffrey Martel, also count of Anjou.

When Geoffrey Martel died without direct heirs he left Anjou to his nephew Geoffrey III of Anjou, Fulk le Réchin's older brother. Fulk fought with his brother, whose rule was deemed incompetent, and captured him in 1067. Under pressure from the Church he released Geoffrey. The two brothers soon fell to fighting again, and the next year Geoffrey was again imprisoned by Fulk, this time for good. Substantial territory was lost to Angevin control due to the difficulties resulting from Geoffrey's poor rule and the subsequent civil war. Saintonge was lost, and Fulk had to give the Gâtinais to Philip I of France to placate the king.

Much of Fulk's rule was devoted to regaining control over the Angevin baronage, and to a complex struggle with Normandy for influence in Maine and Brittany.

In 1096 Fulk wrote an incomplete history of Anjou and its rulers, though the authorship and authenticity of this work is disputed. If he did write it, it is one of the first medieval works of history written by a layman.

Fulk may have married as many as five times; there is some doubt regarding two of the marriages.

He married His first wife was **Bertrada de Montfort** (Simon de Montfort³¹ L.Amaury, Baron Amaury II³² de Montfort, Baron William of Hainaut³³, Amaury I³⁴ _). It was her second marriage having first married King Philip I of France.

Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou and Bertrada de Montfort had the following child:

1. **Fulk V "The Younger" of Anjou²⁹** was born 1092.

After her death, before 1070, he married Ermengarde de Borbon, and then possibly Orengearde de Châtellailon. Both these were repudiated (Ermengarde de Borbon in 1075 and Orengearde de Chatellailon in 1080), possibly on grounds of consanguinity.

Fulk died April 14, 1106.

Count Helias of Maine called de la Flèche or de Baugency, was the Count of Maine from 1093. He was the son of the lord of La Flèche, John de Baugency. He was the Grandson of Lancelin de Baugency and his wife Paula De Maine, daughter of Herbert "Wake Dog" de Maine.

In 1093, when his cousin Hugh V died, he inherited Maine. With the support of Fulk IV of Anjou, he continued the war

with Robert II of Normandy. After Robert's departure with the First Crusade, Elias made peace with William Rufus, Robert's regent in Normandy.

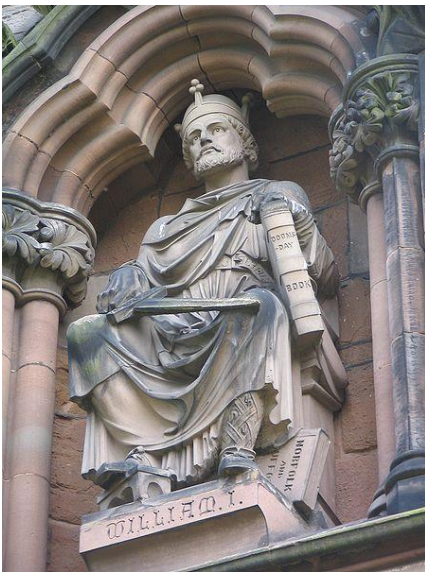
Elias married Matilda, daughter of Gervais, Lord of Château-du-Loir. Their daughter, Eremburg, married Fulk V of Anjou.

In 1109, Elias remarried to **Agnes of Aquitaine** (William VI (Guido) of Aquitaine³¹, William III "The Great" of Aquitaine³²), the daughter of William VIII of Aquitaine and repudiated wife of Alfonso VI of Castile.

Count Helias of Maine and Agnes of Aquitaine had the following child:

1. **Ermengard of Maine**²⁹

Count Helias died June 11, 1110. Agnes died 1097.



King William I "The Conqueror" (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, Eysteinn Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰). Better known as William the Conqueror (French: *Guillaume le Conquérant*), he was Duke of Normandy from 1035 and King of England from 1066 to his death. William is also referred to as "William II" in relation to his position as Duke of Normandy. In particular, before his conquest of England, he was known as "William the Bastard" because of the illegitimacy of his birth.

William was born in Falaise, Normandy, the illegitimate and only son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, who named him as heir to Normandy. His mother, Herleva (among other names), who later had two sons to another father, was the daughter of Fulbert, most probably a local tanner. William had a sister, Adelaide of Normandy, another child of Robert and Herleva. Later in his life, the enemies of William are

said to have commented derisively that William stank like a tannery, and the residents of besieged Alençon hung skins from the city walls to taunt him.

William is believed to have been born in either 1027 or 1028, and more likely in the autumn of the latter year. He was born the grandnephew of Queen Emma of Normandy, wife of King Ethelred the Unready and later of King Canute the Great.

William's illegitimacy affected his early life and he was known to contemporaries as 'William the Bastard'. Nevertheless, when his father died, he was recognized as the heir.

By his father's will, William succeeded him as Duke of Normandy at age eight in 1035 and was known as Duke William of Normandy (French: *Guillaume, duc de Normandie*; Latin: *Guglielmus Dux Normanniae*). Plots by rival Norman noblemen to usurp his place cost William three guardians, though not Count Alan III of Brittany, who was a later guardian. William was supported by King Henry I of France, however. He was knighted by Henry at age 15. By the time William turned 19 he was successfully dealing with threats of rebellion and invasion. With the assistance of Henry, William finally secured control of Normandy by defeating rebel Norman barons at Caen in the Battle of Val-ès-Dunes in 1047, obtaining the Truce of God, which was backed by the Roman Catholic Church.

Against the wishes of Pope Leo IX, William married Matilda of Flanders in 1053 in the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Eu, Normandy (Seine-Maritime). At the time, William was about 24 years old and Matilda was 22. William is said to have been a faithful and loving husband, and their marriage produced four sons and six daughters. In repentance for what was a consanguine marriage (they were distant cousins), William donated St-Stephen's church (l'Abbaye-aux-Hommes) and Matilda donated Sainte-Trinité church (Abbaye aux Dames).



Matilda of Flanders (Count Baldwin V "The Pious" of Flanders³¹, Baldwin IV "The Bearded" of Flanders³², Count Arnolph II of Flanders³³, Count Baldwin III of Flanders³⁴, Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶) was born in Flanders, France 1031. She was the daughter of count Baldwin V of

Flanders, and Adèle (1000-1078/9), daughter of Robert II of France.

At 4'2" (127 cm) tall, Matilda was England's smallest queen, according to the *Guinness Book of Records*. According to legend, Matilda (or "Maud") told the representative of William, Duke of Normandy (later king of England as William the Conqueror), who had come asking for her hand, that she was far too high-born (being descended from King Alfred the Great of England) to consider marrying a bastard. When that was repeated to him, William rode from Normandy to Bruges, found Matilda on her way to church, dragged her off her horse by her long braids, threw her down in the street in front of her flabbergasted attendants, and then rode off. Another version of the story states that William rode to Matilda's father's house in Lille, threw her to the ground in her room (again, by the braids), and hit her (or violently shook her) before leaving. Naturally Baldwin took offense at this but, before they drew swords, Matilda settled the matter by deciding to marry him.

