

Thirty-first Generation



Saint David I of Scotland (King Malcolm III Caenmor of Scotland³⁰ MacDuncan, King Duncan I "The Gracious" of Scotland³¹, Mormaer Crinan (Grimus)³², Mormaer Duncan of Athol³³_) King of Scotland (1124-1153).

David was born at an unknown point between 1083 and 1085. He was probably the eighth son of King Malcolm III, and certainly the sixth and youngest produced by Malcolm's second marriage to Queen Margaret.

In 1093 King Malcolm and David's brother Edward were killed at the river Aln during an invasion of Northumberland. David and his two brothers Alexander and Edgar, both future kings of Scotland, were probably present when their mother died shortly afterwards. According to later medieval tradition, the three brothers were in Edinburgh when they were besieged by their uncle, Domnall Bán.

Domnall became King of Scotland. It is not certain what happened next, but an insertion in the *Chronicle of Melrose* states that Domnall forced his three nephews into exile, though Domnall was allied with another of his nephews, Edmund. John of Fordun wrote, centuries later, that an escort into England was arranged for them by their maternal uncle Edgar Ætheling.

William Rufus, King of the English, opposed Domnall's accession to the northerly kingdom. He sent the eldest son of King Máel Coluim, David's half-brother Donnchad, into Scotland with an army. Donnchad was killed within the year, and so in 1097 William sent Donnchad's half-brother Edgar into Scotland. The latter was more successful, and was crowned King by the end of 1097.

During the power struggle of 1093–97, David was in England. In 1093, he may have been about nine years old. From 1093 until 1103 David's presence cannot be accounted for in detail, but he appears to have been in Scotland for the remainder of the 1090s. When William Rufus was killed, his brother Henry Beauclerc seized power and married David's sister, Matilda. The marriage made David the brother-in-law of the ruler of England. From that point onwards, David was probably an important figure at the English court. Despite his Gaelic background, by the end of his stay in England, David had become a full-fledged Normanized prince.

David's time as *Prince of the Cumbrians* marks the beginning of his life as a great territorial lord. The year of these beginnings was probably 1113, when Henry I arranged David's marriage to Matilda, Countess in Huntingdon, who was the heiress to the Huntingdon–Northampton lordship. As her husband David used the title of Earl, and there was the prospect that David's children by her would inherit all the honors borne by Matilda's father Waltheof. 1113 is the year when David, for the first time, can be found in possession of territory in what is now Scotland.

Matilda of Northumberland (Judith of Normandy³⁰, Count Lambert II of Lens³¹ von Boulogne_) (1074-1130), countess for the Honor of Huntingdon, was the daughter of Waltheof II, Earl of Northumbria and Judith of Lens, the last of the major Anglo-Saxon earls to remain powerful after the Norman conquest of England in 1066. She inherited her father's earldom of Huntingdon and married twice. Her mother, Judith, refused to marry Simon I of St Liz, 1st Earl of Northampton. This refusal angered her uncle, King William I of England, who confiscated Judith's estates after she fled the country. Instead her daughter Maud was married to Simon of St Liz in 1090. She had a number of children. Her first husband died in 1109.

Saint David I of Scotland and Matilda of Northumberland had the following child:

1. **Earl Henry of Huntingdon**³⁰ was born 1114.

When David's brother Alexander I of Scotland died in 1124, David chose, with the backing of Henry I, to take the Kingdom of Scotland (Alba) for himself. He was forced to engage in warfare against his rival and nephew, Máel Coluim mac Alaxandair. Subduing the latter seems to have taken David ten years, a struggle that involved the destruction of Óengus, Mormaer of Moray. David's victory allowed expansion of control over more distant regions theoretically part of his Kingdom. After the death of his former patron Henry I, David supported the claims of Henry's daughter and his own niece, the former Empress-consort, Matilda, to the throne of England. In the process, he came into conflict with King Stephen and was able to expand his power in northern England, despite his defeat at the Battle of the Standard in 1138.

The term "Davidian Revolution" is used by many scholars to summarize the changes which took place in the Kingdom of Scotland during his reign. These included his foundation of burghs, implementation of the ideals of Gregorian Reform, foundation of monasteries, Normanization of the Scottish government, and the introduction of feudalism through immigrant French and Anglo-French knights.

Perhaps the greatest blow to David's plans came on 12 July 1152 when Henry, Earl of Northumberland, David's only son and successor, died. He had probably been suffering from some kind of illness for a long time. David had under a year to live, and he may have known that he was not going to be alive much longer. David quickly arranged for his grandson

Máel Coluim to be made his successor, and for his younger grandson William to be made Earl of Northumberland. Donnchad I, Mormaer of Fife, the senior magnate in Scotland-proper, was appointed as *rector*, or regent, and took the 11 year-old Máel Coluim around Scotland-proper on a tour to meet and gain the homage of his future Gaelic subjects. David's health began to fail seriously in the Spring of 1153, and on 24 May 1153, David died. His body was interred Dunfermline Abbey, Fife. Matilda had died previously in 1131. Her body was interred Scone Abbey, Perthshire.

Earl William de Warrene (Earl William³², Rudolf II³³, Rudolf I³⁴) was born 1071, the son of William de Warenne, 1st Earl of Surrey and his first wife Gundred. He is more often referred to as *Earl Warenne* or *Earl of Warenne* than as Earl of Surrey.

In January 1091, William assisted Hugh of Grantmesnil (d.1094) in his defense of Courcy against the forces of Robert de Belleme and Duke Robert.

Sometime around 1093 he tried to marry Matilda (or Edith), daughter of king Malcolm III of Scotland. She instead married Henry I of England, and this may be the cause of William's great dislike of Henry I, which was to be his apparent motivator in the following years.

He accompanied Robert Curthose (Duke Robert) in his 1101 invasion of England, and afterwards lost his English lands and titles and was exiled to Normandy. There he complained to Curthose that he expended great effort on the duke's behalf and had in return lost most of his possessions. Curthose's return to England in 1103 was apparently made to convince his brother to restore William's earldom. This was successful, though Curthose had to give up all he had received after the 1101 invasion, and subsequently William was loyal to Henry.

To further insure William's loyalty Henry considered marrying him to one of his many illegitimate daughters. He was however dissuaded by Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury, for any of the daughters would have been within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. The precise nature of the consanguineous relationship Anselm had in mind has been much debated, but it is most likely he was referring to common descent from the father of duchess Gunnor.

William was one of the commanders on Henry's side (against Robert Curthose) at the Battle of Tinchebray in 1106. Afterwards, with his loyalty thus proven, he became more prominent in Henry's court.

In 1110, Curthose's son William Clito escaped along with Helias of Saint-Saens, and afterwards Warenne received the forfeited Saint-Saens lands, which were very near his own in upper Normandy. By this maneuver king Henry further assured his loyalty, for the successful return of Clito would mean at the very least Warenne's loss of this new territory.

He fought at the Battle of Bremule in 1119, and was at Henry's deathbed in 1135.

In 1118 William acquired the royal-blooded bride he desired when married **Elizabeth (Isabel) of Vermandois de Crepi** (Hugh "The Great" of Vermandois³², King Henry I of France³³ _). She was a daughter of count Hugh of Vermandois, a son of Henry I of France, and was the widow of Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester.

Earl William de Warrene and Elizabeth (Isabel) of Vermandois de Crepi had the following children:

1. William de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey;
2. Reginald de Warenne, who inherited his father's property in upper Normandy, including the castles of Bellencombre and Mortemer. He married Adeline, daughter of William, lord of Wormgay in Norfolk, by whom he had a son William (founder of the priory of Wormegay), whose daughter and sole heir Beatrice married first Dodo, lord Bardolf, and secondly Hubert de Burgh; Reginald was one of the persecutors of Archbishop Thomas in 1170.
3. Ralph de Warenne
4. Gundrada de Warenne, who married first Roger de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Warwick, and second William, lord of Kendal, and is most remembered for expelling king Stephen's garrison from Warwick Castle;
5. **Ada de Warenne**, who married Henry of Scotland, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon who made many grants to the priory of Lewes.

William's death is recorded as 11-May-1138 in the register of Lewes priory and he was buried with his father at the chapter-house there. Elizabeth died July, 1147.

Herbert of Winchester was born 1045. Herbert of Winchester was chamberlain to King Henry I. He married **Emma of Blois** (Stephen³², Theobald III³³, Ermengarde of Auvergne³⁴ _).

Herbert of Winchester and Emma of Blois had the following child:

1. **Herbert³⁰ Fitz Herbert** was born 1075.

Herbert died 1130.

Earl Robert de Ferrers (Henry³² de Ferrieres, Engenulf³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴ _) was born 1083 in Derbyshire, England, a younger son of Henry de Ferrières and his wife Bertha Roberts (l'Aigle). His father, born in Ferrieres, Normandy, France accompanied William the Conqueror during his invasion of England. The family was rewarded with a grant of Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire and 114 manors in Derbyshire.

He married **Hawise de Vitre**. They had the following children:

1. **Earl Robert of Derby³⁰ de Ferrers**.
2. William de Ferrers. He married Sibyl Marshall.
3. Maud de Ferrers.

Robert's elder brother William's main interests were in France. He joined Robert Curthose and was captured at Tinchebrai. His other brother Engenulf died shortly after his father and so Robert succeeded to the estates in 1088.

From the beginning, he gave great support to Henry I. As part of his tenure of Duffield Frith in 1129-30, he is on record as having interests in lead mines at Wirksworth. At about this time he granted the church of Potterspurty, Northamptonshire, to Bernard the Scribe.

It is, however, during his last years that he is most in evidence as a leading supporter of King Stephen. He took a large body of Derbyshire men northwards to assist in repelling an invasion of the Scots under King David I of Scotland, nominally on the behalf of Matilda. Little actual fighting took place, but Thurstan, Archbishop of York, won the Battle of the Standard on Stephen's behalf, fought near Northallerton, on 22, August, 1138.

Robert was mainly instrumental in securing the victory for his Sovereign, who for this and other important services created him Earl of Derby. It should be noted that charters and chronicles from this point refer to him interchangeably as Earl Ferrers, earl of Nottingham or earl of Derby.

He died in the following year (1139) and was succeeded in his earldom by his second but eldest surviving son Robert de Ferrers, 2nd Earl of Derby often known as Robert de Ferrers the Younger.

Robert Malet birth date unknown. Baron of Curry Malet, He is thought to be a grandson of the William Malet who died in 1071 of Granville St Honore in Normandy, at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1068, held barony of Curry Malet, Somersetshire in 1135.

Robert Malet had the following child:

1. **William I³⁰ Malet**.

Robert died in 1156.

Henry II of Leuven(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_) birth date unknown.

He married **Adela of Thuringa** and had the following child:

1. **Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus** was born 1060.

Henry died 1078. Adela died 1086.

Baron Alan de Percy (Baron William³²_) was born 1069. 2nd Baron Percy. He married **Emma de Gant** (Gilbert³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴_)

Baron Alan de Percy and Emma de Gant had the following children:

1. Walter de Rugemond³⁰ de Percy.
2. Henry de Percy.
3. Geoffrey de Percy.
4. Robert de Percy.
5. **Baron William de Percy** was born 1112.

Alan died December 1135. Emma died 1135.

Robert II de Brusse (Robert I³² de Brusse, William³³ De Brusse, Robert³⁴, Rognvald³⁵, Brusse³⁶, Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"³⁷, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹_) was born in Yorkshire 1078. The first of the Bruce dynasty of Scotland. A monastic patron, he is remembered as the founder of Gisborough Priory in Yorkshire in 1119.

Nothing is known of Robert's father, except that he was a landowner in Normandy. An early modern historiographical tradition that he was the son of a Norman noble named Robert de Brus who came to England with William the Conqueror has been found to be without basis.

Modern historians contend that Robert may have come from Brix, Manche, near Cherbourg in the Cotentin Peninsula, and came to Britain after King Henry I of England's conquest of Normandy (i.e: at the same time as Alan fitzFlaad, ancestor of the Stewart Royal Family). David fitz Malcolm (after 1124 King David I of Scotland), was present in France with King Henry and was granted much of the Cotentin Peninsula. It is suggested that Robert de Brus's presences and absences at Henry's court coincide with David's.

Whatever his immediate ancestry, what is known beyond doubt is that he went to Scotland, where the new King, David, made Robert Lord of Annandale in 1124, although there is scant evidence that this Robert took up residence on his Scottish estates.

After the death of King Henry, David turned against Henry's successor, King Stephen. As a result Robert de Brus and King David parted company, with Robert bitterly renouncing his homage to David before taking the English side at the Battle of the Standard.

Robert is said to have married twice: (1) Agnes, daughter of Geoffrey Bainard, sheriff of York and (2) Agnes, daughter and heiress of Fulk de Pagnall, Lord of Carleton, Yorkshire.

There were two sons, but it is unclear by which spouse:

1. Robert de Brus, 2nd Lord of Annandale, who inherited the Lordship of Annandale.
2. **Lord Adam³⁰ de Brus.**

Robert died 1141.

Count William Talvas (Earl Robert of Shrewsbury³² de Belleme_) son of Robert II of Bellême and Agnes of Ponthieu. He is also called William (II; III) Talvas.

He assumed the county of Ponthieu some time before 1111, upon the death of his mother. His father escaped capture at the battle of Tinchebrai (1106); but later, as envoy for King Louis of France, he went to the English court and was arrested by King Henry of England and was never released from prison. William was naturally driven by this to oppose King Henry, and his allegiance to count Geoffrey of Anjou caused Henry to seize certain of William's castles in Normandy.

His wife was **Helie (Ela) Borel** (Duke Eudes I "The Red" of Burgundy³²_), daughter of Eudes I of Burgundy born in 1080.

Count William Talvas and Helie (Ela) Borel had the following child:

1. **Ala³⁰ Talvas.**

Count Talvas died 1171. Helie died February 28, 1142.

Gilbert Marshal birth date unknown. Royal Sergeant and Marshal to King Henry I. In England after the conquest the marshalship was hereditary in the family which derived its name from the office. The marshal as a military leader was originally a subordinate officer, but in the 12th century the marshal has come to the forefront as commander of the royal forces and a great officer of state.

Gilbert Marshal had the following child:

1. **John FitzGilbert³⁰ Marshal.**

Gilbert died 1130.

