

Thirty-third Generation

Rudolf II de Warrene (Rudolf I³²_) birth date unknown, son of Rudolf I of Warene, was a Norman aristocrat and progenitor of the Earl of Surrey family line. The Family of Warene originated from near Normandy, France. The de Warene surname derives from the castle of that name on the River Varenne, which flows through the territory William acquired in Upper Normandy.

He is known only from his subscriptions to two charters of his father for the Holy Trinity of Rouen. As his father's lands near Rouen and in the Pays de Caux did not pass to his son William or William's descendants, it is likely that Rodulf succeeded to them on his father's death.

He married **Emma** in or before 1059 - both were still living in 1074, and had several children:

1. Rudolf III de Warene - who inherited most of the family lands in Normandy.
2. **William de Warene**, 1st Earl of Surrey
3. Frederick de Warene - who was killed by Hereward the Wake. He is listed in the Domesday book holding lands in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. (*Domesday*, ff.196, ii.465b, 170b, 172b). Another source lists Frederick as the brother of William's wife, Gundred.

Gerbod of St. Omer birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Gundred**³² .
2. Gerbod "The Fleming" of Chester.



King Henry I of France (King Robert II "The Pious" of France³³, King Hugh Capet³⁴, Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷_) was born April, 1008.

King of France from 1031 to his death. The royal demesne of France reached its lowest point in terms of size during his reign and for this reason he is often seen as emblematic of the weakness of the early Capetians. This is not entirely agreed upon, however, as other historians regard him as a strong but realistic king, who was forced to conduct a policy mindful of the limitations of the French monarchy.

A member of the House of Capet, Henry was born in Reims, the son of King Robert II (972–1031) and Constance of Arles (986–1034). He was crowned King of France at the Cathedral in Reims on May 14, 1027, in the Capetian tradition, while his father still lived. He had little influence and power until he became sole ruler on his father's death.

The reign of Henry I, like those of his predecessors, was marked by territorial struggles. Initially, he joined his brother Robert, with the support of their mother, in a revolt against his father (1025). His mother, however, supported Robert as heir to the old king, on whose death Henry was left to deal with his rebel sibling. In 1032, he placated his brother by giving him the duchy of Burgundy which his father had given him in 1016.

In an early strategic move, Henry came to the rescue of his very young nephew-in-law, the newly appointed Duke William of Normandy (who would go on to become William the Conqueror), to suppress a revolt by William's vassals. In 1047, Henry secured the dukedom for William in their decisive victory over the vassals at the Battle of Val-ès-Dunes near Caen.

A few years later, when William, who was cousin to King Edward the Confessor of England (1042–66), married Matilda, the daughter of the count of Flanders, Henry feared William's potential power. In 1054, and again in 1057, Henry went to war to try to conquer Normandy from William, but on both occasions he was defeated. Despite his efforts, Henry I's twenty-nine-year reign saw feudal power in France reach its pinnacle.

Henry had three meetings with Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor—all at Ivois. In early 1043, he met him to discuss the marriage of the emperor with Agnes of Poitou, the daughter of Henry's vassal. In October 1048, the two Henries met again, but the subject of this meeting eludes us. The final meeting took place in May 1056. It concerned disputes over Lorraine. The debate over the duchy became so heated that the king of France challenged his German counterpart to single combat. The emperor, however, was not so much a warrior and he fled in the night. But Henry did not get Lorraine.

Henry I was betrothed to Matilda, the daughter of the Emperor Conrad II (1024–39), but she died prematurely in 1034. Henry I then married **Matilda**, daughter of Liudolf, Margrave of Frisia, but she died in 1044, following a Caesarean section. Casting further afield in search of a third wife, Henry I married Anne of Kiev on May 19, 1051. They had four children:

1. Philip I (May 23, 1052 – July 30, 1108)
2. Emma (1054–?)
3. Robert (c. 1055–c. 1060)
4. **Hugh the Great** (1057–1102)



King Henry I died on August 4, 1060 in Vitry-en-Brie, France, and was interred in Saint Denis Basilica. He was succeeded by his son, Philip I of France, who was 7 at the time of his death; for six years Henry I's Queen, Anne of Kiev, ruled as regent.

Count Herbert IV de Vermandois (1028 – 1080), Count of Vermandois, was the son of Otto of Vermandois and Pavia (or Patia).

He married **Adela de Vexin**. They had the following child:

1. **Adelaide³² de Vermandois**.

Theobald III (Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois³³, Count Odo I of Blois³⁴, Count Theobald I of Blois³⁵, Count Gello of Blois³⁶) born 1012. He was count of Blois, Meaux and Troyes. He was son of Odo II of Blois and Ermengarde of Auvergne.

Theobald inherited amongst others the counties of Blois, Tours, Chartres, Chateaudun and Sancerre, and also in Champagne: Chateau-Thierry, Provins and St. Florentin. His brother Stephen inherited the counties of Meaux, Troyes and Vitry.

Theobald conspired against the king of France Henry I, was beaten in 1044 and had to give up the county of Tours to regain his freedom. From then on the centre of power for the House of Blois moved to Champagne. Theobald found ways to become close to the royal court again and gain influence. He got the title of Count Palatine, which his father had used before. He used this influence to get control over his brother's possessions in Champagne that were inherited by his minor nephew Odo of Troyes. Odo later joined the army of William the Conqueror, participated in the battle of Hastings, married a sister of William and became count of Aumale and Holderness.

Theobald had a position of considerable power, that increased when he married the daughter of Raoul de Valois. From 1074 onward, he left his son Henry in control of Blois, Chateaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's first wife Gersende of Maine, daughter of Herbert I of Maine, Count of Maine, bore him one child.