King William I "The Conqueror" and Matilda of Flanders had the following children:

1. Robert Curthose (c. 1054 – 1134), Duke of Normandy, married Sybil of Conversano, daughter of Geoffrey of Conversano
2. Adeliza (or Alice) (c. 1055 – ?), reportedly betrothed to Harold II of England (Her existence is in some doubt.)
3. Cecilia (or Cecily) (c. 1056 – 1126), Abbess of Holy Trinity, Caen
4. William Rufus (1056 – 1100), King of the English
5. Richard, Duke of Bernay (1057 – c. 1081), killed by a stag in New Forest
6. Alison (or Ali) (1056 -c. 1090), was once announced the most beautiful lady, died unmarried.
7. Adela (c. 1062 – 1138), married Stephen, Count of Blois.
8. Agatha (c. 1064 – c. 1080), betrothed to (1) Harold of Wessex, (2) Alfonso VI of Castile.
9. Constance (c. 1066 – 1090), married Alan IV Fergent, Duke of Brittany; poisoned, possibly by her own servants.
10. Matilda (very obscure, her existence is in some doubt)
11. **Henry Beauclerc** (1068–1135), King of England, married (1) Edith of Scotland, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, (2) Adeliza of Louvain

Feeling threatened by the increase in Norman power resulting from William's noble marriage, Henry I attempted to invade Normandy twice (1054 and 1057), without success. Already a charismatic leader, William attracted strong support within Normandy, including the loyalty of his half-brothers Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who played significant roles in his life. Later, he benefitted from the weakening of two competing power centers as a result of the deaths of Henry I and of Geoffrey II of Anjou, in 1060. In 1062 William invaded and took control of the county of Maine, which had been a fief of Anjou.

The Battle of Hastings (14 October 1066) was the decisive Norman victory in the Norman Conquest of England. It was fought between the Norman army of William the Conqueror, and the Anglo-Saxon army led by Harold Godwinson. The battle took place at Senlac Hill, approximately 6 miles

(10 km) north-west of Hastings.

The Norman army was estimated to number as many as 8,400 and consisted of at the most 2,200 cavalry, 4,500 infantry and 1,700 archers and crossbowmen. William's strategy relied on archers to soften the enemy, followed by a general advance of the infantry, and then a cavalry charge. The Norman army was composed of nobles, mercenaries, and troops from France and Europe, including some from southern Italy. The Anglo-Saxon army is usually thought to have numbered roughly 7,500 and consisted entirely of infantry. It is most probable that all the members of the army rode to battle, but once at the appointed place they dismounted to fight on foot.

The battle was a decisive Norman victory. Harold II was killed; traditionally, it is believed he was shot through the eye with an arrow. Although there was further English resistance, this battle is seen as the point at which William gained control of England.

William's invasion was the last time that England was successfully conquered by a foreign power. Although there would be a number of other attempts over the centuries, the best that could be achieved would be excursions by foreign troops, such as the Raid on the Medway during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, but no actual conquests such as William's.

After Matilda died, November 2, 1083 at the age of 51, William became tyrannical, and people blamed it on his having lost her. Contrary to the belief that she was buried at St. Stephen's, also called l'Abbaye-aux-Hommes in Caen, Normandy, where William was eventually buried, she is intombed at l'Abbaye aux Dames, which is the Sainte-Trinité church, also in Caen.



Of particular interest is the 11th century slab, a sleek black stone decorated with her epitaph, "*Here lies Henry's daughter, wife and mother; great by birth, greater by marriage, but greatest in motherhood*" marking her grave at the rear of the church. It is of special note since the grave marker for William was replaced as recently as the beginning of the 19th century. Years later, their graves were opened and their bones measured, proving their physical

statures.

In 1087 in France, William burned Mantes (50 km west of Paris), besieging the town. However, he fell off his horse, suffering fatal abdominal injuries by the saddle pommel. On his deathbed, William divided his succession for his sons, sparking strife between them. Despite William's reluctance, his combative elder son Robert received the Duchy of Normandy, as Robert II. William Rufus (his third son) was next English king, as William II. William's youngest son Henry received 5,000 silver pounds, which would be earmarked to buy land. He also became King Henry I of England after William II died without issue. While on his deathbed, William pardoned many of his political adversaries, including Odo.



William died at age 59 at the Convent of St Gervais in Rouen, capital city of Normandie, France, on 9 September 1087. William was buried in the Abbaye-aux-Hommes, which he had erected, in Caen, Normandy.



King Malcolm III Caenmor of Scotland MacDuncan (King Duncan I "The Gracious" of Scotland³¹, Mormaer Crinan (Grimus)³², Mormaer Duncan of Athol³³). Máel Coluim mac Donnchada called in most Anglicized regnal lists Malcolm III, and in later centuries nicknamed Canmore, "Big Head" or Long-neck was King of Scots.

Malcolm's father Duncan I (Donnchad mac Crínáin) became king in late 1034, on the death of Malcolm II (Máel Coluim mac Cináeda), Duncan's maternal grandfather.

Duncan's reign was not successful and he was killed by Macbeth (Mac Bethad mac Findláich) on 15 August 1040. Although Shakespeare's *Macbeth* presents Malcolm as a

grown man and his father as an old one, it appears that Duncan was still young in 1040, and Malcolm and his brother Donalbane (Domnall Bán) were children. Malcolm's family did attempt to overthrow Macbeth in 1045, but Malcolm's grandfather Crínán of Dunkeld was killed in the attempt.

Soon after the death of Duncan his two young sons were sent away for greater safety - exactly where is the subject of debate. According to one version, Malcolm (then aged about 9) was sent to England, and his younger brother Donalbane was sent to the Isles. It was assumed that Malcolm passed most of Macbeth's seventeen year reign in the Kingdom of England at the court of Edward the Confessor.

Malcolm married the widow of Thorfinn Sigurdsson, Ingibiorg, a daughter of Finn Arnesson. Although Ingibiorg is generally assumed to have died shortly before 1070, it is possible that she died much earlier, around 1058. Malcolm and Ingibiorg had a son, Duncan II (Donnchad mac Mail Coluim), who was later king. Malcolm's marriage to Ingibiorg secured him peace in the north and west.

Most of our meetings are made up of a written presentation. This information should be pushed to the members to read over prior to the meeting. This would allow us to make notes as it is presented directly onto the document and we would be better prepared to ask questions having reviewed the material prior to the meeting. Malcolm married **Saint Margaret "The Exile" Atheling** in Dunfermline Abbey, Fife, Scotland, 1068.

Saint Margaret "The Exile" Atheling (Edward "The Outlaw" Atheling³¹, King Edmund II "Ironside"³², King Aethelred II "The Unready"³³, King Edgar "The Peaceful"³⁴, King Edmund I "The Magnificent"³⁵, King Edward "The Elder" of England³⁶, King Alfred "The Great"³⁷, King Aethelwulf³⁸, King Egbert³⁹, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Bronc⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³, Godwulf Gudolfr⁶⁴, Geata Jat⁶⁵, Taetwa⁶⁶, Beaw Bjal⁶⁷, Scedlwa Skjold⁶⁸, Heremod⁶⁹, Itermon⁷⁰, Hathra⁷¹, Hwala⁷², Bedwig⁷³, Seskef⁷⁴, Magl⁷⁵, Moda⁷⁶, Vingener⁷⁷, Vingethor⁷⁸, Einridi⁷⁹, Loridi⁸⁰, Tror Thor⁸¹, King Munon of Troy⁸²) was born in Hungary 1045.