Sheriff Walter FitzEdward de Salisbury (Sheriff Edward³², Girold³³ Dapifer_) Sheriff of Wiltshire and was of "Chitterne. He founded the Bradenstock Priory.

He married **Maud de Chaworth** (Patrick³², Patrick Sr.³³_) and had the following children:

1. **Sibyl³⁰ de Salisbury.**
2. William de Salisbury.
3. Earl Patrick de Salisbury.
4. Cannon Walter de Salisbury.
5. Hawise de Salisbury.

Walter died 1147. His body was interred Bradenstoke. Maud died 1147. Her body was interred Bradenstoke.

Earl Gilbert "Strongbow" FitzGilbert de Clare was born 1100. Son of Gilbert Fitz Richard Earl of Clare and Alice de Claremont, he is sometimes referred to as "Strongbow" but his son is better remembered by this name.

Gilbert de Clare became a baron, obtaining the estates of his paternal uncles, Roger and Walter, which included the baronies and castles of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy, the lordship of Nether Gwent and the castle of Striguil (later Chepstow). King Stephen created him Earl of Pembroke, and gave him the rape and castle of Pevensey.

At Stephen's defeat at Lincoln on February 2, 1141, Gilbert was among those who rallied to Empress Matilda when she recovered London in June, but he was at Canterbury when Stephen was recrowned late in 1141. He then joined Geoffrey's plot against Stephen, but when that conspiracy collapsed, he was again adhered to Stephen, being with him at the siege of Oxford late in 1142. In 1147 he rebelled when Stephen refused to give him the castles surrendered by his nephew Gilbert, 2nd Earl of Hertford, whereupon the King marched to his nearest castle and nearly captured him. However, the Earl appears to have made his peace with Stephen before his death the following year.

He married **Isabel (Elizabeth) de Beaumont** (c. 1102-c. 1172), around 1130, daughter of Sir Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, Count of Meulan, and Isabel de Vermandois. Isabel had previously been the mistress of King Henry I of England.

Earl Gilbert "Strongbow" FitzGilbert de Clare and Isabel (Elizabeth) de Beaumont had the following children:

1. Agnes, born in 1112
2. Baldwin, born 1114
3. Basilea³⁰ born in 1116
4. **Earl Richard "Strongbow" FitzGilbert de Clare** was born 1130.

Gilbert died January 6, 1147. Isabel died 1172.

King Diarmait macDonnchada MacMurchada (King Donnchadh³², King Murchadh³³, King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo³⁴_) anglicized as Dermot MacMurrough was born in 1110, a son of Donnchadh, King of Leinster and Dublin; he was a descendant of Brian Boru. His father was killed in battle in 1115 by Dublin Vikings and was buried, in Dublin, along with the body of a dog - this was considered a huge insult.

Mac Murchada had two wives (as allowed under the Brehon Laws), the first of whom, **Mor ingen Muirchertaig O'Toole** (King Muirchertach³², Gilla Comgaill³³, Donnucuan³⁴_), was mother of Aoife of Leinster and Conchobhar Mac Murchadha. By Sadhbh of Uí Fhaoláin, he had a daughter named Órlaith who married Domhnall Mór, King of Munster. He had two legitimate sons, Domhnall Caomhánach (died 1175) and Éanna Ceannsealach (blinded 1169).

After the death of his older brother, Mac Murchadha unexpectedly became King of Leinster. This was opposed by the then High King of Ireland, Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair who feared (rightly so) that Mac Murchadha would become a rival. Toirdelbach sent one of his allied kings, the belligerent Tigernán Ua Ruairc (Tiernan O'Rourke) to conquer Leinster and oust the young Mac Murchadha. Ua Ruairc went on a brutal campaign slaughtering the livestock of Leinster and thereby trying to starve the province's residents. Mac Murchadha was ousted from his throne, but was able to regain it with the help of Leinster clans in 1132. Afterwards followed two decades of an uneasy peace between Ua Conchobair and Diarmaid. In 1152 he even assisted the High King to raid the land of Ua Ruairc who had by then become a renegade.

Mac Murchada also is said to have "abducted" Ua Ruairc's wife Dearbhforghaill along with all her furniture and goods, with the aid of Dearbhforghaill's brother, a future pretender to the kingship of Meath. It was said that Dearbhforghaill was not exactly an unwilling prisoner and she remained in Ferns with MacMurrough, in comfort, for a number of years. Her advanced age indicates that she may have been a refugee or a hostage. Whatever the reality, the "abduction" was given as a further reason for enmity between the two kings.

After the death of the famous High King Brian Boru in 1014, Ireland was at almost constant civil war for two centuries. After the fall of the O'Brien family (Brian Boru's descendants) from the Irish throne, the various families which ruled Ireland's four provinces were constantly fighting with one another for control of all of Ireland. At that time Ireland was like a federal kingdom, and not a unitary state, with five provinces (Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught along with Meath, which was the seat of the High King) each ruled by kings who were all supposed to be loyal or at least respectful to the High King of Ireland.

In 1166, Ireland's new High King and Mac Murchadha's only ally Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn had fallen, and a large coalition led by Tighearnán Ua Ruairc (Mac Murchadha's arch enemy) marched on Leinster. Ua Ruairc and his allies took Leinster with ease, and Mac Murchadha and his wife barely escaped with their lives. Mac Murchadha fled to Wales and from there to England and France, in order to have King Henry II's consent to be allowed recruit soldiers to bring back to Ireland and reclaim his kingship. On returning to Wales, Robert Fitzstephen helped him organize a mercenary army of Norman and Welsh soldiers, including Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, alias Strongbow.

In his absence Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobhair (son of Mac Murchadha's former enemy, High King Toirdhealbhach) had become the new High King of Ireland. Mac Murchadha planned not only to retake Leinster, but to oust the Uí Conchobhair clan and become the High King of Ireland himself. He quickly retook Dublin, Ossory and the former Viking settlement of Waterford, and within a short time had all of Leinster in his control again. He then marched on Tara (then Ireland's capital) to oust Ruaidhrí. Mac Murchadha gambled that Ruaidhrí would not hurt the Leinster hostages which he had (including Mac Murchadha's eldest son, Conchobhar Mac Murchadha). However Ua Ruairc forced his hand and they were all killed.

Diarmaid's army then lost the battle. He sent word to Wales and pleaded with Strongbow to come to Ireland as soon as possible. Strongbow's small force landed in Wexford with Welsh and Norman cavalry and took over both Waterford and Wexford. They then took Dublin. MacMurrough was devastated after the death of his son, Domhnall, retreated to Ferns and died a few months later.

Strongbow married Dermot's daughter Aoife of Leinster in 1170, as she was a great heiress, and as a result much of his (and his followers') land was granted to him under the Irish Brehon law, and later reconfirmed under Norman law.

After Strongbow's successful invasion, Henry II mounted a second and larger invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over his Norman subjects, which succeeded. He then accepted the submission of the Irish kings in Dublin. He also ensured that his moral claim to Ireland, granted by the 1154 papal bull *Laudabiliter*, was reconfirmed in 1172 by Pope Alexander III and also by a synod of all the Irish bishops at Cashel. He added "Lord of Ireland" to his many other titles. King Diarmait died May 1, 1171 in Ferns, Wexford, Ireland. His wife, Mor had died 1164.

Hugh VI "The Devil" de Lusignan (Hugh V "The Fair"³², High IV "The Brown"³³, Hugh III "Le Blanc"³⁴, Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine_) the Lord of Lusignan and Count of La Marche (as Hugh I), the son and successor of Hugh V of Lusignan and Almodis de la Marche.

Despite his piety, Hugh was in constant conflict with the abbey of St. Maixent. On numerous occasions his disputes with the monks grew so violent that the duke of Aquitaine, the bishops of Poitiers and Saintes, and Pope Paschal II were forced to intervene. From these conflicts Hugh was dubbed "*le diable*", the devil, by the monks of St. Maixent.

In c. 1065 he married **Hildegarde de Thouars** (Aimery IV³², Vicount Geoffrey II³³ de Thouars, Vicount Savery III³⁴, Vicount Herbert I³⁵_), daughter of Aimery IV de Thouars, Vicomte de Thouars, and wife Aurengarde de Mauleon.

Hugh VI "The Devil" de Lusignan and Hildegarde de Thouars had the following child:

1. **Hugh VII³⁰ de Lusignan.**

Hugh took the cross for the First Crusade, along with his brothers Raymond and Berenguer. He participated in the Crusade of 1101. He died in Romleh the same year.

Lord Harold de Ewias 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 children:

1. **Baron Robert³⁰ de Ewias.**
2. John.

William Sr. Veteri-Ponti (Robert³² de Veteriponte_) married **Matilde St. Andrew**. They had the following child:

1. **William³⁰ Veteri-Ponti**.

Hugh de Morville birth date unknown, was a Norman knight who made his fortune in the service of David fitz Malcolm, Prince of the Cumbrians (1113-24) and King of Scots (1124-53).

Hugh came from Morville in the Cotentin Peninsula, territory controlled by David since it had been given to him by King Henry I of England sometime after 1106. It must have been sometime soon after 1106 that Hugh joined David's small French household followers and military retinue. In 1113 David became Earl of Huntingdon-Northampton (by marriage) and Prince of the Cumbrians, after forcing his brother Alexander, King of Scots, to hand over territory in southern "Scotland". David achieved this with his French followers.

David endowed Hugh with the estates of Bozeat and Whissendine from his Huntingdon earldom, and the baronies of Lauderdale and (perhaps later) Cunningham in Scotland. During David's take-over of northern England after 1136, Hugh was also given the lordship of Appleby - essentially northern Westmorland. After the death of Edward, Constable of Scotland, almost certainly in 1138 at the Battle of the Standard, Hugh was given this position.

Hugh married **Beatrice de Beauchamp**, the heiress of Houghton Conquest, and daughter of Robert de Beauchamp, a son of Hugh de Beauchamp of Bedford. They had at least two sons and two daughters, including:

1. **Maude³⁰ de Morville**.

In 1150 Hugh made a further mark on the history of southern Scotland by founding Dryburgh Abbey for Premonstratensian canons regular. Hugh eventually retired there as a canon, soon before his death in 1162. An ancient memorial to him in the South wall is said to mark his burial-place.

Richard de Bulli (Jordanus³²_) was born 1116, had the following child:

1. **Count John³⁰ de Bulli**.

William II de Busli (William I³²_) the surname comes from the town of Bully, Seine-Maritime (near Neufchâtel-en-Bray) in Normandy.

He married **Rohese Fitz Gilbert** (Baldwin Fitzgilbert³² de Clare_). William II de Busli and Rohese Fitz Gilbert had the following child:

1. **Cecelia³⁰ de Busli**.

Compte Simon D'Evreux de Montford

married **Amice de Beaumont** (Earl Robert of Leicester³⁰, Robert³⁷ de Beaumont., Count Robert of Meulan³² de Beaumont, Roger³³ de Bello-Mont, Seigneur Humphrey³⁴ de Vielles, Turof of Pontaudemar³⁵, Torf the Rich³⁶, Bernard "The Dane"³⁷_).

They had the following children:

1. **Betrade³⁰ D'Evreux**.
2. Amaury de Montford.
3. Simon de Montford.

Gerald de Windsor (Walter of Windsor³² FitzOther, Dominus³³ Other, Gherardo³⁴ Gherardini_) also known as Gerald FitzWalter, was the nobleman in charge of the Norman forces in Wales in the late 11th century.

Gerald was the son of Walter FitzOther and Gwladys ferch Ryall, married Nest of Deheubarth, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr and Gwladys ferch Rhiwallon, around c. 1095 .

Gerald held the office of Constable of Pembroke Castle from 1102, was granted the manor of Moulsoford in Berkshire (now Oxfordshire) by the King and built a motte and bailey castle at Carew in Pembrokeshire.

He married **Princess Nest** (King Rhys ap Tewdwr³² Mawr, Tewdwr Mawr "The Great"³³ ap Cadell, Cadell³⁴ ap Einion, Einion³⁵ ap Owain, King Owain³⁶ ap Hywel Dha, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell"³⁷, King Cadell³⁸, 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_).

Gerald de Windsor and Princess Nest had the following children:

1. William³⁰ de Windsor (died 1173), Father of Raymond Fitzgerald
2. David de Windsor, Bishop of St David's (died c. 1176)
3. Angharad de Windsor.
4. **Maurice Fitzgerald de Windsor** was born 1100.

Gerald died 1136. Princess Nest died 1136.

Henry Fitz Henry (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_) had the following child:

1. **Amabilis³⁰ Fitz Henry**.

Henry died 1157.

Count William IV of Toulouse (Count Pons of Toulouse³²) was born 1040. He was Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence, and Duke of Narbonne from 1061-1094. He succeeded his father Pons of Toulouse upon his death in 1061. His mother was Almodis de la Marche, but she was kidnapped by and subsequently married to Ramon Berenguer I, Count of Barcelona when William was a boy. He was married to Emma of Mortain (daughter of Robert, Count of Mortain and a niece of William of Normandy), who gave him one daughter, Philippa. He also had an illegitimate son, William-Jordan, with his half sister Adelaide.

He married **Matilda** 1067. They had the following child:

1. **Philippa of Toulouse**³⁰ was born 1073.

Although he married twice, and produced two legitimate sons; neither, however, survived infancy, leaving daughter Philippa as his heiress. As Toulouse had no tradition of female inheritance, this raised a question with regard to succession. In 1088, when William departed for the Holy Land, he left his brother, Raymond of Saint-Gilles, to govern in his stead (and, it was later claimed, to succeed him). Within five years, William was dead, and Raymond in a perfect position to take power- although, after Philippa married William IX of Aquitaine, they laid claim to Toulouse and fought, off and on, for years to try to reclaim it from Raymond and his children.

William died 1094 in Huesca, Spain.

Vicomte Boson I de Turenne married **Gerberge de Terrasson** and had the following child:

1. **Viscount Raimond I**³⁰ **de Turenne**.

Boson died 1092. Gerberge died 1103.

Geoffrey II de la Perche married **Beatrice of Montdidier** and had the following child:

1. **Matilda**³⁰ **de La Perche**.

Geoffrey died 1100. Beatrice died 1129.



King Philip I "The Fair" of France (King Henry I³²) was born 1052. King of France from 1060 to 1108.