His second wife **Alix de Crepy** (Adela) or Adèle of Valois [see Note], daughter of Raoul II of Valois and Adélaïde of Bar sur Aube, bore 3 children:

1. Philip, who became bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne
2. Odo, who inherited possessions in Champagne (Troyes). He died in 1093, leaving the possessions to his brother Hugh.
3. **Hugh**, who became the first to be called count of Champagne.

Engenulf de Ferriers (Henry³⁴) birth date unknown. Engenulf was slain in a feud during the Conqueror's minority, leaving a son **Henry** 1066.

Ruivallon de Vitre (Martin I³⁴) birth date unknown. He married **Genegan de La Vicaire** and had the following child:

1. **Andre³² de Vitre**.

Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of Brabant (Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰) was born ca 950 in Leuven, Belgium. Lambert was the first Count of Leuven.

He was the son of Regnier III, Count of Hainaut and Adela.

He married **Gerberga of Bravant** (Duke³⁴ Charles, King Louis IV³⁵ "d'Outre-Mer", King Charles III "The Simple" of³⁶ France, King Louis II "The Stammerer"³⁷, Ermentrude³⁸ de Orleans) was born 975. Lambert and Gerberga had the following children:

1. Henry 1 of Leuven
2. **Lambert II of Leuven**
3. Matilda of Leuven.

Lambert was killed November 12, 1015 by Godfrey II, Duke of Lower Lorraine in battle for Godfrey's claim of Count of Verdun. Gerberga died January 27, 1018.

Duke Gozelo I of Lorraine (Count Godfrey of Verdun³⁴) Gothelo or Gozelo (c. 967 – 19 April 1044), called the Great, was the duke of Lower Lorraine from 1023 and of Upper Lorraine from 1033. He was also the margrave of Antwerp from 1005 (or 1008) and count of Verdun. Gothelo was the youngest son of Godfrey I, Count of Verdun, and Matilda Billung, daughter of Herman, Duke

of Saxony. On his father's death, he received the march of Antwerp and became a vassal of his brother, Godfrey II, who became duke of Lower Lorraine in 1012. He succeeded his brother in 1023 with the support of the Emperor Henry II, but was opposed until Conrad II forced the rebels to submit in 1025. When the House of Bar, which ruled in Upper Lorraine, became extinct in 1033, with the death of his cousin Frederick III, Conrad made him duke of both duchies, so that he could assist in the defence of the territory against Odo II, count of Blois, Meaux, Chartres, and Troyes (the later Champagne).

The name of Gothelo's wife is not known. He had the following children:

1. Godfrey the Bearded, duke of Upper Lorraine
2. Gothelo, duke of Lower Lorraine
3. Frederick, later Pope Stephen IX
4. Regilinda, married Albert II, Count of Namur
5. **Oda**, married Lambert II, Count of Leuven
6. Matilda, married Henry I, Count Palatine of Lotharingia

In the Battle of Bar on 15 November 1037, Gothelo dealt a decisive blow to Odo, who was trying to creating an independent state between France and Germany. Odo died in the battle.

Gothelo died on 19 April 1044 and is buried in the Abbey Church of Bilsen. His son Godfrey succeeded in Upper Lorraine, but the Emperor Henry III refused to give him the duchy of Lower Lorraine as well. When Godfrey showed disagreement with the imperial decision, Henry III threatened to pass the duchy to Godfrey's incompetent brother Gothelo. This caused a long rebellion in Lotharingia between the allies of Godfrey (the counts of Flanders and Leuven) and imperial forces (1044-1056).

Count Otto birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Count Eberhard of Branddenburg**³²

Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of

Flanders (Count Baldwin V "The Pious" of Flanders³¹, Baldwin IV "The Bearded" of Flanders³², Count Arnolph II of Flanders³³, Count Baldwin III of Flanders³⁴, Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶).

Baldwin VI of Flanders (c. 1030 – 17 July 1070) was briefly Count of Flanders, from 1067 to 1070. He was also (as Baldwin I) count of Hainaut from 1051 to 1070. He was the eldest son of Baldwin V of Flanders and Adele Capet, a daughter of king Robert II of France.

In 1051 he married Richilde, Countess of Mons and Hainaut, widow of count Herman of Mons. She was married firstly to Herman of Mons, count of Hainaut, son of Reginar V, count of Mons and Mathilde of Verdun, circa 1043. They served as co-rulers in Mons and Hainaut from 1039 to 1051. By this marriage Flanders took control of Hainaut (at that moment still a conglomerate of the county of Mons, the margraviate of Valenciennes and the southern part of the landgraviate of Brabant).

Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders and Countess Richilda of Hainaut & Namur had the following children:

1. **Gilbert**³² **de Gant**.
2. Count Baldwin II of Hainaut.
3. Count Arnolph III "The Unlucky" of Flanders.

Baldwin's early death left Flanders and Hainaut in the hands of his young son Arnulf III, with Richilde as regent. The countship was soon usurped by Baldwin's brother Robert the Frisian, who became count Robert I of Flanders. The young Arnulf III was killed the next year at the Battle of Cassel (1071) and Baldwin's younger son eventually became Baldwin II of Hainaut.

In 1071 Richilde thirdly married to William Fitzosbern, 1st Earl of Hereford (c. 1025-1071).

Richilda died March 15, 1086. Their bodies are interred at the Abbey of Hanson.

William 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_) First Lord of Bramber born 1049 in Briouze, Normandy (today part of the Argentan Arrondissement in the region of Basse-Normandie). (d. 1093/1096) was a Norman nobleman who participated in the victory at the Battle of Hastings over King Harold Godwinson in support of William the Conqueror as he and his followers invaded and controlled Saxon England. His name at this early stage would have been Guillaume de Briouze.