King Malcolm III Caenmor of Scotland MacDuncan and Saint Margaret "The Exile" Atheling had the following children:

1. Edward²⁹ MacDuncan. Edward died 1093.
2. King Edmund I of Scotland. King died 1097.
3. Ethelred. Ethelred died 1097. Abbot of Dunkeld
4. King Edgar of Scotland. King died 1107. With the help of William II Rufus of England, Edgar defeated claimant Donald Bane and succeeded his father in 1097. He would remain loyal to William II and his successor Henry I. In a treaty of 1098, he ceded the Western Isles, including the holy island of Iona to King Magnus of Norway. Edgar never married, and died childless at Edinburgh Castle at the age of 33. He was

succeeded by his brother Alexander. He is buried at Dunfermline Abbey.

- King Alexander I "The Fierce" of Scotland. King died 1124. He married twice. He married mistress. He married Sybilla. She was the daughter of King Henry I Beauclerc and Sybilla Corbet. Succeeded his father as King of Scotland with his brother Saint David I. He was a strong ruler, a supporter of the church and founder of the Abbey of Inchcolm, Island and a priory at Scone. Buried at Dunfermline Abbey. Succeeded by his brother David.
- Mary of Scotland. She married Count Eustace III of Boulogne. (See Count Eustace III of Boulogne for the children resulting from this marriage.)
- Edith of Scotland** was born 1079.
- Saint David I of Scotland was born 1084.

While marching north again, Malcolm was ambushed by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumbria, whose lands he had devastated, near Alnwick on 13 November 1093. There he was killed by Arkil Morel, steward of Bamburgh Castle. The conflict became known as the Battle of Alnwick. Edward was mortally wounded in the same fight. Margaret, it is said, died soon after on November 16, 1093 in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, receiving the news of their deaths from Edgar. They are buried in Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland (shown below).



Pons FitzPons (Pons³¹ FitzWilliams, William of Hiesmes³² _) had the following children:

- Simon²⁹ FitzPons.
- Osbern FitzPons.
- Lord Richard FitzPons** was born 1088.

Pons died 1086.

Walter of Gloucester de Pitres (Roger³¹_) born in 1065 was an early Norman official of the King of England during the early years of the Norman conquest of the South Welsh Marches. He was the only son of Roger de Pitres and his wife, Eunice de Balun. Walter de Gloucester was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire and lived in Gloucester Castle of which he was constable, making improvements to this early fortification.

He was married to **Berthe**, a relative of Hamelin de Balun.

Walter of Gloucester de Pitres and Berthe had the following children:

- Maud of Gloucester²⁹ de Pitres.**
- Earl Miles of Gloucester de Pitres.

Walter died 1129 in Llanthony Abbey, Gloucester.

Seigneur Ralf III de Toeni (Roger³¹ de Toni, Ralph II³², Ralph I³³ de Toeni, Hugh³⁴ de Calvalcamp_) was born 1030. He was Banner-Bearer of the Norman Dukes, friend and companion of William the Conqueror, Domesday Lord of many estates including Castle Clifford and his caput baronies at Flamstead, Herts.

He married **Isabel de Montfort** . Seigneur Ralf III de Toeni had the following child:

- Godeheut²⁹ de Toeni.
- Seigneur Ralph IV de Toeni** was born 1102.

Earl Waltheof II (Earl Syward³¹, Maldred³², Crinan the³³ Thane_) was born 1045. Earl of Northumbria and last of the Anglo-Saxon earls. He was the only English aristocrat to be formally executed during the reign of William I. He was reputed for his physical strength but was weak and unreliable in character.

He was the second son of Siward, Earl of Northumbria. His mother was Aelfflaed, daughter of Ealdred, Earl of Bernicia, son of Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria. In 1054, Waltheof's brother, Osborn, who was much older than him, was killed in battle, making Waltheof his father's heir. Siward himself died in 1055, and Waltheof being far too young to succeed as Earl of Northumbria, King Edward appointed Tostig Godwinson to the earldom.

He was said to be devout and charitable and was probably educated for a monastic life. In fact, around 1065 he became an earl, governing Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire. Following the Battle of Hastings he submitted to William and was allowed to keep his pre-Conquest title and possessions. He remained at William's court until 1068.

When Sweyn II invaded Northern England in 1069 Waltheof and Edgar Ætheling joined the Danes and took part in the attack on York. He would again make a fresh submission to William after the departure of the invaders in 1070. He was restored to his earldom, and went on to marry William's niece, **Judith of Normandy** (Count Lambert II of Lens³¹ von Boulogne_). She was born in Normandy between 1054 and 1055, niece of William the Conqueror. She was a daughter of his sister Adelaide of Normandy, Countess of Aumale and Lambert II, Count of Lens.

Earl Waltheof II and Judith of Normandy had the following children:

- Adelaide-Judith (Alice)²⁹ .**

2. Maud of Huntingdon.

Waltheof had many enemies in the north. Amongst them were members of a family who had killed Waltheof's maternal great-grandfather, Uchtred the Bold, and his grandfather Ealdred. This was part of a long-running blood feud. In 1074, Waltheof moved against the family by sending his retainers to ambush them, succeeding in killing the two eldest of four brothers.

In 1075 Waltheof joined the Revolt of the Earls against William. His motives for taking part in the revolt are unclear, as is the depth of his involvement. However he repented, confessing his guilt first to Archbishop Lanfranc, and then in person to William, who was at the time in Normandy. He returned to England with William but was arrested, brought twice before the king's court and sentenced to death.

He spent almost a year in confinement before being beheaded on May 31, 1076 at St. Giles's Hill, near Winchester. He was said to have spent the months of his captivity in prayer and fasting. Many people believed in his innocence and were surprised when the execution was carried out. His body was initially thrown in a ditch, but was later retrieved and was buried in the chapter house of Croyland Abbey.

After the execution of her Waltheof, Judith was betrothed by William to Simon I of St. Liz, 1st Earl of Northampton. Judith refused to marry Simon and she fled the country to avoid William's anger. He then confiscated all of Judith's English estates. Judith died 1086.

Hugh de Mortimer (Hugh³¹ Mortimer, Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) born before 1117, Lord of Wigmore Castle, Cleobury Mortimer and at times, Bridgnorth, Bishop's Castle and Maelienydd.

During the Anarchy of King Stephen's reign, Mortimer was an ardent royalist until at least 1148. This was because Wigmore Castle had been confiscated from his father by King Henry I. He only seems to have returned to England from his Norman estates in 1137.

He did quarrel violently with his neighboring Lords, most notably with Miles, earl of Hereford, his son Roger and Josse de Dinant, lord of Ludlow. The latter ambushed Mortimer and only released him after the payment of a substantial ransom. During this time Mortimer also took over the Royal castle at Bridgnorth.

Hugh was one of the Barons who objected to Henry II's demand for the return of Royal castles in 1155. Henry II launched a campaign in May 1155 against Hugh, simultaneously besieging his three principal castles of Wigmore, Bridgnorth and Cleobury Castles. On 7 July 1155, Hugh formally submitted to Henry II at the Council at Bridgnorth. He was allowed to keep his own two castles (though Cleobury had been destroyed during the siege) but Bridgnorth returned to the crown.