Philip was the son of Henry I and Anne of Kiev. His name was of Greek origin, being derived from *Philippos*, meaning "lover of horses". It was rather exotic for Western Europe at the time and was bestowed upon him by his Eastern European mother. Although he was crowned king at the age of seven, until age fourteen (1066) his mother acted as regent, the first queen of France ever to do so. Her co-regent was Baldwin V of Flanders.

Philip first married **Bertha of Holland**, daughter of Floris I, Count of Holland, in 1072.

King Philip I "The Fair" of France and Bertha of Holland had the following children:

1. Constance³⁰.
2. **King Louis VI** "The Fat" of France was born 1081.

Although the marriage produced the necessary heir, Philip fell in love with Bertrade de Montfort, the wife of Count Fulk IV of Anjou. He repudiated Bertha (claiming she was too fat) and married Bertrade on 15 May 1092. Bertha died 1093.

In 1094, he was excommunicated by Hugh, Archbishop of Lyon, for the first time; after a long silence, Pope Urban II repeated the excommunication at the Council of Clermont in November 1095. Several times the ban was lifted as Philip promised to part with Bertrade, but he always returned to her, and after 1104, the ban was not repeated. In France, the king was opposed by Bishop Ivo of Chartres, a famous jurist.

Philip appointed Alberic first Constable of France in 1060. A great part of his reign, like his father's, was spent putting down revolts by his power-hungry vassals. In 1077, he made peace with William the Conqueror, who gave up attempting the conquest of Brittany. In 1082, Philip I expanded his demesne with the annexation of the Vexin. Then in 1100, he took control of Bourges.

It was at the aforementioned Council of Clermont that the First Crusade was launched. Philip at first did not personally support it because of his conflict with Urban II. The pope

would not have allowed him to participate anyway, as he had reaffirmed Philip's excommunication at the said council. Philip's brother Hugh of Vermandois, however, was a major participant.

Philip died July 29, 1108 in the castle of Melun and was buried per request at the monastery of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire – and not in St Denis among his forefathers.



Humbert II "The Fat" of Savoy de

Maurienne (Count Amadeus II of Savoy³², Count Oddone of Savoy³³, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) surnamed the Fat, was Count of Savoy from 1080 until his death in 1103. He was the son of Amadeus II of Savoy.

In 1090 he married **Gisele of Burgundy** (Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³). They had the following children:

1. Amadeus III of Savoy
2. William, Bishop of Liège
3. **Adelaide**, (d. 1154), married to Louis VI of France
4. Agnes, (d. 1127), married to Archimbald VI, lord of Bourbon
5. Humbert
6. Reginald
7. Guy, abbey of Namur

Gisele died 1133.

Frederick de Donjon had the following child:

1. **Hawise³⁰ de Donjon**.



King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias

(Duke Pedro of Cantabria³²) called the Catholic (*el Católico*), was the King of Asturias from 739 to his death in 757. He was son of Duke Peter of Cantabria, and held many lands in that region. He may have been the hereditary chief of the Basques, but this is uncertain. He is said to have married Ermesinda, daughter of Pelayo, who founded the kingdom after the Battle of Covadonga in which he reversed the Moorish conquest of the region. He succeeded Pelayo's son, his brother-in-law, Favila on the throne after the latter's premature death.

Whether Pelayo or Favila were ever considered kings in their own lifetime is debatable, but Alfonso certainly was. He began a lifelong war against the Moors. In 740, he conquered Galicia and in 754, León. He went as far as La Rioja. However, the populations of these frontier regions fled to his northern dominions, leaving a depopulated buffer between the Christian and Muslim states.

He married **Hermesinda of Austrias** (King Pelayo of Asturias³², Duke Favila of Cantabria³³, King Chinaswind of the Visigoths³⁴).

King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias and Hermesinda of Austrias had the following children:

1. Vimerano of Asturias³⁰.
2. Adosinda of Asturias.
3. **King Fruela I of Asturias** was born 740.

Alfonso died 757.

Conde Raymond of Burgundy (Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) was the fourth son of William I, Count of Burgundy and was Count of Amous. He came to the Iberian Peninsula for the first time during the period 1086-1087 with Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy. He came for the second time (1090) to marry Urraca of Castile, eventual heiress of Alfonso VI of Castile, King of León and Castile.

Countess Urraca of Castile (King Alfonso VI³² Fernandez, Ferdinand I "The Great" of Castile Sanchez³³, King Sancho III "El Mayor"³⁴ Garces, King Garcia II "The Tremulous"³⁵ Sanchez, King Sancho II Garces³⁶ Abarca, King Garcia I³⁷ Sanchez, King Sancho I Garces³⁸ _) was born 1081.

Conde Raymond of Burgundy and Countess Urraca of Castile had the following children:

1. Sancha of Castile³⁰.
2. **Count Alfonso VII "The Emperor" Raimundez** was born March 1, 1105.

Raymond died May 24, 1107 in Grajal. Urraca died March 8, 1126 in Saldana.



Duke Wladyslaw II "The Exile" of Cracow

(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 (Burlaf) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislav of Poland³⁸_) was born 1105, was a High Duke of Poland and Duke of Silesia from 1138 until 1146.

As the eldest son, Władysław's father decided to involve him actively in the government of the country. Some historians believed that Boleslaw III give Władysław the district of Silesia before his own death, in order to create an hereditary fief to his eldest descendants.

Around 1125 Władysław married with Agnes, daughter of Leopold III, Margrave of Austria; this union make him closely connected with the Holy Roman Empire and the Kingdom of Germany: Agnes was a granddaughter of Emperor Henry IV and half-sister of King Conrad III. Thanks to Władysław, Silesia was saved during the wars of 1133-1135 with Bohemia: he could stop the destruction of the major areas of his district after the Bohemian forces crossed the Oder River.

They had three sons:

1. Bolesław I the Tall (1127-1201), Duke of Silesia from 1163 on, Duke of Wrocław from 1173 on;
2. Mieszko I Tanglefoot (1130-1211), Duke of Silesia from 1163 on, Duke of Racibórz from 1173 on, 1202 also Duke of Opole;
3. Konrad Spindleshanks (1146/57-1180/90), Duke of Głogów from 1177 on

And one daughter:

4. **Richeza of Poland** (1140-1185), married 1152 Alfonso VII of León, King of King of Galicia, Castile and León.

In 1137, during the meeting with the Bohemian rulers in Niemcza, in which was decided several disputed matters, Władysław stood as godfather in the baptism of the youngest son of Duke Sobeslaus I, the future Wenceslaus II.

Boleslaw III died on 28 October 1138. In his will, he divided his country between his sons. As the oldest son, the supreme authority in the country was assigned to Władysław with the title of High Duke (*Princeps*). In addition to Silesia, he received the Seniorate Province (who included Lesser Poland, eastern Greater Poland and western Kuyavia) and the authority over Pomerania. His half-brothers Boleslaw IV and Mieszko III, received the Masovian Province (composed of Masovia with eastern Kuyavia) and the Greater Poland Province (composed of western Greater Poland) respectively, as hereditary fiefs. In addition, Władysław also received Łęczyca (who was granted by Boleslaw III to his widow Salome of Berg in perpetuity as a widow land and reverted to the Seniorate upon her death) and in the future (when he reached the legal age) he was in the obligation to provide another of his half-brothers, Henry, with the district of Sandomierz (but only for life), who was separate from the Seniorate. The youngest of his half-brothers, Casimir wasn't assigned any province; it is speculated that he was born after Bolesław III's death.

At the time of the death of his father, Władysław was already an adult man, with many years of marriage and at least one surviving son (Boleslaw, born in 1127; the date of birth of the second son, Mieszko, was still debatable and varies between 1130 and 1146). Follow the examples of Bolesław I the Brave in 992, Mieszko II Lambert in 1032, and his own father in 1106, the High Duke almost immediately tried to restore the unity of the country. Given his life experience and military leadership, it is expected that in the end, he was successfully.

The disputes of Władysław with his step-mother Salome and his half-brothers began openly in 1141, when the Dowager Duchess -without the knowledge and consent of the High Duke- convened to divide the Łęczyca province between her sons. Also, she tried to resolve the marriage of her youngest daughter Agnes and with this find a suitable ally for her sons. The most appropriate candidate for a son-in-law had to be one of the sons of the Grand Duke of Kiev, Vsevolod II Olgovich. After hear the news about the events in Łęczyca, Władysław decided to made quickly response,

as a result of which the Grand Duke of Kiev, not only broke all his pacts with the Junior Dukes, but also one year later was performed the marriage of his daughter Zvenislava with Władysław's eldest son Boleslaw.

His ties with the Kievan Rus benefit to him during 1142-1143, when Władysław decided to fight against the districts of his brothers. Władysław's victory was beyond dispute, backed by his alliances with Russia, Bohemia and the Holy Roman Empire.

During Władysław's reign, the voivode Piotr Włostowic had the greatest and decisive impact. A firm follower of Boleslaw III, he soon acquired an enormous political significance in the country, covering the most important court offices. In his prerogative as Voivode he had the right to appoint officials in local authorities across Poland, including in the areas of the Junior Dukes, which made him the person from which decisions are determined the fate of the state. The increased power of Włostowic developed in a deep negative relations with Władysław, and especially with his wife Agnes, who considered Włostowic a traitor.

On 27 July 1144 Salome of Berg, Boleslaw III's widow and Włostowic's bitter enemy, died. In accordance with the will of Boleslaw III, her province of Łęczycza was to revert to the Seniorate, so, in agreement with the Junior Dukes, Włostowic planned a coup in order to take the contested district, perhaps as emoluments for the younger Henry.

In order to prevail he sought support from the Holy Roman Empire and in 1146 accepted the overlordship of Conrad III of Germany from whom he received entire Poland as a fiefdom. Hence he was banned by the Bishop of Gniezno and after he had mutilated the voivode, the Danish castellan Piotr Włostowic (Peter Wlast), Władysław and his wife and children were driven into exile by the younger brothers. He fled to Altenburg, then a Kaiserpfalz of King Conrad III. His brother Bolesław IV followed him as High Duke.

After Conrad's successor Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa had campaigned Poland in 1157, Bolesław IV promised to reconstitute Władysław's sons their Silesian heritage. It was however not until 1163 when he finally granted the province to them, while Władysław himself had died May 30, 1159 at Altenburg without having returned to Poland. Subsequently Silesia was divided into as many as 17 separate duchies among his descendants and successors, until the Silesian Piasts died out with George IV William of Legnica in 1675.

Count Bertrand de Forcalquier (Count William V³² Guillaume, Count Ermengaud IV³³ D'Urgel, Count Ermengaud III³⁴, Count Ermengaud II "the Peregrine"³⁵, Count Ermengaud I³⁶) married **Jascaranni de La Flotte** (Arnaud³⁷).

Count Bertrand de Forcalquier and Jascaranni de La Flotte had the following child:

1. **Count William VI³⁰ Guillaume.**

Bertrand died 1150.

Count William III de Macon (Etienne I "Tete-hardi"³¹, Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) married **Heiress Ponce de Traves**.

Count William III de Macon and Heiress Ponce de Traves had the following children:

1. **Comte Gerard I³⁰ de Macon.**
2. Etienne II de Macon.

William died September 27, 1155.

Count Stephen II Henry of Blois (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 1045. Count of Blois and Count of Chartres, was the son of Theobald III, count of Blois, and Garsinde du Maine. He married Adela of Normandy, a daughter of William the Conqueror around 1080 in Chartres.

Countess Adela (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). Her birth date is generally believed to have been between 1060 and 1064; however, there is some evidence she was born after her father's accession to the English throne in 1066. She was the favorite sister of King Henry I of England; they were probably the youngest of the Conqueror's children. She was a high-spirited and educated woman, with a knowledge of Latin.

Count Stephen II Henry of Blois and Countess Adela had the following children:

1. Guillaume (William)(d. 1150), Count of Chartres married Agnes of Sully (d. aft 1104) and had issue.
2. **Theobald II**, aka Thibaud IV Count of Champagne
3. Odo of Blois, aka Humbert. died young.
4. Stephen of Blois {King of England}.
5. Lucia-Mahaut, married Richard d'Avranches, 2nd Earl of Chester. Both drowned on 25 November 1120.
6. Agnes of Blois, married Hugh de Puiset and were parents to Hugh de Puiset.
7. Eléonore of Blois (d. 1147) married Raoul I of Vermandois (d.1152) & had issue they were divorced in 1142.
8. Alix of Blois (d. 1145) married Renaud (d.1134)III of Joigni & had Issue
9. Lithuise of Blois (d. 1118) married Milo I of Monthléry(Divorced 1115)
10. Philip (d. 1100) Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne
11. Henry of Blois b.1101- d. 1171 (oblate child raised at Cherite sur Loire (Cluny Abbey) 1103.

Stephen inherited Blois, Chartres and Meaux in 1089, and owned over 300 properties, making him one of the wealthiest men of his day. He was a pious and revered leader who managed huge areas of France which inherited from his father and added to by his sharp administrations.

He was, essentially a king in his own right. Stephen-Henry joined the First Crusade, along with his brother-in-law Robert Curthose. Stephen's letters to Adela form a uniquely intimate insight into the experiences of the Crusade's leaders. The Count of Blois returned to France in 1100 bringing with him several cartloads of maps, jewels and other treasures, which he deposited at Chartres. He was, however, under an obligation to the pope for agreements made years earlier and returned to Antioch to participate in the crusade of 1101.

Stephen died May 19, 1102 in Ramula, Holy Land. Adela was again regent, continuing after her husband's death on this second crusading expedition, for their children were still minors.

Adela retired to Marcigny in 1120, secure in the status of her children. Later that same year, her daughter Lucia-Mahaut, was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship alongside her husband. She lived long enough to see her son Stephen seize the English throne, and took pride in the ascension of her youngest child Henry Blois to the bishopric of Winchester, but died soon after. Adela died March 8, 1137 in Marcigny-sur-Loire, France. Her body was interred Abbey of Holy Trinity, Normandy.

Duke Ingelbert II of Corinthia had the following child:

1. **Maud of Carinthia**²

Count Baldwin III of Hainault (Count Baldwin II of Hainault³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴) was born 1088. Count of Hainaut from 1098 to his death. He was son of Baldwin II, Count of Hainaut and Ida of Leuven.

In 1107 he married **Yolande of Guelders** daughter of Gerald I (Gerhard)Flaminius de Wassenberg, Count of Geldern. Their children were:

1. **Baldwin IV, Count of Hainaut**, married Alix (Adelaide) de Namur.
2. Gerhard of Hainault, ancestor of Counts of Dale.
3. Gertrude/Ida of Hainault, married before 9 August 1138 Roger de Toeni of Conches and Flamsted.
4. Richildis of Hainault

Baldwin died 1120.