De Braose was given lands in Sussex, England at Bramber in 1073, where he was lord of the Rape of Bramber and where he built Bramber Castle. De Braose was also awarded lands in the Welsh Marches, and became one of the most powerful of the new Lords of the early Norman era.

He continued to bear arms alongside King William in campaigns in England, Normandy and Maine in France.

He was a pious man and made considerable grants to the Abbey of St. Florent, Samur and to endow the formation of a Priory at Sele, West Sussex near Bramber and a Priory at Briouze.

He was soon installed in a new Norman castle at Bramber, to guard the strategically important harbor at Steyning and so began a vigorous boundary dispute and power tussle with the monks from Fécamp, in Normandy to whom King William I had granted Steyning, brought to a head by the Domesday Book, completed in 1086.

It found that de Braose had built a bridge at Bramber and demanded tolls from ships travelling further along the river to the busy port at Steyning. The monks also challenged Bramber's right to bury people in the churchyard of William de Braose's new church of Saint Nicholas, and demanded the burial fees for themselves, despite it being built to serve the castle not the town. The monks then produced forged documents to defend their position and were unhappy with the failure of their claim on Hastings, which were very similar. The monks claimed the same freedoms and land

tenure in Hastings as King Edward had given them at Steyning. Though on a technicality William was bound to uphold all aspects of the status quo before Edward's death, the monks had already been expelled 10 years before that death. King William wanted to hold Hastings for himself for strategic reasons and ignored the problem until 1085, when he confirmed their Steyning claims but swapped the Hastings claim for land in Bury St Edmund's. In 1086 the King William called his sons, Barons and Bishops to court (the last time an English king presided personally, with his full court, to decide a matter of law) to settle this. It took a full day, and the Abbey won over the baron, forcing William de Braose to curtail his bridge tolls, give up various encroachments onto the Abbey's lands, including a farmed rabbit warren, a park, eighteen burgage plots, a causeway, and a channel to fill his moat, and organize a mass exhumation and transfer of all Bramber's dead to the churchyard of Saint Cuthman's Church in Steyning.

He married **Agnes de St. Clare** (Waldren³⁴). William De Brusse and Agnes de St. Clare had the following children:

1. **Robert³² De Brusse.**
2. Lord Philip De Brusse was born 1076. Philip died in Holy Land. He married Aener 1088.

William de Braose was succeeded as Lord of Bramber by his son, Philip. William de Braose was present for the consecration of a church in his hometown of Briouze, near Falaise in Normandy, France, whence the name de Braose originates, in 1093, so we know he was still alive in that year. However, his son Philip was issuing charters as Lord of Bramber in 1096, indicating that William de Braose died sometime between those dates probably at Bramber.

Giroid Dapifer birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Sheriff Edward³² de Salisbury** was born 1086.

Patrick Sr. de Chaworth birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Patrick³² de Chaworth** was born 1086.

Ernulf de Hesdin birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Maud³² de Hesdin.**

King Murchadh (King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo³⁴) was born 1025. Murchad mac Diarmata was a King of Leinster and Dublin, a son of Diarmait mac Máil na mBó (died 1072 in Dublin). He was a member of Leinster's Uí Cheinnselaig dynasty who had only recently wrested the kingship from the Uí Dúnlainge. The last Uí Cheinnselaigh king of Leinster was Áed mac Colggen who died in 798, but Murchad's last direct ancestor to reign as king was Crimthann mac Enna Cennsalagh who died in 483.

King Murchadh had the following child:

1. **King Donnchadh³²** was born 1050.

Murchad was survived by his father Diarmait mac Máil na mBó (died 1072). He was succeeded as King of Leinster by his son Domnall mac Murchada (died 1075), his brother Enna (died 1092) and Enna's son Diarmait (died 1098).

The family of MacMurrough or MacMurrough-Cavanagh take their name from him. His grandson, Diarmait MacMurrough was King of Leinster 1126–1171.

Gilla Comgaill O'Toole (Donncuan³⁴) birth date unknown. Gilla died 1127.

Gilla Comgaill O'Toole had the following child:

1. **King Muirchertach³² O'Toole.**

King Loigsen O'Morda (King Amargen³⁴) birth date unknown. He married **Gormlaith ingen Finn O'Caellaide.**

King Loigsen O'Morda and Gormlaith ingen Finn O'Caellaide had the following child:

1. **Cacht ingen Loigsig³² O'Morda.**

Loigsen died 1149.

Hugh IV "The Brown" de Lusignan (Hugh III "Le Blanc"³⁴, Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine_) born ca. 1026. Called **Brunus** (Latin for *the Brown*), he was the fourth Lord of Lusignan. He was the son of Hugh III Albus and Arsendis. He was a turbulent baron, who brought his family out of obscurity and on their way to prominence in European and eventually even Middle Eastern affairs.

Hugh spent many years in war with the Viscounts of Thouars over a fief he claimed was rightfully his. Peace was obtained briefly by Hugh's marriage to Audéarde or Aldiarde, the daughter of the Viscount Ralph. As a dowry, Hugh received the castle of Mouzeuil. Hugh already held the castle of Lusignan, built by his grandfather Hugh Carus, and that of Couhé, built by the duke of Aquitaine. When Ralph, died, however, his successor Geoffrey retook Mouzeuil.

Hugh also engaged in a long war with Aimery I, lord of Rancon, who seized Civray, a fief of Bernard I of La Marche. By alliance with Duke William V of Aquitaine, Hugh and Bernard retook Civray and Hugh held it as a fief, though he lost it soon after. Nevertheless, he continued his war with Aimery.