Between 1148 and 1153 Hugh married **Maud le Meschin** (William³¹, Vicomte Ranulph³² de Brayeux,

Ranulph I³³, Anschitil of Bessin³⁴_), daughter of William Le Meschin, lord of Skipton, Yorkshire, and Cecily de Rumilly. Matilda was the widow of Philip Belmeis of Tong.

Hugh de Mortimer and Maud le Meschin had the following child:

1. **Roger²⁹ de Mortimer** was born 1158.

Hugh died 26 Feb 1180/1.

Walkelin de Ferriers birth date unknown, was a Norman baron and principal captain of Richard I of England.

The Ferriers family hailed from the southern marches of Normandy and had previously protected the duchy from the hostility of the counts of Maine and Anjou. With the union of the domains of Anjou and Normandy in 1144, and the investment of Geoffrey V Plantagenet as duke of Normandy, most of this land lost its strategic importance.

Walchelin was the son of Henry de Ferrieres, a nephew of Robert de Ferrers, 1st Earl of Derby. Like his father, Walchelin held the castles of Ferrières-Saint-Hilaire and Chambray for the service of 5 knights. He had 42 and 3/4 in his service, enfeoffed in his lands. In England, Walchelin held the manors of Oakham in Rutland and Lechlade in Gloucestershire. He is known to have held this land since at least 1172.

During the Third Crusade, he and his son and heir, Henry, served in the force of Richard I of England. A John de Ferrieres, believed to be a nephew, was also present. Walchelin had stayed with the King in Sicily. It is apparent that Walchelin was close in the counsel of the king. He and his knights arrived at Saint-Jean d'Acre sometime in April or June of 1191. Some months previously, a distant relative, William de Ferrers, 3rd Earl of Derby had been killed at the siege.

After the conclusion of the siege, Richard of England and Hugh III of Burgundy marched their forces south to the city of Jaffa. Along the road, several skirmishes broke out between the marching crusaders and the Saracen army marching parallel under Saladin. On 7 September 1191, the great battle of Arsuf was fought. Richard had made Walchelin a commander of one of the elite bodies of knights according to the chronicle attributed to Geoffrey de Vinsauf.

Later, in 1194, Richard was imprisoned in Germany. Walchelin brought the treasure of Normandy to Speyer and gave himself as a hostage (along with many others) to the Western Emperor Henry VI. He was freed from captivity around 1197. His sons Henry and Hugh managed his estates during the years he spent in prison. Sometime prior to his death, the younger son, Hugh was granted lordship of the manor of Lechlade.

He married **Goda de Toeni** (Roger III³¹ _). They had the following child:

1. **Isabel²⁹ de Ferriers**.
2. Hendy de Ferriers.

Walchelin died in 1201 and was succeeded by his son, Henry. Henry sided with John of England over King Philip II of France until December 1203 when John left Normandy, never to return. At this point, Henry did Philip homage for his Norman lands. Hugh had left England and the care of Lechlade and Oakham went to their sister, Isabella, who was married to Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore. After her death, the land was escheated to the crown as *Terra Normanorum*.

lowerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd

(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)

1145-1174, meaning "the broken-nosed", was a legitimate son of Owain Gwynedd (the king of Gwynedd) and his first wife Gwladys (Gladys) ferch Llywarch. He married Marared ferch Madog. His son Llywelyn the Great eventually united the realm and became known as Llywelyn Fawr and is one of Wales's most famous monarchs. Iorwerth was killed in battle at Pennant Melangell, in Powys, during the wars deciding the succession following the death of his father.

He married **Margaret** (King Madog ap Maredudd³¹, King Maredudd³² ap Bleddyn, King Bleddyn³³ ap Cynfyn, King Cynfyn of Powys³⁴ ap Gwerystan_).

lowerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd and Margaret had the following child:

1. **King Llewelyn Fawr "The Great" ap lowerth²⁹** was born 1164.

lowerth died 1174 in Pennant Mechangell.

William de Braose (Lord William³¹, Sheriff William³²_), 4th Lord of Bramber (1144/1153 – 9 August 1211), court favorite of King John, at the peak of his power was also Lord of Gower, Abergavenny, Brecknock, Builth, Radnor, Kington, Limerick, Glamorgan, Skenfrith, Briouze in Normandy, Grosmont, and White Castle.

William is the most famous member of the de Braose dynasty and his steady rise and sudden fall at the hands of King John is often taken as an example of that king's arbitrary and capricious behavior towards his Barons.

William was the son of William de Braose, Third Lord of Bramber and his wife Bertha of Hereford, also known as Bertha de Pitres, (born 1130) daughter of Miles Fitz Walter, Earl of Hereford and his wife, formerly Sibyl de Neufmarche, daughter of Bernard de Neufmarche. From his father he inherited the Rape of Bramber, in Sussex, and through his mother he inherited a large estate in the Welsh Marches area of modern day Monmouthshire.

In 1175, William de Braose carried out the Abergavenny Massacre, luring three Welsh princes and other Welsh leaders to their deaths. His principal antagonist was a Seisyll ap Dyfnwal, of Castell Arnallt near Llanover in the valley of the River Usk near Abergavenny, whom he blamed for the death of his uncle Henry. After having invited the Welsh leaders to a Christmas feast at Abergavenny Castle under the pretence of peace and the start of a new era at the end of the year (a traditional time for settling outstanding differences amongst the Welsh), he had them murdered by his men. This resulted in great hostility against him among the Welsh, who named him the "Ogre of Abergavenny". Gerald of Wales exonerates him and emphasises the religious piety of de Braose and his wife and de Braose generosity to the priories of Abergavenny and Brecon. William de Braose did however reputedly hunt down and kill Seisyll ap Dyfnwal's surviving son, Cadwaladr, a boy of seven.

In 1192 William de Braose was made Sheriff of Hereford, a post he held until 1199. In 1196 he was made Justice Itinerant for Staffordshire. In 1195 he accompanied King Richard I of England to Normandy and in 1199, William de Braose fought beside Richard at Chalus, where the king was mortally wounded.

He then supported King John's claim to the throne of England, supported the new king in making various royal grants and was in attendance with John in Normandy at the time of Arthur of Brittany's death in 1203. Arthur was John's nephew and was seen by many as the rightful heir to the English throne.

De Braose served in the war of 1204 against King Philip II of France in France.

He was greatly favored by King John early in his reign. John granted him all that he might conquer from the Welsh in Radnor, gave him lordship over Limerick in Ireland (save for the city itself), possession of Glamorgan castle, and the Lordship of Gower with its several castles.

In 1203, William de Braose was put in charge of Arthur of Brittany, whom he had personally captured the previous year at the Battle of Mirabeau. William was suspected of involvement in Arthur's disappearance and death, although no concrete evidence ever came to light. There is somewhat better evidence that he at least knew the truth of the matter.

In 1206 King John gave William de Braose the three great neighboring trilateral castles of Gwent (Skenfrith Castle, Grosmont Castle, and White Castle). These have been interpreted as bribes encouraging silence on the demise of Arthur, seen by many as a rightful heir to the throne occupied by John of England.