Ida of Namur (Count Albert III of Namur³²) birth date unknown. She married **Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine Barbutus**. (See Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine Barbutus for the children resulting from this marriage.) Ida died 1117.

Count Waleran II of Limburg (Count Henry I of Limburg³², Count Valeran II of Limburg³³, Count Valeran I of Arlon³⁴, Count Conrad of Arlon³⁵) birth date unknown. Called *Paganus* meaning "the Pagan", probably due to a late baptism, he was the Duke of Limburg and Count of Arlon from his father's death in about 1119 until his own twenty years later. He was given the Duchy of Lower

Lorraine by Lothair of Supplinburg after the latter's accession as King of Germany in 1125.

He was the son of Henry, Duke of Lower Lorraine (1101–1106), and Adelaide of Pottenstein. Henry had been forced to yield the duchy to Godfrey I of Leuven on Henry V's succession, but had kept the ducal title. With the coming of Lothair, Godfrey was forced to yield it to Waleran. Godfrey was not willing to do so and war broke out, especially over disputes about authority over the abbey of Sint-Truiden. In 1129, Waleran and the bishop of Liège, Alexandre de Juliers, demolished Godfrey's forces at Wilde. His rule was actual from there on. Though Waleran and Godfrey eventually reconciled, Godfrey maintained, as Henry had, the ducal title.

He married **Jutta of Guelders** (Gerard I of Guelders³², Gerard III of Wassenberg³³, Gerard II of Wassenberg³⁴, Gerard I of Wessenberg³⁵).

They had the following child:

1. **Count Henri II of Limbourg**³⁰

In 1129, Waleran was made forester of Duisbourg. In 1139, Lothair died and Waleran supported Conrad of Hohenstaufen, who was elected. He remained faithful to the new king until his death shortly thereafter. He was succeeded by Godfrey II of Leuven in Lorraine.

Waleran died 1139. Jutta died 1151.

Count Adolph of Saffenberg (Count Adalbert of Saffenberg³², Count Hermann of Saffenberg³³) birth date unknown.

He married **Marguerite of Schwartenburg** and had the following child:

1. **Matilda of Saffenberg**³⁰.

Adolph died 1152.

Count Eustace III of Boulogne birth date unknown, was a count of Boulogne, successor to his father Count Eustace II of Boulogne. His mother was Ida of Lorraine.

Eustace appeared at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 as an ally of William the Conqueror, and is listed as a possible killer of Harold II; he is also believed to have given William his own horse after the duke's was killed under him by Gyrrh, brother of Harold.

He succeeded to Count of Boulogne in 1087

He went on the First Crusade in 1096 with his brothers Godfrey of Bouillon (duke of Lower Lotharingia) and Baldwin of Boulogne. He soon returned to Europe to administer his domains.

He married **Mary of Scotland**, daughter of King Malcolm III of Scotland, and Saint Margaret of Scotland. Eustace and Mary had one daughter, Matilda of Boulogne.

Count Eustace III of Boulogne and Mary of Scotland had the following child:

1. **Matilda**³⁰. She married King Stephen.

Mary died May 31, 1116. Her body was interred St. Saviour, Bermondsey, London.

When his youngest brother king Baldwin I of Jerusalem died in 1118, the elderly Eustace was offered the throne. Eustace was at first uninterested, but was convinced to accept it; he travelled all the way to Apulia before learning that a distant relative, Baldwin of Bourcq, had been crowned in the meantime. Eustace returned to Boulogne and died about 1125.

On his death the county of Boulogne was inherited by his daughter, Matilda, and her husband Stephen de Blois, count of Mortain, afterwards king of England, and at the death of Matilda in 1151 it was inherited by their son, Eustace IV of Boulogne, later their second son William and ultimately by their daughter Marie of Boulogne, since both sons died without children.

Duke Frederick I of Swabia (Frederick³² van Buren, Frederick³³_) was born 1050. Duke of Swabia from 1079 to his death. He was the first ruler of Swabia of the House of Hohenstaufen. He was the son of Frederick von Büren and Hildegard von Bar-Mousson.

In 1089, Frederick married Agnes of Germany, daughter of Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor.

Agnes (Kaiser Henrich IV³², King Kaiser Heinrich III³³, Kaiser Konrad II³⁴, Emperor Frederick³⁵ II_) was born 1074.

Duke Frederick I of Swabia and Agnes had the following children:

1. Emperor Conrad III³⁰.
2. Gertrude of Swabia.
3. **Duke Frederick II of Swabia** was born 1090.

Frederick died April 6, 1105. Agnes died September 24, 1143.

Duke Henry of Bavaria birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Judith of Bavaria**³⁰.

Etienne I "Tete-Hardi" de Macon (Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³_) born 1065. Count Palatine of Burgundy, sharing his father's nickname "the Rash" (French *tête hardie*), was Count of Burgundy and Count of Mâcon and Vienne.

Born into a powerful and influential family, he was the son of Count William I of Burgundy and his wife Stephanie, and younger brother to Reginald II, Count of Burgundy and Pope Callixtus II.

He married **Beatrix**. They had the following children:

1. **Count Rainald III of Burgundy**³⁰.
2. Count William III de Macon.
3. Elizabeth de Macon.
4. Clemence-Marguerite de Macon.

Stephen succeeded to the County in 1097, following the death in the Crusades of his elder brother. He participated in the Crusade of 1101, helping with the capture of Ancyra and fighting in the disastrous Battle of Mersivan, from whence he barely escaped.

Stephen died May 27, 1102 in Askaoln, aged 37. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Reginald III of Burgundy. Beatrix also died 1102.

Duke Simon I de Lorraine (Duke Thierry II³², Duke Gerard³³, Count Gerard of Metz³⁴_) born 1076 was the duke of Lorraine from 1115 to his death, the eldest son and successor of Thierry II and Hedwige of Formbach.

Continuing the policy of friendship with the Holy Roman Emperor, he accompanied the Emperor Henry V to the Diet of Worms of 1122, where the Investiture Controversy was resolved.

Simon I of Lorraine married Adelaide, daughter of Henry III of Leuven. They had the following children:

1. Matthias, his successor in Lorraine
2. Robert, lord of Floranges (near Thionville)
3. **Agatha of Lorraine**, married Reginald III, Count of Burgundy (Renaud III), the first Free Count
4. Hedwige, married Frederick III, count of Toul
5. Bertha, married Margrave Hermann III of Baden
6. Mathilde, married Gottfried I, Count of Sponheim
7. Baldwin
8. John

Simon had stormy relations with the episcopates of his realm: fighting with Stephen of Bar, bishop of Metz, and Adalberon, archbishop of Trier, both allies of the count of Bar, whose claim to Lorraine against Simon's father had been quashed by Henry V's father Henry IV. Though Adalberon excommunicated him, Pope Innocent II lifted it. He was a friend of Bernard of Clairvaux and he built many abbeys in his duchy, including that of Sturzelbronn in 1135. Duke died January 14, 1138. There was he interred after his original burial in Saint-Dié.

After the death of her husband, Adelaide retired to a Cistercian abbey.

Earl Henry de Beaumont (Seigneur Roger²²) was born 1048. 1st Earl of Warwick was a Norman nobleman. He is also known as Henry de Neubourg or Henry de Newburgh, from the castle of Newburg near Louviers, in Normandy where he was born.

Henry was the younger son of Roger de Beaumont and Adeline of Meulan, daughter of Waleran III, Count de Meulan. He inherited the modest lordship of La Neubourg, in central Normandy, but acquired a much greater holding in England, when, in reward for help in suppressing the Rebellion of 1088, William II of England made him Earl of Warwick.

His name is included in the roll of the knights who came over with the William the Conqueror, but he does not appear to have been present at the Battle of Hastings. He spent the greater part of his life in Normandy, his name is not found in the Domesday Book. He took a leading role in reconciling the Conqueror with his eldest son Robert Curthose in 1081 and he stood high in the Conqueror's favor. He was the companion and friend of Henry I, and when in 1100 a division took place amongst the barons who had gathered together to choose a successor to William II, it was mainly owing to his advice that Henry was selected and when in the following year most of the barons were openly or secretly disloyal and favored the attempt of Duke Robert to gain the Crown, he and his brother were amongst the few that remained faithful to the King.

He had many honors conferred upon him, in 1068 he was made Constable of Warwick Castle and shortly afterwards King William gave it to him together with the borough and manor. The Castle was enlarged and strengthened during the long succession of powerful lords, and it eventually became one of the most renowned of English fortresses and it remains even to-day the glory of the midland shires. The Bear and Ragged Staff was the badge of Guy the great opponent of the Danes, and Henry on his elevation to the Earldom in 1076 by William I, assumed it, and it has ever since been used by successive Earls. Odericus tells us that "he earned this honor by his valor and loyalty" and Wace speaks of him as "a brave man". He was made a Councilor by the King in 1079 and a Baron of the Exchequer in Normandy 12 April 1080.

In 1099 he fought against the Welsh and built a castle at Abertawy, near Swansea, which was unsuccessfully attacked by the Welsh in 1113; he also captured the Gower peninsula in the south of Glamorganshire. He built other castles at Penrhys, Llandhidian and Swansea in 1120, together with the others at Oystermouth and Aberllychor, the only remains of the latter are a mound and a keep.

He married before 1100 **Margaret du Perche**, daughter of Geoffrey II of Perche and Beatrix of Montdidier.

They had the following children:

1. Robert³⁰ de Beaumont.
2. Bishop Rotrou de Beaumont.
3. Geoffrey de Beaumont.
4. Henry de Beaumont.

5. **Earl Roger of Warwick de Newburgh** was born 1101.

In 1107 he was granted the lordship of Gower in Wales.

Henry was by disposition quiet and retiring, and was overshadowed by his elder brother Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester, reputedly one of the most brilliant men in England.

He died 20 June 1119 and was buried in the Abbey at Preaux.

Richard de Camville had the following child:

1. **Isabel³⁰ de Camville.**

Lord Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare (Richard FitzGilbert³², Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴) born 1066 was son and heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert, earl of Clare, and heiress Rohese Giffard. He succeeded to his father's possessions in England in 1090; his brother, Roger Fitz Richard, inherited his father's lands in Normandy. Earl Gilbert's inheritance made him one of the wealthiest magnates in early twelfth-century England.

Gilbert may have been present at the suspicious death of William II in the New Forest in 1100. He was granted lands and the Lordship of Cardigan by Henry I, including Cardigan Castle. He and his wife **Alice de Claremont** (Count Hugh³²) included the following:

1. Baldwin³⁰ de Clare.
2. Hervey de Clare.
3. Walter de Clare.
4. Margaret de Clare.
5. Alice de Clare.
6. Rohese de Clare.
7. **Lord Richard FitzGilbert de Clare** was born 1100.

Gilbert also founded the Cluniac priory at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk in 1090.

Gilbert died 1117.

Roger de Bigod (Robert³² Bigod, Robert³³ Bigod I, Thurstain³⁴ de Goz, Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸) birth date unknown. 1st Earl of Norfolk.

Roger came from a fairly obscure family of poor knights in Normandy. Robert le Bigot, certainly a relation of Roger's, possibly his father, acquired an important position in the household of William, duke of Normandy (later William I of England), due, the story goes, to his disclosure to the duke of a plot by the duke's cousin William Werlenc.

Bigod's base was in Thetford, Norfolk where he founded a priory later donated to the great monastery at Cluny. In 1101 he further consolidated his power when Henry I granted him license to build a castle at Framlingham, which became the family seat of power until their downfall in 1307. Another of his castles was Bungay Castle, also in Suffolk. Both these were improved by successive generations.

In 1069 he, along with Robert Malet and Ralph de Gael (the then Earl of Norfolk), defeated Sweyn Estrithson (Sweyn II) of Denmark near Ipswich. After Ralph de Gael's fall in 1074, Roger was appointed Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and acquired many of the dispossessed earl's estates. For this reason he is sometimes counted as Earl of Norfolk, but he probably was never actually created earl. He acquired further estates through his influence in local law courts.

In the Rebellion of 1088 he joined other Anglo-Norman barons against William II, who, it was hoped, was to be deposed in favor of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy. He seems to have lost his lands after the rebellion had failed, but got them back again.

He married **Alice de Tosny**. She was the sister and coheir of William de Tosny, Lord of Belvoir. They had the following children:

1. Maud³⁰ de Bigod.
2. **Earl Hugh de Bigod** was born 1095.

In 1100, Robert Bigod (Bigot) was one of the King's witnesses recorded on the Charter of Liberties, an important precursor to the Magna Carta of 1215.

In 1101 there was another attempt to bring in Robert of Normandy by unseating Henry I, but this time Roger Bigod stayed loyal to Henry.

He died on September 9, 1107 and is buried in Norwich. Upon his death there was a dispute between the Bishop of Norwich, Herbet Losinga, and the monks at Thetford Priory, founded by Bigod. The monks claimed that Roger's body, along with those of his family and successors, was due to them as part of the foundation charter of the priory (as was common practice at the time). The issue was apparently resolved when the Bishop of Norwich stole the body in the middle of the night and dragged it back to Norwich.

Aubrey de Vere was a tenant-in-chief of William the Conqueror in 1086 and also vassal to Geoffrey de Montbray, bishop of Coutances and to Count Alan, lord of Richmond.

His origins are obscure and various regions have been proposed for his birthplace. Their lineage is probably Norman, possibly originally from the eponymous town of Ver/Vire in western Normandy, and the Veres were [erroneously] said to descend from Charlemagne through the Counts of Flanders or Guînes by later antiquarians.

The only certainty is his landholding recorded in Domesday Book, where he and his unnamed wife also stand accused of some unauthorized land seizures. As his spouse's name is recorded as Beatrice in 1104, she may have been his wife in 1086 and the mother of his five known sons. Aubrey's estates held of the king were valued at approximately £300, putting him in roughly the middle ranks of the post-conquest barons in terms of landed wealth.

More difficult to sort out are contemporary references to "Aubrey the chamberlain" and "Aubrey of Berkshire." An Aubrey was chamberlain to Queen Matilda, wife of William

the Conqueror, but it is unlikely that this was Aubrey de Vere. An "Aubrey of Berkshire" was a sheriff in the early reign of Henry I; it cannot be ruled out that this was Aubrey de Vere. Aubrey de Vere I may also have served that king as a royal chamberlain, as his son and namesake Aubrey de Vere II did.