When the Viscounty of Châtellerault fell vacant, Hugh asked the duke for it, but was put off with empty promises. Hugh waged war with the duke until the latter granted him the fief of Vivonne, which had once belonged to his uncle Joscelin. William later deprived Hugh of the proceeds of the tax on Saint-Maixent which his mother Emma, wife of William IV of

Aquitaine, had granted Hugh's father.

On 6 March 1025, Hugh exchanged lands with the abbey of Saint-Hilaire of Poitiers in order to found a monastery for his soul. The duke obtained two charters from King Robert II confirming this monastic establishment and another at Couhé. Hugh and the Poitevin bishop Isembart then sent letters to Pope John XIX to beg exemption for his monasteries from all authority save that of Nouaillé. Said exemption was granted.

He married **Audéarde of Thouars** (Viscount Raoul I³⁴, Viscount Herbert I³⁵_). They had the following child:

1. **Hugh V "The Fair"**³² **de Lusignan**.
2. Rorgo

At his monastery of Notre-Dame de Lusignan, a monkish chronicler wrote the *Conventum inter Guillelmum ducem Aquitaniae et Hugonem Chiliarchum* celebrating Hugh's warmaking. According to the *Conventum*, Hugh died a year after his final agreement with the duke, probably in 1026 or thereabouts.

Vicount Geoffrey II de Thouars (Vicount Savery III³⁴, Vicount Herbert I³⁵_) birth date unknown. The first viscounts of Thouars appeared at the end of the 9th century before those of Chatellerault, Lusignan, etc. They represented the count of Poitou (also the duke of Aquitaine) in the territory he had confided to them. The family of the viscounts of Thouars doubtless originated in the surroundings of Poitiers where they held lands in the 10th century. At this era, they were patrons of the abbeys at Saint-Cyprien de Poitiers, Saint-Jouin de Marnes (15 km to the south of Thouars), Saint-Florent de Saumur and Saint-Martin de Tours. In the 11th century, following Geoffrey II of Thouars's marriage with Agnes of Blois they added to this list the abbeys of Bourgueil and Marmoutier.

Geoffrey II de Thouars and Agnes of Blois had the following child:

1. **Aimery IV**³² was born 1020.

Count Dreux (Walter) of Mantese Sudeley

(Count Walter II "The White"³⁴ de Valois, Count Walter I³⁵ d'Amiens_) born 996. Drogo of Mantese was the count of Valois and the Vexin in the early eleventh century from 1027 to his death. His capital was Mantese, thus his byname.

He married **Godgifu (Goda)** (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_) was born 1009.

Count Dreux (Walter) of Mantese Sudeley and Godgifu (Goda) had the following children:

1. **Ralph "The Timid" of Hereford**³² **de Sudeley**.
2. Count Walter of Mantese. Count died 1064.
3. Bishop Fulk of Amiens. Bishop died 1058.

Count Dreux died 1035. Godgifu died 1056.

Osgood Clapa also **Osgot**, was a nobleman in Anglo-Saxon England during the reigns of Kings Cnut the Great, Harold Harefoot, Harthacnut, and Edward the Confessor. His name comes from the Old Danish **Asgot**, the byname **Clapa** meaning coarse, or rough, in Old English. He was a major landowner in East Anglia during a period in which no Ealdorman was appointed to the region. He held the post of *staller*, that is constable or master of the royal stables. In 1046 he was banished, and in 1054 he died.

Osgod is found as a witness to charters from 1026 onwards, but he first appears in narrative accounts on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Gytha to his fellow-staller Tovi the Proud. It appears to be at these celebrations, on, or shortly before 8 June 1042, that King Harthacnut died suddenly.

Edward the Confessor kept Osgod in his position of trust, and the reasons for his eventual outlawing in late 1046 are far from clear. It may be that it was related to the earlier exile of Cnut's niece Gunnhild in 1044. Gunnhild was first married to Hákon Eiriksson, son of Cnut's trusted ally Eiríkr Hákonarson, and later to Earl Harald, son of Thorkell the Tall, a trusted servant of King Harthacnut, which placed her in a prominent position among opponents of Edward the Confessor's kingship. Osgod appears to have gone to Flanders, where Count Baldwin V gave him refuge.

In 1049 the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reports that after King Edward had dispersed most of the fleet he had gathered to support the Holy Roman Emperor Henry III in his war against the Count of Flanders:

Then it was told the king that Osgod lay at Ulps with thirty-nine ships; whereupon the king sent after the ships that he might dispatch, which before had gone homewards, but still lay at the Nore. Then Osgod fetched his wife from Bruges; and they went back again with six ships; but the rest went towards Essex, to Eadulf's-ness, and there plundered, and then returned to their ships. But there came upon them a strong wind, so that they were all lost but four persons, who were afterwards slain beyond sea.

The Chronicle reports Osgod's death in 1054, "suddenly in his bed, as he lay at rest", apparently still in exile.

Osgod had the following child:

1. **Gytha**³².

Richard de Rolos birth date unknown. He married the daughter of Hugh de Evermer.

Richard de Rolos and Daughter of Hugh de Evermer had the following child:

1. **Adelaine³² de Rolos** was born 1092.

Dominus Other (Gherardo³⁴ Gherardini_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Walter of Windsor³² FitzOther**.

Tewdwr Mawr "The Great" ap Cadell

(Cadell³⁴ ap Einion, Einion³⁵ ap Owain, King Owain³⁶ ap Hywel Dha, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell³⁷, 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_).

He married **Gwenllian** (Lord Gwyn³⁴ ap Rhytherch_).

Tewdwr Mawr "The Great" ap Cadell and Gwenllian had the following child:

1. **King Rhys ap Tewdwr³² Mawr**.

Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn (King Cynfyn of Powys³⁴ ap Gwerystan_) birth date unknown. Rhiwallon died 1073.

Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn had the following child:

1. **Gwladys³²**.

Rhys ap Tewdwr (Tewdwr Mawr "The Great"³³ ap Cadell, Cadell³⁴ ap Einion, Einion³⁵ ap Owain, King Owain³⁶ ap Hywel Dha, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell³⁷, 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_) birth date unknown. Born before 1065, was a Prince of Deheubarth in West Wales and member of the Dinefwr dynasty, a branch descended from Rhodri the Great. He was a grandson of Cadell ab Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda.

Rhys ap Tewdwr claimed the throne of Deheubarth following the death of his second cousin Rhys ab Owain in battle against Caradog ap Gruffydd in 1078.

He married **Gwladys verch Rhiwallon** daughter of Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn of the Mathrafal dynasty of Powys, by whom he had four sons and a daughter:

1. Gruffydd,
2. Hywel ap Rhys,
3. Goronwy
4. Cadwgan
5. **Nest**.

In 1081 Caradog ap Gruffydd invaded Deheubarth and drove Rhys to seek sanctuary in the St David's Cathedral.

Rhys however made an alliance with Gruffydd ap Cynan who was seeking to regain the throne of Gwynedd, and at the Battle of Mynydd Carn in the same year they defeated and killed Caradog ap Gruffydd and his allies Trahaearn ap Caradog of Gwynedd and Meilyr ap Rhiwallon.

The same year William the Conqueror visited Deheubarth, ostensibly on a pilgrimage to St David's, but with a major show of power as well, traversing the width of Wales, and it seems likely he came to an arrangement with Rhys, whereby Rhys paid him homage and was confirmed in possession of Deheubarth. Rhys paid William £40 a year for his kingdom, ensuring good future relations with William that lasted until the end of his lifetime. Rhys was content as the arrangement meant that he only had to deal with the jealousy of his fellow Welsh princes.

In 1088 Cadwgan ap Bleddyn of Powys attacked Deheubarth and forced Rhys to flee to Ireland. However Rhys returned later the same year with a fleet from Ireland and defeated the men of Powys in a battle in which two of Cadwgan's brothers, Madog and Rhiryd, were killed.

In 1091 he faced another challenge in the form of an attempt to put Gruffydd, the son of Maredudd ab Owain, on the throne of Deheubarth. Rhys was able to defeat the rebels in a battle at St. Dogmaels, killing Gruffydd.

Rhys was able to withstand the increasing Norman pressure following the end of William's reign in 1087 until 1093, when he was killed at Brecon by the Normans led by Bernard de Neufmarche.

Count Bernard de la Marche birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Almodis³² de la Marche** was born 1010.



Prince Yaroslav I "The Wise" of Kiev (Saint Vladimir "The Great" of Kiev³⁴, Prince Svyatoslav I Suitislaus of Kiev³⁵, Prince Igor I of Kiev³⁶, Prince Rurik of Kiev³⁷_) was born 978.

Early years of Yaroslav's life are shrouded in mystery. He was one of the numerous sons of Vladimir the Great, presumably his second by Rogneda of Polotsk, although his actual age (as stated in the Primary Chronicle and corroborated by the examination of his skeleton in the 1930s) would place him among the youngest children of Vladimir. It has been suggested that he was a child begotten out of wedlock after Vladimir's divorce with Rogneda and his marriage to Anna Porphyrogeneta, or even that he was a child of Anna Porphyrogeneta herself. Yaroslav figures prominently in the Norse Sagas under the name of Jarisleif the lame; his legendary lameness (probably resulting from an arrow wound) was corroborated by the scientists who examined his relics.

In his youth, Yaroslav was sent by his father to rule the northern lands around Rostov the Great but was transferred to Novgorod the Great, as befitted a senior heir to the throne, in 1010. While living there, he founded the town of Yaroslavl (literally, Yaroslav's) on the Volga. His relations with father were apparently strained, and grew only worse on the news that Vladimir bequeathed the Kievan throne to his younger son, Boris. In 1014 Yaroslav refused to pay tribute to Kiev and only Vladimir's death prevented a war.

During the next four years Yaroslav waged a complicated and bloody war for Kiev against his half-brother Svyatopolk, who was supported by his father-in-law, Duke Boleslaus I of Poland. During the course of this struggle, several other brothers (Boris and Gleb, Svyatoslav) were brutally murdered. The Primary Chronicle accused Svyatopolk of planning those murders, while the Saga of Eymund is often interpreted as recounting the story of Boris's assassination by the Varangians in the service of Yaroslav.

Yaroslav defeated Svyatopolk in their first battle, in 1016, and Svyatopolk fled to Poland. But Svyatopolk returned with Polish troops furnished by his father-in-law Duke Boleslaus of Poland, seized Kiev and pushed Yaroslav back into Novgorod. In 1019, Yaroslav eventually prevailed over Svyatopolk and established his rule over Kiev. One of his

first actions as a grand prince was to confer on the loyal Novgorodians (who had helped him to regain the throne), numerous freedoms and privileges. Thus, the foundation for the Novgorod Republic was laid. The Novgorodians respected Yaroslav more than other Kievan princes and the princely residence in the city, next to the marketplace (and where the *veche* often convened) was named the Yaroslavovo Dvorishche after him. It is thought that it was at that period that Yaroslav promulgated the first code of laws in the East Slavic lands, the *Yaroslav's Justice*, better known as *Russkaya Pravda*.