But soon after this William de Braose fell out of favour with King John of England. The precise reasons remain obscure. King John cited overdue monies that de Braose owed the Crown from his estates. But the King's actions went far beyond what would be necessary to recover the debt. He distrained de Braose's English estates in Sussex and Devon and sent a force to invade Wales to seize the de Braose domains there. Beyond that, he sought de Braose's wife

Maud who, the story goes, had made no secret of her belief that King John had murdered Arthur of Brittany. Gerald of Wales describes Maud de St. Valery, as a 'prudent and chaste woman' who bore her husband three sons William, Giles and Reginald de Braose.

De Braose fled to Ireland, then returned to Wales as King John had him hunted in Ireland. In Wales, William allied himself to the Welsh Prince Llywelyn the Great and helped him in rebellion against King John.

In 1210, William de Braose fled Wales in disguise as a beggar, to France. His wife and eldest son were captured, and he died the following year in August 1211 at Corbeil, France. He is buried in the Abbey of St. Victor in Paris by a fellow exile and vociferous opponent of John of England, Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury. His hopes to return alive to Wales and a burial in Brecon were to be unfulfilled. William's wife, Maud, and eldest son, William, once captured were murdered by King John, possibly starved to death incarcerated in Windsor Castle and Corfe Castle in 1210.

William de Braose had the following child:

1. **Reginald²⁹ de Braose.**

Geoffrey III de Joinville married **Felicite de Brienne** and had the following child:

1. **Geoffrey IV²⁹ de Joinville.**

Lord Hugh de Lacy (Gilbert³¹, Roger³², Walter³³, ?³⁴ ...) married **Rose of Monmouth**. They had the following children:

1. **Lord Walter²⁹ de Lacy.**
2. Earl Hugh de Lacy.
3. Gilbert de Lacy.
4. Robert de Lacy.

Hugh de Lacy died 1186. Rose died 1180.

Marchall David Rumemel birth date unknown. Marshall of King John "Lackland", and Lord of Ashton Mullins. He had the following child:

1. **Aubrey²⁹ de Rumemel.**

Berenguela of Barcelona Berengar

(Raymond Borrell III Barcelona³¹, Count Borrell II of Barcelona³², Count Sunyer of Barcelona³³, Count Guifred (Wilfred) "The Hairy"³⁴, Count Sunifred I of Urgell³⁵, Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶...) She married **Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor" Raimundez** in Saldana, 1128. (See Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor" Raimundez for the children resulting from this marriage.) Berenguela died February, 1149 in Palencia.



King Alfonso I of Portugal Henriques (Count Henry of Burgundy³¹, Henry of Burgundy³², Helie³³ de Semur-en-Brionnais, Damas I³⁴...) was born Coimbra, 1109, traditionally July 25 – Coimbra. Nicknamed *the Conqueror* (Port. *o Conquistador*), he was the first King of Portugal, achieving its independence from León and doubling its area with the *Reconquista*.

Afonso I was the son of Henry of Burgundy, Count of Portugal and Teresa of León, the illegitimate daughter of King Alfonso VI of León. He was proclaimed King on July 26, 1139, immediately after the Battle of Ourique, and died on December 6, 1185 in Coimbra.

At the end of the 11th century, the Iberian Peninsula political agenda was mostly concerned with the *Reconquista*, the driving out of the Muslim successor-states to the Caliphate of Córdoba after its collapse. With European military aristocracies focused on the Crusades, Alfonso VI called for the help of the French nobility to deal with the Moors. In exchange, he was to give the hands of his daughters in wedlock to the leaders of the expedition and bestow royal privileges to the others. Thus, the royal heiress Urraca of León wedded Raymond of Burgundy, younger son of the Count of Burgundy, and her half-sister, princess Teresa of León, wedded his cousin, another French crusader, Henry of Burgundy, younger brother of the Duke of Burgundy. Henry was made Count of Portugal, a burdensome county south of Galicia, where Moorish incursions and attacks were to be expected. With his wife Teresa as co-ruler of Portugal, Henry withstood the ordeal and held the lands for his father-in-law.

From this wedlock several sons were born, but only one, Afonso Henriques (meaning "Afonso son of Henry") thrived. The boy, probably born around 1109, followed his father as Count of Portugal in 1112, under the tutelage of his mother. The relations between Teresa and her son Afonso proved difficult. Only eleven years old, Afonso already had his own political ideas, greatly different from his mother's. In 1120, the young prince took the side of the archbishop of Braga, a political foe of Teresa, and both were exiled by her orders. Afonso spent the next years away from his own county, under the watch of the bishop. In 1122 Afonso became fourteen, the adult age in the 12th century. He made himself a knight on his own account in the Cathedral of Zamora, raised an army, and proceeded to take control of his lands. Near Guimarães, at the Battle of São Mamede (1128) he

overcame the troops under his mother's lover and ally Count Fernando Peres de Trava of Galicia, making her his prisoner and exiling her forever to a monastery in León. Thus the possibility of incorporating Portugal into a Kingdom of Galicia was eliminated and Afonso became sole ruler (Duke of Portugal) after demands for independence from the county's people, church and nobles. He also vanquished Alfonso VII of León, another of his mother's allies, and thus freed the county from political dependence on the crown of León. On April 6, 1129, Afonso Henriques dictated the writ in which he proclaimed himself Prince of Portugal.

Afonso then turned his arms against the persistent problem of the Moors in the south. His campaigns were successful and, on July 26, 1139, he obtained an overwhelming victory in the Battle of Ourique, and straight after was unanimously proclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. This meant that Portugal was no longer a vassal county of León, but an independent kingdom in its own right. That he then convened the first assembly of the estates-general at Lamego (wherein he would have been given the crown from the Archbishop of Braga, to confirm the independence) is likely to be a 17th century embellishment of Portuguese history.

Independence, however, was not a thing a land could choose on its own. Portugal still had to be acknowledged by the neighboring lands and, most importantly, by the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope. Afonso wed Mafalda of Savoy, daughter of Count Amadeo III of Savoy, and sent Ambassadors to Rome to negotiate with the Pope.



Matilda 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).

King Alfonso I of Portugal Henriques and Matilda of Savoy de Maurienne had the following children:

1. Henrique of Portugal²⁹ (died 1147).
2. Sancho I, King of Portugal (1154–1212), married to Dulce Berenguer of Barcelona, Princess of Aragon (daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona and Queen Petronila of Aragon)
3. Joao.
4. Mafalda, Princess of Portugal (1148-c.1160)
5. Sancha.

6. Teresa, Princess of Portugal (1157–1218), married to Philip I of Flanders and next to Eudes III of Burgundy
7. **Urraca, Princess of Portugal** (1151–1188), married to King Ferdinand II of León.

In Portugal, he built several monasteries and convents and bestowed important privileges to religious orders. In 1143, he wrote to Pope Innocent II to declare himself and the kingdom servants of the Church, swearing to pursue driving the Moors out of the Iberian peninsula. Bypassing any king of León, Afonso declared himself the direct liegeman of the Papacy. Thus, Afonso continued to distinguish himself by his exploits against the Moors, from whom he wrested Santarém and Lisbon in 1147. He also conquered an important part of the land south of the Tagus River, although this was lost again to the Moors in the following years.