Aubrey de Vere's children included:

1. **Juliana³⁰ de Vere**.

Before 1104, Aubrey's eldest son Geoffrey fell ill and was tended at Abingdon Abbey by the royal physician, Abbot Faritius. The youth recovered but suffered a relapse and was buried at the abbey. Aubrey founded a cell of Abingdon on land they donated: Colne Priory, Essex. Within a few years, Aubrey and his son William joined that community. Aubrey died soon after taking the Benedictine habit, William passing away not long after his father. Both were buried at the priory, establishing it as the Vere family mausoleum.

Uchtred fitz Maldred (Maldred³², Ealdgyth³³, Uchtred³⁴) had the following child:

1. **Dolfin Staindropshire³⁰**.

Gilbert (Baldricus³² Teutonicus, Wigelius³³ De Courci, Lord Charles³⁴ Courci_) birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Gilbert³⁰ de Neville**.
2. Unknown

Lord Robert Fitzhamon or Robert FitzHamon, Sieur de Creully in the Calvados region and Torigny in the Manche region of Normandy, was Lord of Gloucester and the Norman conqueror of Glamorgan, southern Wales.

Robert FitzHamon (born c. 1045-1055) was a cousin of William the Conqueror, although the details of his descent from the Norman dukes is uncertain. His family held the lordships of Torigny, Creully, Mézy, and Evrecy in Normandy.

He is said to be a son of Hamon, Count of Corbeil, himself a grandson of Richard I of Normandy and thus cousin to Robert I of Normandy (the Conqueror's father). However, FitzHamon is also described as the grandson of Hamo Dentatus ('The Toothy', i.e., probably buck-toothed). The second explanation might make sense if his father were also named Hamon and thus confused with the grandfather and namesake Hamon, Count of Corbeil. Robert's mother is said to have been Halwisa (or Hawisa) alias Elisabeth d'Avoye, widow of Hugh Magnus, Prince of France, and daughter of one Henri l'Oiseleur.

Fitzhamon married **Sibyl de Montgomery** (Earl Roger³², Roger I "The Great"³³, Hugh³⁴) around 1087 to 1090, apparently the youngest daughter of Roger of Montgomery, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury by his first wife Mabel Talvas, daughter of William I Talvas, by whom he is said to have had four daughters. His eldest daughter Mabel inherited his great estates and married Robert, 1st Earl of

Gloucester around 1119. Fitzhamon's Gloucestershire property thus became the nucleus of the Earldom of Gloucester later given to his son-in-law. Fitzhamon is sometimes called Earl of Gloucester, but was never so created formally.

Lord Robert Fitzhamon and Sibyl de Montgomery had the following child:

1. **Mabel³⁰ Fitzhamon.**

Robert probably did not fight at Hastings, and does not appear in the Domesday Book, although some relatives may. He first comes to prominence as a supporter of William Rufus during the Rebellion of 1088. After the revolt failed he was rewarded with great estates in Gloucestershire and elsewhere. Some of these had belonged to the late Queen Matilda, and were supposed to be inherited by Rufus's younger brother Henry (the future Henry I); nevertheless Fitzhamon remained on good terms with Henry.

Fitzhamon proved as loyal to Henry I as he had been to his predecessor, remaining on Henry's side in the several open conflicts with Henry's brother Robert Curthose. He was one of the three barons who negotiated the 1101 truce between Henry I and Robert Curthose.

In 1105 he went to Normandy and was captured while fighting near his ancestral estates near Bayeux. This was one of the reasons Henry crossed the channel with a substantial force later that year. Fitzhamon was freed, and joined Henry's campaign, which proceeded to besiege Falaise. There Fitzhamon was severely injured in the head; although he lived two more years he was never the same mentally. He was buried in the Chapter House at Tewkesbury Abbey, which he had founded and considerably enriched during his lifetime.

Simon de Montfort l'Amaury (Baron l'Amaury II³² de Montfort, Baron William of Hainaut³³, Amaury I³⁴ _) Baron of Montfort. Born about 1025 in Montfort l'Amaury, Ile de France, France he was the son of Amaury de Montfort (c 1000-1031) and Bertrade de Gometz. Simon died 1087.

Simon I first married Isabel de Broyles (b. 1034, Broyles, Marne, France), daughter of Hugh Bardoul. Simon I's second marriage was to **Agnes Evereux** (Count Richard of Evreux³², Archbishop Robert of Rouen³³_) (b. 1030), daughter of Richard d'Evreux of Rouen, Normandy. Agnes was kidnapped for Simon to marry by her half-brother, Ralph de Toeni III de Conches, who received Simon's daughter Isabel in marriage in return. Their children were:

1. Bertrade de Montfort (c. 1059-1117), became Queen of France.
2. Richard de Montfort (c. 1066-1092), slain in attack on abbey at Conches.
3. Simon II de Montfort (c. 1068-1101)
4. **Amauri de Montfort** (c. 1070-1137), married Richude (Richilde) de Hainault and Agnes de Garland.
5. Guillaume de Montfort (c. 1073-1101)
6. Adeliza de Montfort (b. 1075)

Count Anselm de Garland (William I³²_) birth date unknown. Lord of Garland, Count of Rochefort.

He married **Daughter le Rouge** (Count Guy le Rouge³² de Monthery, Lord Guy I³³ deMonthery, Lord Thibault³⁴ de Monthery, Baron Bouchard II³⁵, Baron Bouchard I³⁶, Alberic³⁷ _).

Count Anselm de Garland and ? le Rouge had the following child:

1. **Agnes³⁰ de Garland.**

Anselm died 1118.

Robert 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_) was born 1104. 2nd Earl of Leicester.

Robert was an English nobleman of Norman-French ancestry. He was the son of Robert de Beaumont, Count of Meulan and 1st Earl of Leicester and Elizabeth de Vermandois. He was the twin brother of Waleran de Beaumont.

The two brothers, Robert and Waleran, were adopted into the royal household shortly after their father's death in June 1118 (upon which Robert inherited his father's second titles of Earl of Leicester). Their lands on either side of the Channel were committed to a group of guardians, led by their stepfather, William earl of Warenne or Surrey. They accompanied King Henry I to Normandy, to meet with Pope Callixtus II in 1119, when the king incited them to debate philosophy with the cardinals.

In 1120 Robert was declared of age and inherited most of his father's lands in England, while his twin brother took the French lands. However in 1121, royal favor brought Robert the great Norman honors of Breteuil and Pacy-sur-Eure, with his marriage to Amice de Montfort, daughter of a Breton intruder the king had forced on the honor after the forfeiture of the Breteuil family in 1119.

Amice de Montfort de Waer (Earl Ralph II³² de Guader, Ralph "The Staller"³³ _). They had four children:

1. Hawise de Beaumont, who married William Fitz Robert, 2nd Earl of Gloucester;
2. **Robert de Beaumont**, 3rd Earl of Leicester;
3. Isabel,
4. **Margaret**, who married Ralph V de Toeni

Robert spent a good deal of his time and resources over the next decade integrating the troublesome and independent barons of Breteuil into the greater complex of his estates. He did not join in his brother's great Norman rebellion against King Henry I in 1123-4. He appears fitfully at the royal court despite his brother's imprisonment until 1129. Thereafter the twins were frequently to be found together at Henry I's court.

Robert held lands throughout the country. In the 1120s and 1130s he tried to rationalize his estates in Leicestershire. Leicestershire estates of the See of Lincoln and the Earl of Chester were seized by force. This enhanced the integrity of Robert's block of estates in the central midlands, bounded by Nuneaton, Loughborough, Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough.

In 1135, the twins were present at King Henry's deathbed. Robert's actions in the succession period are unknown, but he clearly supported his brother's decision to join the court of the new king Stephen before Easter 1136. During the first two years of the reign Robert is found in Normandy fighting rival claimants for his honor of Breteuil. Military action allowed him to add the castle of Pont St-Pierre to his Norman estates in June 1136 at the expense of one of his rivals. From the end of 1137 Robert and his brother were increasingly caught up in the politics of the court of King Stephen in England, where Waleran secured an ascendancy which lasted till the beginning of 1141. Robert participated in his brother's political coup against the king's justiciar, Roger of Salisbury (the Bishop of Salisbury).

The outbreak of civil war in England in September 1139 brought Robert into conflict with Earl Robert of Gloucester, the bastard son of Henry I and principal sponsor of the Empress Matilda. His port of Wareham and estates in Dorset were seized by Gloucester in the first campaign of the war. In that campaign the king awarded Robert the city and castle of Hereford as a bid to establish the earl as his lieutenant in Herefordshire, which was in revolt. It is disputed by scholars whether this was an award of a second county to Earl Robert. Probably in late 1139, Earl Robert refounded his father's collegiate church of St Mary de Castro in Leicester as a major Augustinian abbey on the meadows outside the town's north gate, annexing the college's considerable endowment to the abbey.

The battle of Lincoln on 2 February 1141 saw the capture and imprisonment of King Stephen. Although Count Waleran valiantly continued the royalist fight in England into the summer, he eventually capitulated to the Empress and crossed back to Normandy to make his peace with the Empress's husband, Geoffrey of Anjou. Earl Robert had been in Normandy since 1140 attempting to stem the Angevin invasion, and negotiated the terms of his brother's surrender. He quit Normandy soon after and his Norman estates were confiscated and used to reward Norman followers of the Empress. Earl Robert remained on his estates in England for the remainder of King Stephen's reign. Although he was a nominal supporter of the king, there seems to have been little contact between him and Stephen, who did not confirm the foundation of Leicester Abbey till 1153. Earl Robert's principal activity between 1141 and 1149 was his private war with Ranulf II, Earl of Chester. Though details are obscure it seems clear enough that he waged a dogged war with his rival that in the end secured him control of northern Leicestershire and the strategic Chester castle of Mountsorrel. When Earl Robert of Gloucester died in 1147, Robert of Leicester led the movement among the greater earls of England to negotiate private treaties to establish peace in their areas, a process hastened by the Empress's departure to Normandy, and complete by 1149. During this time the earl also exercised

supervision over his twin brother's earldom of Worcester, and in 1151 he intervened to frustrate the king's attempts to seize the city.

The arrival in England of Duke Henry, son of the Empress Mathilda, in January 1153 was a great opportunity for Earl Robert. He was probably in negotiation with Henry in that spring and reached an agreement by which he would defect to him by May 1153, when the duke restored his Norman estates to the earl. The duke celebrated his Pentecost court at Leicester in June 1153, and he and the earl were constantly in company till the peace settlement between the duke and the king at Winchester in November 1153. Earl Robert crossed with the duke to Normandy in January 1154 and resumed his Norman castles and honors. As part of the settlement his claim to be chief steward of England and Normandy was recognized by Henry.

Earl Robert began his career as chief justiciar of England probably as soon as Duke Henry succeeded as King Henry II in October 1154. The office gave the earl supervision of the administration and legal process in England whether the king was present or absent in the realm. He appears in that capacity in numerous administrative acts, and had a junior colleague in the post in Richard de Lucy, another former servant of King Stephen. The earl filled the office for nearly fourteen years until his death, and earned the respect of the emerging Angevin bureaucracy in England. His opinion was quoted by learned clerics, and his own learning was highly commended.

He died on 5 April 1168, probably at his Northamptonshire castle of Brackley, for his entrails were buried at the hospital in the town. He was received as a canon of Leicester on his deathbed, and buried to the north of the high altar of the great abbey he had founded and built. He left a written testament of which his son the third earl was an executor, as we learn in a reference dating to 1174.

Hugh II de Grantmesnil (Ivo³², Hugh I³³, Robert³⁴_) birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Petronella³⁰ de Grantmesnil.**
2. Adeliza de Grantmesnil.

Ermengard d'Anjou (Fulk III "the Black" of Anjou³², Geoffrey I Grisegonelle of Anjou³³, Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou³⁴, Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou³⁵, Ingelgerius³⁶_) was born 1018.

She married twice. In 1035 she married **Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole** (Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais³²_) birth date unknown. He was the son of Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais and Beatrix of Macon.

Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole and Ermengard d'Anjou had the following children:

1. Geoffrey III "The Bearded" of Anjou³⁰.
2. **Fulk IV "The Rude" of Anjou** was born 1043.

Geoffrey died April 1046. She married **Duke Robert I of Burgundy** 1048. He was born 1011. He was the son of King Robert II "The Pious" of France and Constance of Arles.

Ermengard was murdered on 18 Mar 1076 at the Church of Fleury-sur-Ouche, Côte d'Or.

William VIII (Guido) of Aquitaine (William III "The Great" of Aquitaine³²) was born 1026. Born Guy-Geoffrey (*Gui-Geoffroi*), he was duke of Gascony (1052-1086), and then duke of Aquitaine and count of Poitiers (as William VI) between 1058 and 1086, succeeding his brother William VII (Pierre-Guillaume).

Guy-Geoffroy was the youngest son of William V of Aquitaine by his third wife Agnes of Burgundy. He was the brother-in-law of Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor who had married his sister, Agnes de Poitou.

He became Duke of Gascony in 1052 during his older brother William VII's rule. Gascony had come to Aquitanian rule through William V's marriage to Prisca (a.k.a. Brisce) of Gascony, the sister of Duke Sans VI Guilhem of Gascony.

William VIII was one of the leaders of the allied army called to help Ramiro I of Aragon in the Siege of Barbastro (1064). This expedition was the first campaign organized by the papacy, namely Pope Alexander II, against a Muslim city, and the precursor of the later Crusades movement. Aragon and its allies conquered the city, killed its inhabitants and collected an important booty.

However, Aragon lost the city again in the following years. During William VIII's rule, the alliance with the southern kingdoms of modern Spain was a political priority as shown by the marriage of all his daughters to Iberian kings.

He married three times and had at least five children. First wife: Garsende of Périgord, daughter of Count Aldabert II of Périgord and his wife Alausie, herself the second daughter of duke Sans VI Guilhem of Gascony (divorced November 1058), no children. She became a nun at Saintes.