In 1019, Yaroslav married Ingegerd Olofsdotter, daughter of the king of Sweden, and gave Ladoga to her as a marriage gift. There are good reasons to believe that before that time he had been married to a woman named Anna, of disputed extraction.

Ingigerd (Anna) Olofsdotter (King Olaf of Sweden³⁴ Skotkonung, King Eric VI "The Victorious" Bjornsson³⁵, King Bjorn "The Old" of Sweden Ericsson³⁶, King Eric of Sweden Emundsson³⁷, King Edmund of Birka³⁸, King Erik³⁹, King Bjorn⁴⁰, King Ragnar Lodbrok⁴¹_) was born in Sweden 1001.

In the Saint Sophia Cathedral, one may see a fresco representing the whole family: Yaroslav, Irene (as Ingigerd was known in Rus), their five daughters and five sons. Yaroslav married three of his daughters to foreign princes who lived in exile at his court: Elizabeth of Kiev to Harald III of Norway (who had attained her hand by his military exploits in the Byzantine Empire); Anastasia of Kiev to the future Andrew I of Hungary, and the youngest daughter **Anne of Kiev** married Henry I of France and was the regent of France during their son's minority. Another daughter may have been the Agatha who married Edward the Exile, heir to the throne of England and was the mother of Edgar Ætheling and St. Margaret of Scotland.

Yaroslav had one son from the first marriage (his Christian name being Ilya), and 6 sons from the second marriage. Apprehending the danger that could ensue from divisions between brothers, he exhorted them to live in peace with each other. The eldest of these, Vladimir of Novgorod, best remembered for building the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Novgorod, predeceased his father. Three other sons— Iziaslav, Svyatoslav, and Vsevolod—reigned in Kiev one after another. The youngest children of Yaroslav were Igor of Volynia and Vyacheslav of Smolensk.

Leaving aside the legitimacy of Yaroslav's claims to the Kievan throne and his postulated guilt in the murder of his brothers, Nestor and later Russian historians often represented him as a model of virtue and styled him *the Wise*. A less appealing side of his personality may be revealed by the fact that he imprisoned his younger brother Sudislav for life. Yet another brother, Mstislav of Tmutarakan, whose distant realm bordered on the Northern Caucasus and the Black Sea, hastened to Kiev and inflicted a heavy defeat on Yaroslav in 1024. Thereupon Yaroslav and Mstislav divided Kievan Rus: the area stretching left from the Dnieper, with the capital at Chernihiv, was ceded to Mstislav until his death in 1036.

In his foreign policy, Yaroslav relied on the Scandinavian alliance and attempted to weaken the Byzantine influence on Kiev. In 1030 he reconquered from the Poles Red Rus, and concluded an alliance with king Casimir I the Restorer, sealed by the latter's marriage to Yaroslav's sister Maria. In another successful military raid the same year, he founded Yuriev (after St George, or Yury, Yaroslav's patron saint) and forced the surrounding province of Ugaunia to pay annual tribute.

In 1043 Yaroslav staged a naval raid against Constantinople led by his son Vladimir and general Vyshata. Although the Rus' navy was defeated, Yaroslav managed to conclude the war with a favourable treaty and prestigious marriage of his son Vsevolod to the emperor's daughter. It has been suggested that the peace was so advantageous because the Kievans had succeeded in taking a key Byzantine possession in Crimea, Chersones.

To defend his state from the Pechenegs and other nomadic tribes threatening it from the south he constructed a line of forts, composed of Yuriev, Boguslav, Kaniv, Korsun, and Pereyaslav. To celebrate his decisive victory over the Pechenegs in 1036 (who thereupon never were a threat to Kiev) he sponsored the construction of the Saint Sophia Cathedral in 1037. Other celebrated monuments of his reign, such as the Golden Gates of Kiev, have since perished.

Yaroslav was a notable patron of book culture and learning. In 1051, he had a Russian monk Ilarion proclaimed the metropolitan of Kiev, thus challenging old Byzantine tradition of placing Greeks on the episcopal sees. Ilarion's discourse on Yaroslav and his father Vladimir is frequently cited as the first work of Old Russian literature.



Yaroslav died February 20, 1054 in Kiev. Ingigerd died February 10, 1050.



Count Oddone of Savoy de Maurienne

(Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶_) birth date unknown.

(1010 or 1020 – c. 1057) was Count of Savoy from 1051 (or 1056) until his death. He ascended the throne after the death of his elder brother, Amedeo.

Otto substantially enlarged his lands through his marriage with **Adelaide of Turin** (Count Ulric Manfred II³⁴ of Susa, Count Manfred I³⁵, Count Ardoino³⁶, Ardoino³⁷ Margrave_) in 1045, countess of Turin and Lady of the Italian Mark, a title she had inherited from her father Olderico Manfredi. After this acquisition the House of Savoy concentrated his expansion efforts towards Italy instead of outside the Alps as they had done before. Savoy's lands occupied much of modern Savoy and Piedmont, although several other small states could be find between them.

Count Oddone of Savoy de Maurienne and Adelaide of Turin had the following children:

1. Peter
2. **Amadeo**
3. Otto, Bishop of Asti
4. Bertha of Savoy, Countess of Moriana (d. 1087) married Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor.
5. Adelaide, (d. 1080) married Rudolf of Swabia (Rodolfo di Svevia in Italian)

Otto died 1059. Adelaide died 1091.

Count Gerald I (Count Ayman of Geneva³⁴_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. Jeanne of Geneva³²

Gerald died 1061.



Count Renaud I of Burgundy (Ermentrude³³ de Roucy, Count Renaud of Rheims³⁴, Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁵) was born 990.