Meanwhile, King Alfonso VII of León (Afonso's cousin) regarded the independent ruler of Portugal as nothing but a rebel. Conflict between the two was constant and bitter in the following years. Afonso became involved in a war, taking the side of the Aragonese king, an enemy of Castile. To ensure the alliance, his son Sancho was engaged to Dulce Berenguer, sister of the Count of Barcelona, and princess of Aragon. Finally, in 1143, the Treaty of Zamora established peace between the cousins and the recognition by the Kingdom of León that Portugal was an independent kingdom.

Queen Matilda died November 4, 1157 in Coimbra.

In 1169, Afonso was disabled in an engagement near Badajoz by a fall from his horse, and made prisoner by the soldiers of the king of León. Portugal was obliged to surrender as his ransom almost all the conquests Afonso had made in Galicia in the previous years.

In 1179 the privileges and favors given to the Roman Catholic Church were compensated. In the papal bull *Manifestis Probatum*, Pope Alexander III acknowledged Afonso as King and Portugal as an independent land with the right to conquer lands from the Moors. With this papal blessing, Portugal was at last secured as a country and safe from any Leonese attempts at annexation.

In 1184, in spite of his great age, he still had sufficient energy to relieve his son Sancho, who was besieged in Santarém by the Moors. He died shortly after, on December 6, 1185. He is buried at the Santa Cruz Monastery in Coimbra (shown on the following page).

In July 2006, the tomb of the King was opened for scientific purposes by researchers from the University of Coimbra (Portugal), and the University of Granada (Spain). The opening of the tomb provoked considerable concern among some sectors of Portuguese society and IPPAR – *Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico* (Portuguese State Agency for Architectural Patrimony). The government halted the opening requesting more protocols from the scientific team because of the importance of the king in the nation's formation.



King Sancho III 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 1134. Called *el Deseado* (the Desired) due to his birth, as first child of his parents, not until eight years after their marriage, he was King of Castile and Toledo for one year, from 1157 to 1158.

He was the eldest son of King Alfonso VII of Castile and Berenguela of Barcelona. During his father's reign, he appears as "king of Najera", as early as 1149. His father's will partitioned the kingdom between his two sons: Sancho inherited the kingdoms of Castile and Toledo, and Fernando inherited Leon. The two brothers had just signed a treaty when Sancho suddenly died in the summer of 1158, being buried at Toledo.

He had married on January 30, 1151 to **Blanche of Navarre** (King Garcia IV "The Restorer"³¹ Ramirez, Senor Ramiro³² Sanchez, Senor Sancho³³ Garces, Ramon³⁴ Sanchez, King Garcia III Najera³⁵), daughter of Garcia Ramirez of Navarre, having two sons, his successor Alfonso VIII of Castile, and infante Garcia, who died at birth in 1156, apparently also resulting in the death of Blanca. There may also have been an older son who died in infancy. Sancho donated money to the monastery of Santa Maria la Real in Najera where she is buried.

King Sancho III died August 31, 1158 in Toledo.

Count Renaud II de Clermont (Hugh³¹ de Creil, Renaud I³² de Clermont_) birth date unknown, married **Clemence de Bar-Le-Duc** (Count Renaud I³¹, Count Thierry II³² de Bar-le-Duc, Count Louis of Bar and Montbeliard³³ , Louis of Mousson³⁴, Gerard of Lower Alsace³⁵, Count Eberhard IV³⁶, Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace³⁷, Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace³⁸, Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace³⁹, Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace⁴⁰, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²).

Count Renaud II de Clermont and Clemence de Bar-Le-Duc had the following child:

1. Matilda of Clermont, Ponthieu²⁹ Dammartin.

Count Renaud died ca 1162.

Count John I of Ponthieu (c. 1140–1191) was the son of Guy II of Ponthieu and succeeded him as Count of Ponthieu in 1147. He married Beatrice of Saint-Pol. They had the following child:

1. **Count William II of Ponthieu**²⁹ .

John died 1191.

Guillem VIII of Montpellier birth date unknown. He married **Eudoxia of Byzantium Comnenus** (Son³¹, Emperor John II³², Emperor Alexius I³³, Son³⁴).

Guillem VIII of Montpellier and Eudoxia of Byzantium Comnenus had the following child:

1. **Maria of Montpillier**²⁹ .



King Bela III of Hungary (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) was born 1148.

Béla was the second son of King Géza II by his wife Euphrosyne of Kiev. In 1161, his father granted him the Duchies of Croatia and Dalmatia as appanage, which was later confirmed by his brother, King Stephen III who ascended the throne after their father's death on 31 May 1162.

In 1164, the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos concluded a treaty with King Stephen III, and according to the treaty, Béla was sent to Constantinople to be educated at the imperial court. The emperor, who had no legitimate

sons, intended that Béla should marry his daughter, Maria Comnena, and eventually succeed him as Emperor. Béla received a Greek name, Alexius, and the newly created courtly title of *despotes* which enjoyed the highest position of honor below the emperor.

In 1164 and 1165, Béla followed the Emperor Manuel I on his campaigns against Hungary which aimed at the occupation of Béla's "paternal inheritance", *i.e.*, Croatia, Dalmatia and the Szerémség. However, when King Stephen III transferred the three provinces to Manuel I, they were incorporated into the Byzantine Empire. In the autumn of 1165, Manuel officially assigned his daughter and Béla as his heirs. In the beginning of 1166, Manuel I and Béla co-chaired the synod of the Byzantine Church in Constantinople.

When Alexius was born as a son of Manuel and his second wife Maria of Antioch in 1166, Béla's engagement to Maria was cancelled. Béla was deprived also of his title, and he was granted the lower title of *kaisar*. But Manuel helped negotiate another marriage for him, this time to Agnes of Antioch, who was the half-sister of Maria of Antioch; therefore by this marriage Manuel I and Béla became brothers-in-law.

After their marriage, Béla (*Kaisar* Alexius) and his wife went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem where he made a donation for the Knights Hospitaller.

When his brother, King Stephen III died childless on 4 March 1172, Béla became his rightful heir. However, some barons preferred his younger brother, Géza, as did their mother Euphrosyne. Béla concluded an agreement with the Emperor Manuel, who provided him with a large amount of money, while he promised that he would never attack the Byzantine Empire during the reign of the emperor or his son.

When Béla arrived in Hungary, Lukas, Archbishop of Esztergom refused to crown him because he had given a present to the archbishop's envoy, and the archbishop consider the gift as an attempt at simony. Thus, Béla was obliged to seek assistance from Pope Alexander III, who authorised the Archbishop of Kalocsa to crown Béla on 13 January 1173.

Following his coronation, Béla had his brother arrested, but Géza managed to escape and fled to Austria. Henry II did not extradite Géza to Hungary; therefore Béla made an alliance with Duke Sobeslav II of Bohemia and they attacked Austria. Géza tried to flee to the court of Emperor Frederick I but he was arrested by the Czechs who gave him to Béla. In 1178, Béla provided assistance to the Duke of Bohemia to force back the attacks of the Duke of Austria.