Second wife: Matoeda (divorced May 1068). After he divorced his second wife due to infertility, he remarried to a much younger woman, **Hildegard of Burgundy** (Ermengard³⁷ d'Anjou, Fulk III "the Black" of Anjou³², Geoffrey I Grisegonelle of Anjou³³, Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou³⁴, Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou³⁵, Ingelgerius³⁶) who was also his cousin. This marriage produced a son, but William VIII had to visit Rome in the early 1070s to persuade the pope to recognize his children from his third marriage as legitimate.

William VI (Guido) of Aquitaine and Hildegard of Burgundy had the following children:

1. **Agnes of Aquitaine**
2. William IX "The Troubador of Aquitaine.

William died September 25, 1086 in Chateaux de Chize, France. Hildegard died 1104.



Duke Robert I "The Devil" of Normandy

(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) was born in Normandy 1008.

Duke of Normandy from 1027 until his death. He was the son of Richard II of Normandy and Judith, daughter of Conan I of Rennes. He was the father of William the Conqueror.

When his father died, his elder brother Richard succeeded, whilst he became Count of Hiémois. When Richard died a year later, there were great suspicions that Robert had Richard murdered, hence his other nickname, "Robert le diable" ("the devil"). He is sometimes identified with the legendary Robert the Devil.

Robert aided King Henry I of France against Henry's rebellious brother and mother, and for his help he was given the territory of the Vexin. He also intervened in the affairs of Flanders, supported Edward the Confessor, who was then in exile at Robert's court, and sponsored monastic reform in Normandy.

By his mistress, Herleva of Falaise, he was father of the future William I of England (1028-1087).

Herleva (Arlette) (Fulbert Tanner³²) was born 1012. Duke Robert I "The Devil" of Normandy and Officer Herleva (Arlette) had the following children:

1. **King William I "The Conqueror"**³⁰ was born 1028.
2. Countess Adeliza of Normandy was born 1029.

He also had an illegitimate daughter, but the only chronicler to explicitly address the issue, Robert of Torigny, contradicts himself, once indicating that she had a distinct mother from William, elsewhere stating that they shared the same mother. This daughter, Adelaide of Normandy (1030-c. 1083), married three times: to Enguerrand II, Count of

Ponthieu, Lambert II, Count of Lens, and Odo II of Champagne.

After making his illegitimate son William his heir, he set out on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. According to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* he travelled by way of Constantinople, reached Jerusalem, and died on the return journey at Nicaea on 2 July 1035. Some sources attribute his death to poison and date it to 1 or 3 July. His son William, aged about eight, succeeded him.

According to the historian William of Malmesbury, around 1086 William sent a mission to Constantinople and Nicaea, charging it with bringing his father's body back to be buried in Normandy. Permission was granted, but, having travelled as far as Apulia (Italy) on the return journey, the envoys learned that William himself had meanwhile died. They then decided to re-inter Robert's body in Italy.

Herleva died 1050. Her body was interred Abbey of St. Grestain, France.

Count Baldwin V "The Pious" of Flanders

(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 1012. Count of Flanders from 1036 until his death.

In 1028 Baldwin married **Adela (Alix) of France** was born in France 1009. Known also as Adela the Holy or Adela of Messines; she was the second daughter of Robert II (the Pious), and Constance of Arles. As dowry to her future husband, she received from her father the title of *Countess of Corbie*.

She married first 1027 Richard III Duke of Normandy (997 † 1027). They never had children. As a widow, she remarried in 1028 in Paris to Baldwin V of Flanders.

Count Baldwin V "The Pious" of Flanders and Princess Adela (Alix) of France had the following children:

1. Baldwin VI, 1030-1070
2. **Matilda of Flanders** was born 1031.
3. Robert I of Flanders, c.1033–1093
4. Henry of Flanders c.1035
5. Sir Richard of Flanders c. 1050-1105

During a long war (1046–1056) as an ally of Godfrey the Bearded, Duke of Lorraine, against the Holy Roman Emperor Henry III, he initially lost Valenciennes to Hermann of Hainaut. However, when the latter died in 1049 Baldwin married his son Baldwin VI to Herman's widow Richildis and arranged that the sons of her first marriage were disinherited, thus de facto uniting the County of Hainaut with Flanders. Upon the death of Henry III this marriage was acknowledged by treaty by Agnes de Poitou, mother and regent of Henry IV.

From 1060 to 1067 Baldwin was the co-Regent with Anne of Kiev for his nephew-by-marriage Philip I of France, indicating the importance he had acquired in international politics. Baldwin died September 1, 1067 in Lille, France.

When Adela's third son, Robert the Frisian, was to invade Flanders in 1071 to become the new count (at that time the count was Adela's grandson, Arnulf III), she asked Phillip I to stop him. Phillip sent troops in order to aid Arnulf, being among the forces sent by the king a contingent of ten Norman knights led by William FitzOsborn. Robert's forces attacked Arnulf's numerically superior army at Cassel before it could organize, and Arnulf himself was killed along with William FitzOsborn. The overwhelming triumph of Robert made Phillip invest him with Flanders, making the peace. A year later, Phillip married Robert's stepdaughter, Bertha of Holland, and in 1074, Phillip restored the seigneurie of Corbie to the crown.

Adèle had an especially great interest in Baldwin V's church-reform politics and was behind her husband's founding of several collegiate churches. Directly or indirectly, she was responsible for establishing the Colleges of Aire (1049), Lille (1050) and Harelbeke (1064) as well as the abbeys of Messines (1057) and Ename (1063). After Baldwin's death in 1067, she went to Rome, took the nun's veil from the hands of Pope Alexander II and retreated to the Benedictine convent of Messines, near Ypres. There she died, being buried at the same monastery. Her commemoration day is 8 September.



King Duncan I "The Gracious" of Scotland

(Mormaer Crinan (Grimus)³², Mormaer Duncan of Athol³³) was born 1001. Donnchad mac Crínáin (Modern Gaelic: *Donnchadh mac Crìonain*) anglicised as Duncan I, and nicknamed An t-Ilgarach, "the Diseased" or "the Sick" was king of Scotland (*Alba*). He was son of Crínán, hereditary lay abbot of Dunkeld, and Bethóc, daughter of king Malcolm II of Scotland (Máel Coluim mac Cináeda).

Unlike the "King Duncan" of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, the historical Duncan appears to have been a young man. He followed his grandfather Malcolm as king after the latter's death on 25 November 1034, without apparent opposition. He may have been Malcolm's acknowledged successor or *tánaise* as the succession appears to have been uneventful. Earlier histories, following John of Fordun, supposed that Duncan had been king of Strathclyde in his grandfather's lifetime, ruling the former Kingdom of Strathclyde as an appanage. Modern historians discount this idea.

The early period of Duncan's reign was apparently uneventful, perhaps a consequence of his youth. Macbeth (Mac Bethad mac Findláich) is recorded as his *dux*, literally duke, but in the context — "dukes of Francia" had half a century before replaced the Carolingian kings of the Franks and in England the over-mighty Godwin of Wessex was called a *dux* — this suggests that Macbeth was the power behind the throne.

He married **Aelflaed (Sybil) of Northumbria** (Earl Ealred (Siward) of Northumberland³²) 1030.

King Duncan I "The Gracious" of Scotland and Aelflaed (Sybil) of Northumbria had the following children:

1. King Donald III Bane of Scotland³. Donald died 1099.
2. Margaret.
3. Earl Maelmuir of Atholl.
4. daughter?.
5. **King Malcolm III Caenmor of Scotland MacDuncan** was born 1031.

In 1039, Duncan led a large Scots army south to besiege Durham, but the expedition ended in disaster. Duncan survived, but the following year he led an army north into Moray, traditionally seen as Macbeth's domain. There he was killed, at Pitgaveny near Elgin, by his own men led by Macbeth, probably on 14 August 1040. His body was interred Isle of Iona, Scotland.

Edward "The Exile" Atheling (King Edmund II "Ironside"²², 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, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³, Godwulf Gudolfr⁶⁴, Geata Jat⁶⁵, Taetwa⁶⁶, Beaw Bja⁶⁷, Scedlwa Skjold⁶⁸, Heremod⁶⁹, Itermon⁷⁰, Hathra⁷¹, Hwala⁷², Bedwig⁷³, Seskef⁷⁴, Magi⁷⁵, Moda⁷⁶, Vingener⁷⁷, Vingethor⁷⁸, Einridi⁷⁹, Loridi⁸⁰, Tror Thor⁸¹, King Munon of Troy⁸²) was born 1016.

Son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth, he gained the name of "Exile" from his life spent mostly far from the England of his forefathers. After the Danish conquest of England in 1016 Canute had him and his brother, Edmund, exiled to the Continent. Edward was only a few months old when he was brought to the court of Olof Skötkonung, (who was either Canute's half-brother or stepbrother), with instructions to have the child murdered. Instead, Edmund was secretly sent to Kiev, where Olof's daughter Ingigerd was the Queen, and then made his way to Hungary, probably in the retinue of Ingigerd's son-in-law, King András.

On hearing the news of his being alive, Edward the Confessor recalled him to England and made him his heir. Edward offered the last chance of an undisputed succession within the Saxon royal house. News of Edward's existence came at time when the old Anglo-Saxon Monarchy, restored after a long period of Danish

domination, was heading for catastrophe. The Confessor, personally devout but politically weak, was unable to make an effective stand against the steady advance of the powerful and ambitious sons of Earl Godwin. From across the Channel William, Duke of Normandy also had an eye on the succession. Edward the Exile appeared at just the right time. Approved by both king and by the Witan, the Council of the Realm, he offered a way out of the impasse, a counter both to the Godwins and to William, and one with a legitimacy that could not be readily challenged.

He married **Agatha** (Margrave Ludolphe of Saxony³², Margrave Brunon II of Saxony³³, Count Brunon I of Brunswick³⁴, Henry I "The Quarelsome" of Bavaria³⁵, King Henry I "The Fowler"³⁶, Duke Otto of Saxony³⁷, Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸).

Edward Atheling and Agatha had the following children:

1. Christina³⁰.
2. King Edgar. King died 1125.
3. **Saint Margaret "The Exile" Atheling** was born 1045.

Edward, who had been in the custody of Henry III, the Holy Roman Emperor, finally came back to England at the end of August 1057. But he died within two days of his arrival. The exact cause of Edward's death remains unclear, but he had many powerful enemies, and there is a strong possibility that he was murdered, although by whom it is not known with any certainty. It is known, though, that his access to the king was blocked soon after his arrival in England for some unexplained reason, at a time when the Godwins, in the person of Harold Godwinson, were once again in the ascendant. This turn of events left the throne of England to be disputed by Earl Harold and Duke William, ultimately leading to the Norman Conquest of England.

Pons FitzWilliams (William of Hiesmes³²) married **Basillia** and had the following children:

1. **Pons³⁰ FitzPons**.
2. Dru FitzWilliams.
3. Walter FitzWilliams.

Roger de Pitres Sheriff of Gloucester, had the following child:

1. **Walter of Gloucester³⁰ de Pitres**.

Roger de Toni (Ralph II³², Ralph I³³ de Toeni, Hugh³⁴ de Calvalcamp_) was born 990. William the Conqueror's standard bearer, and lord of the manor who added his name to the Saxon Saham which means town of the lake. Founder of Abbey of Chatillon or Conches.

He married **Godehilde de Barcelona**. They had the following children:

1. Adelina de Toni.
2. **Seigneur Ralf III de Toeni** was born 1030.

Roger died 1038.

Earl Syward (Maldred³², Crinan the³³ Thane_) birth date unknown. Earl of Northumberland, Northampton, Huntingdon and Northumbria.

He married **Elfleda of Northumbria** (Lord Ealdred of Bernicia³², Uchtred "The Bold"³³, Earl Walthe of Northumberland³⁴_). They had the following child:

1. **Earl Waltheof II**³⁰ was born 1045.

Earl Syward died 1055.

Count Lambert II of Lens von Boulogne

birth date unknown. He was the son of Eustace I, Count of Bologne and of Maud de Leuven (daughter of Lambert I of Leuven). He married Adelaide of Normandy, Countess of Aumale, daughter of Robert II, Duke of Normandy.

He married **Countess Adeliza of Normandy** (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_) born 1029.

Count Lambert II of Lens von Boulogne and Countess Adeliza of Normandy had the following child:

1. **Judith of Normandy**³⁰ was born 1054.

Lambert was killed at the Battle of Lille 1054. Adeliza died 1090.

Hugh Mortimer (Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) had the following child:

1. **Hugh**³⁰ de Mortimer.

Hugh died 1148.

William le Meschin (Vicomte Ranulph³² de Brayeux, Ranulph I³³, Anschitil of Bessin³⁴_) Lord of Copeland.

William le Meschin had the following child:

1. **Maud**³⁰ le Meschin.

Roger III de Toeni married **Ida (Gertrude) of Hainault** (Count Baldwin III of Hainault³¹, Count Baldwin II of Hainault³², Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴_) and had the following child:

1. **Goda**³⁰ de Toeni.

King Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd (King Gruffydd³² ap Cynan, Cynan³³ ap Iago, King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig³⁴, Idwal³⁵, Meurig³⁶, King Idwal Foel "The Bald" ab Anarawd³⁷, King Anarawd ap Rhodri³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴_) was born in Anglesey 1100.

He is considered to be the most successful of all the north Welsh princes prior to his grandson, Llywelyn the Great. He was known as *Owain Gwynedd* to distinguish him from another contemporary Owain ap Gruffydd, ruler of part of Powys who was known as *Owain Cyfeiliog*. Owain Gwynedd was a member of the House of Aberffraw, a descendant of the senior branch from Rhodri Mawr.

Owain's father, Gruffydd ap Cynan, was a strong and long-lived ruler who had made the principality of Gwynedd the most influential in Wales during the sixty-two years of his reign, using the island of Anglesey as his power base. His mother, Angharad ferch Owain, was the daughter of Owain ab Edwin. Owain was the second of three sons of Gruffydd and Angharad.

Owain is thought to have been born on Anglesey about the year 1100. By about 1120 Gruffydd had grown too old to lead his forces in battle and Owain and his brothers Cadwallon and later Cadwaladr led the forces of Gwynedd against the Normans and against other Welsh princes with great success. His elder brother Cadwallon was killed in a battle against the forces of Powys in 1132, leaving Owain as his father's heir. Owain and Cadwaladr, in alliance with Gruffydd ap Rhys of Deheubarth, won a major victory over the Normans at Crug Mawr near Cardigan in 1136 and annexed Ceredigion to their father's realm.