Reginald I, Count Palatine of Burgundy was the second Count of the Free County of Burgundy. Born in 986, he was the son of Otto-William, Count of Burgundy (the first Count) and Adelaide Ermentrude of Reims and Roucy. His maternal grandparents were Reginald of Reims and Roucy and Alberade of Hainaut.

In 1016, Reginald married Adelaide, daughter of Richard II of Normandy and his first wife, Judith of Brittany.

Count Renaud I of Burgundy and Alice (Adelaide, Judith) had the following children:

1. **Count William I of Burgundy**³².
2. Guido.
3. Hugues.

He succeeded to the County on his father's death in 1026.

Reginald was succeeded by his son, William I, on his death in 1057. Alice died 1037.

Duke Favila of Cantabria (King Chinaswind of the Visigoths³⁴) birth date unknown. Favila was a *dux* of Galicia who was killed by Wittiza.

Duke Favila of Cantabria had the following child:

1. **King Pelayo of Asturias**³².



Ferdinand I "The Great" of Castile

Sanchez (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 _). Ferdinand I, called the Great (in his time, *El Magno*) (1017–León, 1065), son of Sancho III of Navarre and Mayor of Castile, was the Count of Castile from his uncle's death in 1029 and the King of León—through his wife—after defeating his brother-in-law in 1037 until his death in 1065, also becoming the first King of Castile. He was crowned Emperor of All Hispania in 1056.

Ferdinand was barely in his teens when García Sánchez, Count of Castile, was assassinated by a party of exiled Castilian noblemen as he was entering the church of St John the Baptist in León, where he had gone to marry Sancha, sister of Bermudo III. In his role as feudal overlord, Sancho III of Navarre nominated his younger son Ferdinand, born to the deceased count's sister Mayor, as successor, and further arranged for Ferdinand to marry García's intended bride, Sancha of León.

Sancha de Leon (King Alfonso V of Leon³⁴, King Vermundo "The Gouty" of Leon³⁵, King Ordon III of Leon³⁶, King Ramiro II of Leon³⁷, King Ordon II of Leon³⁸ _) was born 1013.

Ferdinand I "The Great" of Castile Sanchez and Sancha de Leon had the following children:

1. King Sancho II "The Strong"³².
2. King Garcia of Galicia.
3. Urrace.
4. Elvira.
5. **King Alfonso VI Fernandez** was born June 1040.

On his father's death, Ferdinand continued as count of Castile, now recognizing the suzerainty of his brother-in-law Bermudo III, but they fell out and on 4 September 1037 Bermudo was killed in battle with Fernando at Tamarón. Ferdinand took possession of León by right of his wife, who was the heiress presumptive, and the next year had himself formally crowned king of León and Castile. He overran the Moorish section of Galicia, and set up his vassal as count in what is now northern Portugal. With northern Iberia consolidated, Ferdinand, in 1039, proclaimed himself emperor of Hispania. The use of the title was resented by the Emperor Henry III and Pope Victor II in 1055 as implying

a claim to the headship of Christendom and as a usurpation of the Roman Empire. It did not, however, mean more than that the sovereign of León was the chief of the princes of the Iberian peninsula, and that Iberia was independent of the Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand's brothers García V of Navarre and Ramiro I of Aragón opposed his power, but were both killed in ensuing battles, leaving Ferdinand preeminent.

Ferdinand died on the feast of Saint John the Baptist, 24 June 1065, in León, with many manifestations of ardent piety, having laid aside his crown and royal mantle, dressed in the robe of a monk and lying on a bier covered with ashes, which was placed before the altar of the Basilica of San Isidoro. At his death, Ferdinand divided up his kingdom between his three sons: Sancho, who received Castile; Alfonso, who received León; and Garcia, who received Galicia. His two daughters each received cities: Elvira received Toro and Urraca received Zamora. By giving them his dominion, he wanted them to abide by the split in the kingdom and respect his wishes. However, Sancho (born 1032), being the oldest, believed that he deserved more of the kingdom, and therefore sought to gain possession of the divided parts of the kingdom that had been given to his siblings.

Sancha died November 7, 1067.

Helie de Semur-en-Brionnais (Damas I³⁴) birth date unknown. She married **Duke Robert I of Burgundy** 1033. (See Duke Robert I of Burgundy for the children resulting from this marriage.) Helie was divorced from an unknown person 1046.



Duke Wladyslaw I (Herman) of Poland

(Duke Casimir I "The Restorer" of Poland³⁴, King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland³⁵, King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland³⁶, Duke Mieszko (Burislaw) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislaw of Poland³⁸) was born 1043. Duke of Poland from 1079 until 1102. Second son of Casimir I the Restorer and Maria Dobroniega, the daughter of Vladimir the Great, Grand Duke of Kiev.

As second son of Casimir I the Restorer, Władysław was not destined for the throne, however due to his brother's flight from Poland in 1079, Władysław was elevated to the rank of duke of Poland. Opinions vary on whether Władysław played an active role in the plot to depose his brother or whether he was handed the authority simply because he was the most proper person, being the next in line in the absence of the king and his son Mieszko. In 1080, in order to improve Polish Czech relations, he married Judith Premyslid, the daughter of the king of Bohemia, Vratislaus II. Władysław had a son from this marriage called Boleslaw, later to be known as **Boleslaw III Wrymouth**. Later he married Judith of Swabia the daughter of Emperor Henry III, with whom he had three daughters. Władysław I also had a son, Zbigniew (1070-1112) from his first marriage to Przeclawa, a Polish noblewoman from the Prawdzic clan.