After the death of Emperor Manuel I on 24 September 1180, Béla retook Croatia, Dalmatia and the Szerémség from the Byzantine Empire. In the same year, Zára refused allegiance to Venice and accepted his rule. In 1184, Béla occupied Beograd, Barancs and the valley of the Morava River which had been held by the Byzantine Empire. In 1185, Béla made peace with the new emperor, Isaac II Angelos, who married Béla's daughter Margaret and received the territories on the Morava River as her dowry.

After his first wife's death, Béla planned to marry Theodora Comnene, one of Emperor Manuel I's nieces, but the Byzantine Church prohibited their marriage. Thus, Béla married Marguerite of France, the sister of King Philip II of France and widow of Henry, the eldest son of King Henry II of England in 1186.

Queen Consort Margaret 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) was born 1158.

King Bela III of Hungary and Queen Consort Margaret of France had the following children:

1. **King Andrew II of Hungary**²⁹ .
2. Constance.
3. King Emeric of Hungary.
4. Margaret of Hungary.

In 1188, Prince Vladimir II of Halych, who had been dethroned by his boyars, sought refuge in his court. Béla led his armies against Halych and occupied it, but afterwards he granted the principality to his second son, Andrew and he had prince Vladimir arrested.

On 31 May 1189, Béla welcomed Frederick I who was making his Crusade to the Holy Land, and on the emperor's request he set his brother, Géza free, who then left for the Byzantine Empire. Afterwards, when Emperor Frederick I entered into a controversy with Emperor Isaac II, Béla mediated between them. However, in the meantime Prince Vladimir II escaped from Hungary and he reoccupied his principality.

Before his death in 1196, he took an oath to lead a Crusade to the Holy Land. Margaret died 1198 in Acre, Palestine.

Duke Bertold III of Meran had the following child:

1. **Gertrude of Meran**²⁹ .

King Sancho VI "The Wise" of Navarre

(King Garcia IV "The Restorer"³¹ Ramirez, Senor Ramiro³² Sanchez, Senor Sancho³³ Garces, Ramon³⁴ Sanchez, King Garcia III Najera³⁵) (c. 1133 – June 27, 1194), called the Wise (*el Sabio*), was the king of Navarre from 1150 until his death in 1194.

Son of King García Ramírez and Marguerite de l'Aigle, he was the first to use the title "King of Navarre" as the sole designation of his kingdom, dropping Pamplona out of titular use.

He married **Sancha (Beatrice) of Castile** (Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor"³⁰ Raimundez, Conde Raymond of Burgundy³¹ , Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) in 1157, the daughter of Alfonso VII. Their children were:

1. Berengaria of Navarre². She married King Richard I "Coeur de Lion".
2. King Sancho VII "The Strong" of Castile. King died

1234. King of Navarre 1194-1234

3. Fernando.
4. Bishop Ramiro of Pamplona.
5. Costanza.
6. **Queen Blanche of Navarre** was born 1177.

His reign was full of clashes with Castile and Aragón. He was a monastic founder and many architectural accomplishments date to his reign. He is also responsible for bringing his kingdom into the political orbit of Europe.

He tried to repair his kingdom's borders which had been reduced by the Treaties of Tudellén and Carrión, which he had been forced to sign with Castile and Aragón in his early reign. By the Accord of Soria, Castile was eventually confirmed in its possession of conquered territories. He was hostile to Raymond Berengar IV of Aragón, but Raymond's son Alfonso II divided the lands taken from Murcia with him by treaty of Cazorla in 1179. In 1190, the two neighbors again signed a pact in Borja of mutual protection against Castilian expansion.

Sancho died on June 27, 1194, in Pamplona, where he is interred. Sancha (Beatrice) died August 5, 1177.

Count Henry I "The Liberal" 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) was born 1127.

Count of Champagne from 1152 to 1181, he was the eldest son of Count Thibaut II of Champagne (who was also Count Thibaut IV of Blois).

Henry took part in the Second Crusade under the leadership of Louis VII of France. He carried a letter of recommendation from Bernard of Clairvaux addressed to Alexius I Comnenus, Byzantine Emperor; he is listed among the notables present at the assembly held by Baldwin III of Jerusalem at Acre on 24 June 1148.

On his father's death, Henry chose to take Champagne, leaving the family's older holdings (including Blois, Chartres, Sancerre, and Chateaudun) to his younger brothers. At the time this may have been surprising, for the other territories were richer and better developed. Henry must have foreseen the economic possibilities of Champagne, and it is during his rule that the county achieved its high place as one of the richest and strongest of the French principalities.

Henry established orderly rule over the nobles of Champagne, and could fairly reliably count on the aid of some 2,000 vassals, which just by itself made him a power few in France could equal. This order in turn made Champagne a safe place for merchants to gather, and under the count's protection the Champagne Fairs became a central part of long-distance trade and finance in medieval Europe.

In 1164, Henry married **Mary of France**, daughter of Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was an older paternal half-sister to Marguerite of France, Alys, Countess of the Vexin, Philip II of France and Agnes of France. She was also an older maternal half-sister to William, Count of Poitiers, Henry the Young King, Matilda, Duchess of Saxony, Richard I of England, Geoffrey II, Duke of Brittany, Leonora of England, Joan of England and John of England.

Her parents' marriage was annulled in 1152, and the custody of Marie and her sister Alix was awarded to their father, King Louis. Their mother Eleanor remarried to King Henry II of England, and so left France. In 1160, when her father King Louis married Adele of Champagne, he betrothed both Marie and Alix to Adele's brothers. After her betrothal, Marie was sent to the abbey of Avenay in Champagne for her education.

Count Henry I "The Liberal" of Champagne and Mary of France had the following children:

1. Scholastique of Champagne (died 1219), married William V of Macon
2. Henry II (1166–1197)
3. **Marie of Champagne** (died 1204), married Baldwin I of Constantinople
4. **Theobald** (1179–1201)

In addition, the count's court in Troyes became a renowned literary center. Walter Map was among those who found hospitality there. The scholar Stephen of Alinere was among Henry's courtiers, becoming chancellor of the county in 1176.

In 1179 Henry went to Jerusalem again with a party of French knights including his relatives Peter of Courtenay (brother of Louis VII) and Philip of Dreux, bishop of Beauvais. Henry returned towards Europe by the land route across Asia Minor, and was captured and held to ransom by Kilij Arslan II, Seljuk sultan of Rüm. The ransom was paid by the Byzantine Emperor and Henry was released, but died soon afterwards (1181).

After Henry I's death in 1181, Marie acted as regent from 1181 to 1187, when her son Henry came of age. However, Henry II left to go on Crusade, and so Marie once again served as regent in his absence from 1190 to Henry's death in 1197. She retired to the nunnery of Fontaines-les-Nones near Meaux, and died there in 1198.



Count Floris III of Holland (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 1141. Count of Holland from 1157 to 1190. He was a son of Dirk VI and Sophie of Luxemburg, heiress of Bentheim.