Owain Gwynedd is said to have had two wives and at least four mistresses.

His first wife was **Gwladys (Gladys) ferch Llywarch** (Lord Llywarch³² ap Trahaern, King Trehaern³³ ap Caradoc_).

King Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd and Gwladys had the following children:

1. **lowerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd**³⁰ .
2. King Maelgwyn ap Owain.
3. King Rodri ab Owain.
4. Cynan.
5. Gwenllian. She married King Owain Cyfeiliog.
2. King Dafydd ab Owain was born 1135. King died 1203 in Hales, Shropshire. He married Emma de Laval August 1174.

On Gruffydd's death in 1137, therefore, Owain inherited a portion of a well-established kingdom, but had to share it with Cadwaladr. In 1143 Cadwaladr was implicated in the

murder of Anarawd ap Gruffydd of Deheubarth, and Owain responded by sending his son Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd to strip him of his lands in the north of Ceredigion. Though Owain was later reconciled with Cadwaladr, from 1143, Owain ruled alone over most of north Wales. In 1155 Cadwaladr was driven into exile.

Owain took advantage of the civil war in England between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda to push Gwynedd's boundaries further east than ever before. In 1146 he captured the castle of Mold and about 1150 captured Rhuddlan and encroached on the borders of Powys. The prince of Powys, Madog ap Maredudd, with assistance from Earl Ranulf of Chester, gave battle at Coleshill, but Owain was victorious.

All went well until the accession of King Henry II of England in 1154. Henry invaded Gwynedd in 1157 with the support of Madog ap Maredudd of Powys and Owain's brother Cadwaladr. The invasion met with mixed fortunes. King Henry was nearly killed in a skirmish near Basingwerk and the fleet accompanying the invasion made a landing on Anglesey where it was defeated. Owain was however forced to come to terms with Henry, being obliged to surrender Rhuddlan and other conquests in the east.

Madog ap Maredudd died in 1160, enabling Owain to regain territory in the east. In 1163 he formed an alliance with Rhys ap Gruffydd of Deheubarth to challenge English rule. King Henry again invaded Gwynedd in 1165, but instead of taking the usual route along the northern coastal plain, the king's army invaded from Oswestry and took a route over the Berwyn hills. The invasion was met by an alliance of all the Welsh princes, with Owain as the undisputed leader. However there was little fighting, for the Welsh weather came to Owain's assistance as torrential rain forced Henry to retreat in disorder. The infuriated Henry mutilated a number of Welsh hostages, including two of Owain's sons.

Henry did not invade Gwynedd again and Owain was able to regain his eastern conquests, recapturing Rhuddlan castle in 1167 after a siege of three months.

Owain died November 28, 1170. His body was interred Bangor Cathedral.

King Madog ap Maredudd (King Maredudd²² ap Bleddyn, King Bleddyn³³ ap Cynfyn, King Cynfyn of Powys³⁴ ap Gwyrystan_) was the last Prince of the entire Kingdom of Powys, Wales and for a time held the Fitzalan Lordship of Oswestry.

Madog was the son of Maredudd ap Bleddyn and grandson of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. He followed his father on the throne of Powys in 1132. He is recorded as taking part in the Battle of Lincoln in 1141 in support of the Earl of Chester, along with Owain Gwynedd's brother Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd and a large army of Welshmen. In 1149 he is recorded giving the commote of Cyfeiliog to his nephews Owain Cyfeiliog and his brother Meurig. The same year Madog was able to rebuild Oswestry castle a fortress of William Fitzalan. It would seem likely that he had gained both the fortresses of Oswestry and Whittington in 1146.

He married **Susanna**. They had the following children:

1. Llywelyn ap Madog
2. Gruffydd Maelor
3. Owain Brogyntyn
4. Gwennlian ferch Madog, married Rhys ap Gruffydd, prince of Deheubarth
5. **Marared ferch Madog**, married Iorwerth Drwyndwn and was the mother of Llywelyn the Great
6. Efa ferch Madog, married Cadwallon ap Madog

In 1159 Madog would seem to have been the Welsh prince who accompanied King Henry II in his campaign to Toulouse which ended in failure. Returning home to Wales Madog died about 9 February 1160 in Whittington Castle. He was buried soon afterwards in the church of St. Tysilio at Meifod, the mother church of Powys.

Gilbert de Lacy (Roger³², Walter³³, ?³⁴_) birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Lord Hugh³⁰ de Lacy**.
2. Robert de Lacy.

Gilbert died 1163.

Raymond Borrell III Barcelona Berengar (Count Borrell II of Barcelon³², Count Sunyer of Barcelona³³, Count Guifre (Wilfred) "The Hairy"³⁴, Count Sunifred I of Urgell³⁵, Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶_) was count of Barcelona, Girona, and Ausona from 992. Son of Borrell II of Barcelona and Letgarda de Rouergue. He was associated with his father from 988.

In 993 he married Ermesinde of Carcassonne with whom he had:

1. **Berenguela of Barcelona³⁰ Berengar**.
2. Count Raymond I "The Crooked" Berengar.

Between 1000 and 1002 he had to deal with a number of incursions by Al-Mansur. However Al-Mansur was killed in Battle of Calatañazor by Navarran and Leon forces. Seeing an opportunity Raymond counter-attacked in 1003 leading an expedition to Lleida. However this prompted a new raid on the County of Barcelona by Al-Mansur's son, Abd al-Malik. This was defeated by an alliance of Christian forces at the Battle of Torà.

In 1010, with the Cordoban Caliphate crumbling into civil war Raymond saw another opportunity. He organized a campaign against the Caliphate, with Armengol I of Urgell, Bernard I of Besalú, and joined forces with Muhammad II of Córdoba. The army destroyed the forces of Caliph Suleiman II and sacked Cordoba. As a result Catalonia remained free from further Moorish dominion. Armengol died in battle on September 1 at Córdoba.

In 1015 and 1016 Raymond made further expeditions to the Rivers Ebro and Segre. The treasure obtained in these campaigns maintained the loyalty of his barons.

Raymond died 1017.



Count Henry of Burgundy (Henry of Burgundy³², Helie³³ de Semur-en-Brionnais, Damas I³⁴) was born in Dijon 1066. Count of Portugal from 1093 to his death. He was the son of Henry of Burgundy, heir of Robert I, Duke of Burgundy, and brother of Hugh I, Duke of Burgundy and Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy. His name is Henri in modern French, Henricus in Latin, Enrique in modern Spanish and Henrique in modern Portuguese. He was a distant cousin of Raymond of Burgundy and Pope Callistus II.

As a younger son, Henry had little chances of acquiring fortune and titles by inheritance, thus he joined the Reconquista against the Moors in the Iberian Peninsula. He joined the campaign of King Alfonso VI of Castile and León, who was married to Henry's aunt Constance of Burgundy, and played an important role in the conquest of modern Galicia, and the north of Portugal. In reward, Henry was married to King Alfonso's illegitimate daughter, Theresa, Countess of Portugal in 1093, receiving the County of Portugal, then a fiefdom of the Kingdom of León, as a dowry.

Theresa of Castile (King Alfonso VI³² Fernandez, Ferdinand I "The Great" of Castile Sanchez³³, King Sancho III "El Mayor"³⁴ Garces, King Garcia II "The Tremulous"³⁵ Sanchez, King Sancho II Garces³⁶ Abarca, King Garcia I³⁷ Sanchez, King Sancho I Garces³⁸) was born 1070.

Count Henry of Burgundy and Queen Teresa of Castile had the following children:

1. Alfonso Henriquez³⁰.
2. Henrique.
3. Urraca.
4. Sancha.
5. Teresa.
6. **King Alfonso I of Portugal Henriques** was born July 25, 1110.

Henry died November 1, 1112 in Astorga, Galicia. His body was interred Braga Cathedral. Theresa died November 1, 1130.

King Garcia IV "The Restorer" Ramirez

(Senor Ramiro³² Sanchez, Senor Sancho³³ Garces, Ramon³⁴ Sanchez, King Garcia III Najera³⁵) was born 1110. Called the Restorer (Spanish: *el Restaurador*), he was Lord of Monzón and Logroño, and, from 1134, King of Navarre. He "restored" the independence of the Navarrese crown after 58 years of union with the Kingdom of Aragon.

García was born in the early twelfth century, the grandson of Rodrigo Díaz, better known as El Cid. His father was Ramiro Sánchez of Monzón, a son of Sancho Garcés, illegitimate son of García Sánchez III of Navarre and half-brother of Sancho IV. His mother was Cristina Rodríguez Díaz de Vivar, the Cid's daughter.

When Aragon, which had from 1076 been united to Navarre, lost its warrior king Alfonso the Battler and fell into a succession crisis in 1134, García managed to wrest Navarre from his Aragonese cousins. He was elected in Pamplona by the bishops and nobles of the realm against the will of Alfonso. That Alfonso, in drawing up a will, had ignored his distant relation (of an illegitimate line), is not unsurprising given the circumstances. Alfonso had nearer male kin in the form of his brother Ramiro. Besides that, since Alfonso seems to have disregarded Ramiro as well, the choice of an illegitimate descendant of Sancho the Great would undoubtedly have aroused the opposition of the Papacy to the succession.

Ramiro did succeed Alfonso in Aragon, because the nobles refused to enact the late king's unusual will. His accession did raise protest from Rome and was not uncontested within Aragon, much less in Navarre, where García was the chosen candidate once the testament of Alfonso was laid aside. Rome does not seem to have opposed him, but neither does he seem to have had much support within Aragon, while Ramiro strongly objected to his election in Navarre. In light of this, the Bishop of Pamplona granted García his church's treasure to fund his government against Ramiro's pretensions. Among García's other early supporters were Lop Ennechones, Martinus de Leit, and Count Latro, who carried out negotiations on the king's behalf with Ramiro. Eventually, however, the two monarchs reached a mutual accord — the Pact of Vadoluongo — of "adoption" in January 1135: García was deemed the "son" and Ramiro the "father" in an attempt to maintain both the independence of each kingdom and the *de facto* supremacy of the Aragonese one.

In May 1135, García declared himself a vassal of Alfonso VII. This simultaneously put him under the protection and lordship of Castile and bought recognition of his royal status from Alfonso, who was a claimant to the Battler's succession. García's submission to Castile has been seen as an act of protection for Navarre which had the consequence of putting her in an offensive alliance against Aragon, which thus forced Ramiro to marry, to forge an alliance with Raymond Berengar IV of Barcelona and to produce an heir, now that García, his adoptive son, was out of the question. On the other hand, García may have been responding to Ramiro's marriage, which proved beyond a doubt that the king of Aragon was seeking another heir than his distant relative and adopted son.

Before September 1135, Alfonso VII granted García Zaragoza as a fief. Recently conquered from Aragon, this outpost of Castilian authority in the east was clearly beyond the military capacity of Alfonso to control and provided further reasons for recognition of García in Navarre in return for not only his homage, but his holding Zaragoza on behalf of Castile. In 1136, Alfonso was forced to do homage for Zaragoza to Ramiro and to recognize him as King of Zaragoza. In 1137, Zaragoza was surrendered to Raymond Berengar, though Alfonso retained suzerainty over it. By then, García's reign in Zaragoza had closed.

He married **Marguerite de l'Aigle** 1130.

King García IV "The Restorer" Ramirez and Marguerite de l'Aigle had the following children:

1. Margarita³⁰ Ramirez.
2. **King Sancho VI "The Wise" of Navarre** was born 1132.
3. Blanche of Navarre was born 1133.

García's relationship with his first queen was, however, shaky. She took on many lovers and showed favoritism to her French relatives. She bore a second son named Rodrigo, whom her husband refused to recognize as his own. Marguerite died May 25, 1141.

On 24 June 1144, in León, García married Urraca, called "*La Asturiana*" (the Asturian), illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VII by Guntroda Pérez, to strengthen his relationship with his overlord.

In 1136, García was obliged to surrender Rioja to Castile but, in 1137, he allied with Alfonso I of Portugal and confronted Alfonso VII. They confirmed a peace between 1139 and 1140. He was thereafter an ally of Castile in the Reconquista and was instrumental in the conquest of Almería in 1147. In 1146, he occupied Tauste, which belonged to Aragon, and Alfonso VII intervened to mediate a peace between the two kingdoms.

By his marriage to Urraca, García had also become a brother-in-law of Raymond Berengar IV, with whom he confirmed a peace treaty in 1149. The count was promised to García's daughter Blanca while already engaged to Petronilla of Aragon, but García died before the marriage could be carried out.

García died on 21 November 1150 in Lorca, near Estella, and was buried in the cathedral of Santa María in Pamplona. He was succeeded by his eldest son. He left one daughter by Urraca: Sancha, who married Gaston V of Béarn. He left a widow in the person of his third wife, Ganfreda López.

Hugh de Creil (Renaud I³² de Clermont_) married **Marguerite of Montdidier de Rourcy** (Count Hildouin III³² de Rameru, Count Hildouin II³³, Count Hilpuis³⁴ D'Arcis-Sur-Aube_).

Hugh de Creil and Marguerite of Montdidier de Rourcy had the following child:

1. **Count Renaud II³⁰ de Clermont.**

Hugh died 1101.

Count Renaud I de Bar-le-Duc (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_).

He married **Gisele de Baudemont** (Count Gerard of Lorraine³²_). They had the following children:

1. **Clemence³⁰ de Bar-le-Duc.**
2. Count Renaud II de Bar-le-Duc.

Renaud died 1150.

Son Comnenus (Emperor John II³², Emperor Alexius I³³, Son³⁴_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Eudoxia of Byzantium³⁰ Comnenus.**



King Geza II of Hungary (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 1130, Tolna.

King of Hungary and Croatia (1141–1162). He ascended the throne as a child and during his minority the kingdom was governed by his mother. He was one of the most powerful monarchs of Hungary, who could intervene successfully in the internal affairs of the neighbouring countries.

Géza was the eldest son of King Béla II of Hungary and his wife, Helena of Raška. He was only a baby when his mother introduced him and his brother Ladislaus to the barons assembled in Arad in order to persuade them to massacre her husband's opponents.

He was crowned three days after his father's death on 13 February 1141. As he was still a minor, his mother served as regent of the kingdom helped by her brother, Beloš. She faced challenges from Boris, the son of King Coloman's adulterous queen, who disputed Géza's claim to the throne.