On September 28, 1162 he married Ada, sister of King William I of Scotland, also known as William the Lion. The county of Holland adopted from him the rampant lion in the coat of arms and the name of William. They had the following children:

1. Dirk VII, Count of Holland.
2. **William I**, Count of Holland.
3. Floris (d. 1210), bishop of Glasgow.
4. Baldwin (d. 1204).
5. Ada (d. after 1205), married 1176 Margrave Otto I of Brandenburg.
6. Margaret (d. after 1203), married 1182 Count Dietrich IV of Cleves.
7. Elizabeth
8. Hedwig
9. Agnes (d. 1228), Abbess at Rijnsburg.

Floris III was a loyal vassal to Frederick I Barbarossa. He accompanied the emperor on two expeditions to Italy in 1158 and 1176-1178. Frederick thanked him by making Floris part of the imperial nobility.

The emperor gave Floris the toll right of Geervliet, the most important toll station in Holland at that time. This was actually the legalization of an existing situation, because the counts of Holland had charged tolls illegally since the start of the 11th century.

Many farmers came to Holland to turn the swamps into agricultural lands. Dikes and dams were build and the border between Holland and the bishopric of Utrecht had to be determined. There was a dispute between Floris and the bishop of Utrecht about a new dam in the Rhine at Zwammerdam in 1165, which had to be settled by emperor Frederick. The brother of Floris, Baldwin became bishop of

Utrecht in 1178.

War broke out between Flanders and Holland. Count Philip of Flanders wanted to have Zeeland. Floris was captured in Brugge and had to accept Flemish overlordship in Zeeland as ransom in 1167.

During his reign Floris III had troubles with West Friesland and a war with Philip count of Flanders concerning their respective rights in West Zeeland, in which he was beaten. In 1170 a great flood caused immense devastation in the north and helped to form the Zuider Zee.

In 1189 Floris accompanied Frederick Barbarossa upon the third Crusade, of which he was a distinguished leader. He died in 1190 at Antioch of pestilence and was buried there.

Count Godfrey of Namur married **Ermesind of Luxemburg** (Count Conrad I of Luxemburg³¹, Count Gilbert of Luxemburg³², Son of Luxemburg³³, Count Sigefrid of Luxemburg³⁴, Wigeric of Luxemburg³⁵_). They had the following child:

1. **Count Henry IV of Luxemburg**²⁹ .

Sir Ralph I de Marle de Coucy birth date unknown. Lord of Coucy, lord of Marle, La Fère, Crécy (sur-Serre), Vervins, Pinon, Landouzy (la-Ville), and Fontaine (lès-Vervins). He left for the Holy Land, where he died in the siege of Acre in November 1191.

Sir Ralph I de Marle de Courcy had the following child:

1. **Yolande**²⁹ **de Coucy**

Emperor Theodore I Lascaris of Byzantium (c. 1174/1175 – 1221/August, 1222) was emperor of Nicaea (1204–1221 or 1205–1222).

Theodore Lascaris was born of a noble but not particularly renowned Byzantine Greek family of Constantinople. He was the son of Manuel Lascaris (b. c. 1140) and wife Ioanna Karatzaina (b. c. 1148). He had four older brothers: Manuel Lascaris (d. aft. 1256), Michael Lascaris (d. 1261/1271), Georgios Lascaris and Constantine Lascaris (d. aft. March 19, 1205), Emperor of Byzantium (1204-1205); and two younger brothers: Alexios Lascaris, Latin Military leader against the Bulgars who fought with the French against John III Doukas Vatatzes and was imprisoned and blinded, and Isaakios Lascaris.

In 1199, Theodore married Anna Angelina, daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Alexios III Angelos and Euphrosyne Doukaina Kamaterina. By this marriage he was brother-in-law of Eudokia Angelina. Theodore and Anna had the following children:

1. Nikolaos Lascaris (d. c. 1212)
2. Iōannēs Lascaris (d. c. 1212)
3. Eirene Dukaina Komnene Laskarina, who married first the general Andronikos Palaiologos and then John III Doukas Vatatzes
4. **Maria Laskarina**, who married King Béla IV of Hungary

5. Eudokia Laskarina, engaged to Robert de Courtenay, married bef. 1230 Anseau de Cayeux, Governor of Asia Minor

After Anna Angelina died in 1212, Theodore married secondly Philippa of Armenia (1183-aft. 1219), a daughter of King Ruben III of Armenia. This marriage was annulled a year later for religious reasons and they divorced in 1216, and the son born to them, Konstantinos Laskaris, born in 1214, was disinherited, being created Duke of Thrace afterwards. Theodore married thirdly in 1219 Marie de Courtenay (1204-September, 1222), a daughter of Emperor Peter II of Courtenay and Empress Yolanda of Flanders, but they had no children.

Theodore later distinguished himself during the sieges of Constantinople by the Latins of the Fourth Crusade (1203-1204). He remained in Constantinople until the Latins actually penetrated into the city, at which point he fled across Bosphorus together with his wife. At about the same time his brother Constantine Laskaris was unsuccessfully proclaimed emperor by some of the defenders of Constantinople. In Bithynia Theodore established himself in Nicaea, which became the chief rallying-point for his countrymen.

At first Theodore did not claim the imperial title, perhaps because his father-in-law and his brother were both still living, perhaps because of the imminent Latin invasion, or perhaps because there was no Patriarch of Constantinople to crown him emperor. He was proclaimed emperor in 1205 and invited Patriarch John Kamateros to Nicaea. But John died in 1206 before crowning Theodore. Theodore appointed Michael IV as the new Patriarch and was crowned by him in March 1208.

In the meantime Theodore had been defeated by the Latins at Adramyttion (Edremit), but soon afterwards the Latins were themselves defeated by Kaloyan of Bulgaria at the Battle of Adrianople. This temporarily stalled the Latin advance, but it was renewed by Emperor Henry of Flanders in 1206. Theodore entered into an alliance with Kaloyan and took the offensive in 1209. The situation was complicated by the invasion of Kaykhusraw I of Rum at the instigation of the deposed Alexios III in 1211, but the Nicaeans defeated and killed the invader in the valley of the Maeander River near Pisidian Antioch. Although the danger from Rum and Alexios III was thus neutralized, Emperor Henry defeated Theodore in the same year, and established his control over the southern shores of the Sea of Marmara. In spite of this defeat, Theodore was able to take advantage of the death of David Megaskomnenos, the brother of Emperor Alexios I of Trebizond in 1212 and to extend his own control over Paphlagonia.

In 1214 Theodore concluded a peace treaty with the Latin Empire at Nymphaion, and in 1219 he married a niece of Emperor Henry. In spite of predominantly peaceful relations, Theodore attacked the Latin Empire again in 1220, but peace was restored. Theodore died in November 1221 and was succeeded by his son-in-law John III Doukas Vatatzes.

Adelm de Burgh (Earl William³⁷, Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸_) married **Agnes 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_).

Adelm de Burgh and Agnes of France had the following child:

1. **William Fitzadelm²⁹ de Burgh.**

King Donal mar O'Brien (King Turloch³⁷, King Dermot³², King Turlock³³, Tieve³⁴, King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶_) King of Thomond.

He married **Urlachan of Leinster** (King Dermot³¹ Macmurrough, King Donnchadh³², King Murchadh³³, King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo³⁴_).

King Donal mar O'Brien and Urlachan of Leinster had the following child:

1. **More²⁹ O'Brien.**