In April 1146, Boris managed to occupy the fortress of Pozsony. Although the Hungarian troops would reoccupy the fortress, but Henry II, Duke of Austria, intervened in the struggles on behalf of the pretender. Géza personally led his armies against the Austrian troops and defeated them on 11 September.

As an adult, Géza had a reputation as a well-respected king, whose nobles did not dare to scheme against him. The power and valor of his army was also commented upon, and Géza did not hesitate to involve himself in politics.

In 1146, Géza married **Euphrosyne of Kiev** (Prince Mstislav II (Harald) of Kiev³², Grand Duke Vladimir II of Kiev Monomakh³³, Prince Vsevolod I of Kiev³⁴), sister of Grand Prince Iziaslav II of Kiev. Euphrosyne was the first daughter of Grand Prince Mstislav I of Kiev and his second wife, Liubava Dmitrievna.

King Geza II of Hungary and Euphrosyne of Kiev had the following children:

1. King Stephen III of Hungary (1147 – 4 March 1172).
2. **King Béla III of Hungary** (1148 – 23 April 1196). Elisabeth (c. 1149 – after 1189), wife of Duke Frederick of Bohemia.
3. Duke Géza (c. 1150 – before 1210).
4. Arpad, died young.
5. Odola (1156 – 1199), wife of Duke Sviatopluk of Bohemia.
6. Helena (c. 1158 – 25 May 1199), wife of Duke Leopold V of Austria.
7. Margaret (Margit) (1162 – ?), born posthumously; wife firstly of Isaac Macrodukas and secondly of András, Obergespan of Somogy.

In June 1147, the Crusader Army of King Conrad III of Germany passed through Hungary without major conflicts, then King Louis VII of France arrived in the country, followed by the pretender Boris, who had secretly joined the French Crusaders. Although King Louis VII refused to extradite the pretender to Géza, he did promise to take him abroad under close custody.

In 1148, Géza sent troops to his brother-in-law Iziaslav II against Prince Vladimir of Chernihiv. In 1149, he assisted his maternal uncle, Duke Uroš II of Raška against the Byzantine Empire. In 1150, Géza sent new troops to Iziaslav, who had been struggling against Prince Yuri I of Suzdal, but his brother-in-law was not able to maintain his rule in Kiev. In the same year, the Serbian and Hungarian armies were defeated by the Byzantine troops, therefore Duke Uroš II had to accept the Byzantine rule over Raška.

In the autumn of 1150, Géza lead his armies against Prince Vladimirko of Halicz (son-in-law of the late King Coloman), but the prince managed to persuade Géza's advisors to convince their king to give up the campaign. It can be found in a Ruthenian chronicle Hypatian Codex, where at the date

of 1150 one can read: *The Hungarian King Géza II crossed the mountains and seized the stronghold of Sanok with its governor as well as many villages in Przemyśl area.* In 1152, Géza and Iziaslav II went together against Halych, and they defeated Volodymyrko's armies at the San River. Géza had to return to his kingdom because, during his campaign, Boris attacked the southern territories of Hungary supported by Byzantine troops. However, Géza would defeat the pretender and made a truce with the Byzantine Empire.

In 1154, he supported the rebellion of Andronikos Komnenos against Emperor Manuel I and laid siege to Barancs, but the emperor had overcome his cousin's conspiracy and liberated the fortress.

In 1157, his younger brother, Stephen conspired against him supported by their uncle, Beloš. Although Géza would overcome their conspiracy, Stephen fled to the court of Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. Géza sent his envoys to the emperor and promised to assist him with troops against Milan. Therefore Frederick I refused any support from Stephen who then fled to Constantinople. Stephen was followed, in 1159, by their brother, Ladislaus, who also had conspired against Géza.

In 1161, inspired by the new Archbishop of Esztergom, Lukács, Géza not only acknowledged the legitimacy of Pope Alexander III instead of Antipope Victor IV, who had been supported by Emperor Frederick I, but he also renounced the right of investiture.

Geza died May 31, 1161. He was buried in Székesfehérvár. Euphrosyne died 1186.

Constance 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 1140. She married **King Louis VII "The Younger" of France** November 18, 1153. (See King Louis VII "The Younger" of France for the children resulting from this marriage.). Constance died October 4, 1160.



Count Dirk VI of Holland (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_) born ca. 1114. Count of Holland between 1121 and 1157, at first, during his minority, under the regency of his mother. He was the son of Count Floris II. After his death he was succeeded by his eldest son Floris III.

When his father died in 1122, Dirk was only 7 years old and his mother, Petronilla, governed the county as regent. In 1123 she supported the uprising of her half-brother, Lothair of Süpplingenburg, Duke of Saxony against Emperor Henry V. After Lothair had been elected king of Germany himself in 1125 he returned Leiden and Rijnland to Holland, which had both been awarded to the Bishop of Utrecht in 1064 (Later on during Dirk's reign the wooden fortifications at Leiden would be replaced by a stone castle). Because Petronilla didn't see much ability or ambition in Dirk as he grew up, she stalled letting go of the regency when he reached adulthood (fifteen years old), until her favorite son Floris could attempt to take over the county.

This Floris, who was called *the Black* did possess those qualities which his older brother seemed to lack. He openly revolted against him and was from 1129 to 1131 recognised as Count of Holland by, amongst others, King Lothair and Andreas of Kuyk, Bishop of Utrecht. After March 1131 Dirk again appears as count of Holland alongside him, the brothers apparently having reached an agreement. Only a few months later, however, in August 1131 Floris accepted an offer from the West-Frisians to become lord of their entire territory, which reignited the conflict with his brother. After this the people from Kennemerland joined the revolt as well. A year later, in August 1132 King Lothair intervened and managed to reconcile the brothers. This did not pacify the Frisians however, who continued their revolt, which was nonetheless eventually suppressed. Later that year, on 26 October Floris was ambushed near Utrecht and murdered by Herman and Godfried of Kuyk, leaving Dirk to rule the county on his own. King Lothair punished this act by having Herman and Godfried's castle razed and banishing the two. Floris was buried at Rijnsburg.

Count Dirk VI married **Sophie of Salm**, Countess of Bentheim sometime before 1137. She was a daughter of Otto of Salm, Count of Rheineck and Bentheim, son of Hermann of Salm, King of Germany.

Dirk and Sophie had (at least) nine children:

1. Pilgrim (*Peregrinus*, his birth name was Dirk, but he was called Pilgrim), born 1138/1139 - died 1151.
2. **Floris**, born ca. 1140 - died 1 August 1190 at Antioch, he succeeded his father as Floris III, Count of Holland in 1157.
3. Otto, born 1140/1145 - died 1208 or after, he inherited his mother's county and became Count of Bentheim.
4. Baldwin, born ca. 1149, died 30 April 1196, he was first Provost at St Maria in Utrecht and secondly was Bishop of Utrecht from 1178 until his death.
5. Dirk, born ca. 1152 - died 28 August 1197 in Pavia, too became Bishop of Utrecht, in 1197, but he died in that same year.
6. Sophie, in 1186 she became abbess of the convent her grandmother had established at Rijnsburg.
7. Hedwig, died 28 August 1167, she was a nun at Rijnsburg.
8. Gertrud, she died in infancy.
9. Petronilla.

Dirk and Sophie went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1138 and it was on this pilgrimage that their first son Dirk who was called *Peregrinus* (Pilgrim) was born, but he died when he was only 12 years old. On the return journey, in 1139, Dirk visited Pope Innocent II and asked for the abbeys of Egmond and Rijnsburg to be placed under direct papal authority and this request was granted. In this way Dirk removed the Bishop of Utrecht's influence over those abbeys. Dirk's mother, Petronilla, died in 1144 and was buried at Rijnsburg.

In 1156 Count Dirk VI resolved the protracted conflict between the abbeys of Egmond and Echternach, which had been ongoing ever since the establishment of Egmond in 923 by Count Dirk I. At the time of the establishment the Count had granted Egmond the rights over all the churches in the area, which had previously belonged to Echternach. Repeated attempts were made to regain these lost rights, initially with little result, but in 1063 William I, Bishop of Utrecht decided to split the rights between the two abbeys. This division was unacceptable to Egmond however, and its abbots pressed the counts for compensation. Finally, in 1156, Dirk VI resolved to give all the rights over the churches to Egmond again, compensating Echternach with the rights over the proceeds of the church in Vlaardingingen and lands on the island of Schouwen. Although the abbot of Egmond was a witness at the agreement, it seems he may have been under pressure there, as only a little while later he excommunicated both Count Dirk and his son Floris. This perhaps is the reason that Dirk was, unlike his forefathers, not buried at Egmond, but at Rijnsburg.

Dirk died 1157.

Count Conrad I of Luxemburg (Count Gilbert of Luxemburg³², Son of Luxemburg³³, Count Sigefrid of Luxemburg³⁴, Wigeric of Luxemburg³⁵).

Count Conrad I of Luxemburg had the following children:

1. **Ermesind of Luxemburg**³⁰.
2. Count Henry III of Luxemburg.
3. Count William of Luxemburg.

Conrad died 1086.

Earl William de Burgh (Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸) had the following child:

1. **Adelm**³⁰ de Burgh.

King Turloch O'Brien (King Dermot³², King Turlock³³, Tiege³⁴, King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶) birth date unknown. Toirrdelbach macDiarmata O'Brien. King of Thomond 1142-1167.

Thomond (Irish: *Tuadh-mhumhain*, meaning *North Munster*, now spelled *Tuamhain*) The region of Ireland associated with the name Thomond is County Clare, County Limerick, north County Tipperary and east County Clare, effectively most of north Munster.

Historically Thomond is referred to as one of the 'Kingdoms' which existed in the island of Ireland before the Norman invasion. Brian Boru, head of the O'Brien Clan, (the dominant Clan in Thomond - Dalcassians) and regarded as 'King of Thomond', is historically credited with freeing Ireland from the control of the Vikings in the battle of Clontarf - 1014 AD. The Vikings had originally established most of the seaports of Ireland including Limerick, Dublin, Waterford, Galway, Wexford and Cork. Brian Boru who died in the battle was a High King of Ireland having defeated other contenders for the position.

He married **Raignait O'Fogurty**. They had the following child:

1. **King Donal mar**³⁰ **O'Brien**.

Turloch died 1167.



King Dermot MacMurrough (King Donnchadh³², King Murchadh³³, King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo³⁴). Diarmaid Mac Murchadha (later known as Diarmaid na nGall or "Dermot of the Foreigners"), anglicized as Dermot MacMurrough (1110 - 1 May 1171) was a King of Leinster in Ireland.

Mac Murchadha was born in 1110, a son of Donnchadh, King of Leinster and Dublin; he was a descendant of Brian Boru. His father was killed in battle in 1115 by Dublin Vikings and was buried, in Dublin, along with the body of a dog - this was considered a huge insult.

Mac Murchadha had two wives (as allowed under the Brehon Laws), the first of whom, Mór Uí Thuathail, was mother of Aoife of Leinster and Conchobhar Mac Murchadha. By Sadhbh of Uí Fhaoláin, he had a daughter named **Órlaith** who married Domhnall Mór, King of Munster. He had two legitimate sons, Domhnall Caomhánach (died 1175) and Éanna Ceannealach (blinded 1169).

After the death of his older brother, Mac Murchadha unexpectedly became King of Leinster. This was opposed by the then High King of Ireland, Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair who feared (rightly so) that Mac Murchadha would become a rival. Toirdelbach sent one of his allied Kings, the belligerent Tigernán Ua Ruairc (Tiernan O'Rourke) to conquer Leinster and oust the young Mac Murchadha. Ua Ruairc went on a brutal campaign slaughtering the livestock of Leinster and thereby trying to starve the province's residents. Mac Murchadha was ousted from his throne, but was able to regain it with the help of Leinster clans in 1132. Afterwards followed two decades of an uneasy peace between Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid. In 1152 he even assisted the High King to raid the land of Ua Ruairc who had by then become a renegade.

After the death of the famous High King Brian Boru in 1014, Ireland was at almost constant civil war for two centuries. After the fall of the O'Brien family (Brian Boru's descendants) from the Irish throne, the various families which ruled Ireland's four provinces were constantly fighting with one another for control of all of Ireland. At that time Ireland was like a federal kingdom, and not a unitary state, with five provinces (Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught along with Meath, which was the seat of the High King) each ruled by kings who were all supposed to be loyal or at least respectful to the High King of Ireland.

In 1166, Ireland's new High King and Mac Murchadha's only ally Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn had fallen, and a large coalition led by Tighearnán Ua Ruairc (Mac Murchadha's arch enemy) marched on Leinster. Ua Ruairc and his allies took Leinster with ease, and Mac Murchadha and his wife barely escaped with their lives. Mac Murchadha fled to Wales and from there to England and France, in order to have King Henry II's consent to be allowed recruit soldiers to bring back to Ireland and reclaim his kingship. On returning to Wales, Robert Fitzstephen helped him organize a mercenary army of Norman and Welsh soldiers, including Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, alias Strongbow.

In his absence Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobhair (son of Mac Murchadha's former enemy, High King Toirdhealbhach) had become the new High King of Ireland. Mac Murchadha planned not only to retake Leinster, but to oust the Uí Conchobhair clan and become the High King of Ireland himself. He quickly retook Dublin, Ossory and the former Viking settlement of Waterford, and within a short time had all of Leinster in his control again. He then marched on Tara (then Ireland's capital) to oust Ruaidhrí. Mac Murchadha gambled that Ruaidhrí would not hurt the Leinster hostages which he had (including Mac Murchadha's eldest son, Conchobhar Mac Murchadha). However Ua Ruairc forced his hand and they were all killed.

Diarmaid's army then lost the battle. He sent word to Wales and pleaded with Strongbow to come to Ireland as soon as possible. Strongbow's small force landed in Wexford with Welsh and Norman cavalry and took over both Waterford and Wexford. They then took Dublin. MacMurrough was devastated after the death of his son, Domhnall, retreated to Ferns and died a few months later.

After Strongbow's successful invasion, Henry II mounted a second and larger invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over his Norman subjects, which succeeded. He then accepted the submission of the Irish kings in Dublin. He also ensured that his moral claim to Ireland, granted by the 1154 papal bull *Laudabiliter*, was reconfirmed in 1172 by Pope Alexander III and also by a synod of all the Irish bishops at Cashel. He added "Lord of Ireland" to his many other titles.

Dermot died January 1171 in Ferns, Wexford, Ireland.