Władysław I Herman's foreign policy levitated strongly towards appeasement of the Holy Roman Empire. He accepted overlordship of the Empire, and when in 1085 while in Mainz the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV announced Vratislaus II to be king of Bohemia and Poland, Władysław did not object. He also never pursued the crown due to his subservient status. Władysław abandoned Polish alliance to Hungary, favored by his brother, and joined the anti papal camp. Władysław I Herman returned to paying tribute for Silesia to Bohemia. In addition Kraków and Cieszyn were ceded to Bohemia, Lubusz Land was lost to Germany while Przemyśl Land in the east was lost to Halych-Ruthenia. Władysław I did attempt to regain the control of Pomerania, and through numerous expeditions was only temporarily (1090-1091) able to do so.

Although Władysław was formally *Dux* and an overlord of Poland, in reality the Barons who banished his brother wanted to use this victory to strengthen their position. It is not surprising therefore, that within a short time Wladyslaw was forced to give up the reigns of government to his Count Palatine, (Polish: wojewoda) a high born noble named Sieciech. Sieciech's administration of the realm was negatively perceived by those of the Barons who were not beneficiaries of the power shift. Sieciech's rule was tyrannical which reflected negatively on his patron Władysław I Herman, and which led to further conspiracies among the magnates who pushed for Wladyslaw's sons to take over portions of the country, which would diminish Sieciech's influence. This plan succeeded and in circa A.D. 1100 Sieciech's lands were confiscated while the palatine himself was stripped of his titles and exiled.

Władysław's two sons were eventually granted large districts where they were governors. In 1097 Zbigniew received Greater Poland and Kuyavia while Boleslaw received Lesser Poland and Silesia. The Duke remained the lord of Mazovia, and retained control of principal towns and cities. Soon thereafter Wladyslaw Herman passed away (A.D. 1102) without resolving the issue of succession, leaving his sons to struggle for supremacy. His body was interned in the Plock Cathedral.



Prince Svyatopolk II of Kiev (Prince Izyaslav I of Kiev³⁴). Sviatopolk II Izyaslavich (Cyrillic: Святополк II Ізяславич, 1050–April 16, 1113) was supreme ruler of the Kievan Rus for 20 years, from 1093 to 1113. He was not a popular prince, and his reign was marked by incessant rivalry with his cousin Vladimir Monomakh. Upon his death the Kievan citizens raised a rebellion against the Jewish merchants and Varangian officials who speculated in grain and salt.

Sviatopolk was the son of Izyaslav Iaroslavich by his wife Gertrude of Poland. Sviatopolk's Christian name was Michael. During his brother Iaropolk's life, Sviatopolk was not regarded as a potential claimant to the Kievan throne. In 1069 he was sent to Polotsk, a city briefly taken by his father from the local ruler Vseslav, and then he spent ten years (1078-88) ruling Novgorod. Upon his brother's death he succeeded him in Turov, which would remain in possession of his descendants until the 17th century.

When Vsevolod Iaroslavich died in 1093, Sviatopolk was acknowledged by other princes as the senior son of Veliki Kniaz and permitted to ascend the Kievan throne. Although he participated in the princely congresses organized by Vladimir Monomakh, he is sometimes charged with encouraging internecine wars among Rurikid princes. For instance, he sided with his cousin David of Volhynia in capturing and blinding one of Galician princes. He also sided with Vladimir Monomakh in several campaigns against the Kypchaks but was defeated in the Battle of the Stugna River (1097).

Sviatopolk married a Bohemian princess and had the following children:

1. **Zbyslava**, married to king Boleslaw III of Poland
2. **Predslava**, married to Prince Álmos of Croatia

And in 1094 to a daughter of Tugor Khan of the Kypchaks to which they had two children.

Prince Sviatopolk died April 16, 1113.

Count Ermengaud IV D'Urgel (Count Ermengaud III³⁴, Count Ermengaud II "the Peregrine"³⁵, Count Ermengaud I³⁶) Ermengol or Armengol IV (1056 – 1092), called *el de Gerb* or *Gerp*, was the Count of Urgell from 1066 to his death. He was the son of Ermengol III and Clemence, daughter of Bernard II of Bigorre.

Ermengol inherited Urgell when he was only ten years old and ruled under the tutelage of the countess dowager, Sancha, third wife of his father, until he was twelve. During this brief minority, the nobility took the opportunity to plunder and occupy the comital demesne. It was not until 1075 that Ermengol was in control of his county and his nobles.

Ermengol was an active count. During his reign, Urgell profited economically by receiving exiles from Lleida and Fraga. In 1076, having brought the nobles to submission, he began a Reconquista of his own, taking the basin of the river Sió with the villages of Agramunt and Almenara that year and Linyola and Belcaire in 1091. He conquered Calassanç and Gerb, where he died, in an effort to pave the way to the recapture of Balaguer, which occurred during the reign of his son, Ermengol V, in 1102.

Armengol was a firm supporter of the contemporary Gregorian reform of the Church, which he introduced to Urgel.

In 1077, Ermengol married Lucy, daughter of Bernard I of La Marche. With her, he had his son and heir, the aforementioned Ermengol. In 1079, he remarried to **Adelaidede Forcalquier** (Count William IV³⁴, Count Bertrand I of Provence³⁵, Count Guillaume II³⁶, Count Guillaume I³⁷, Count Boso III of Provence³⁸, Count Ratbold II of Arles³⁹, Count Ratbold I of Arles⁴⁰), great-granddaughter of William II of Provence. She bore him one son, **William**, who inherited Forcalquier, and a daughter who died young. Adelaide died 1110.

Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois (Count Odo I of Blois³⁴, Count Theoblad I of Blois³⁵, Count Gello of Blois³⁶) was born 990. Count of Blois, Chartres, Châteaudun, Provins, Rheims, and Tours from 1004 and Count of Troyes and Meaux (as Odo I) from 1022, he was the son of Odo I of Blois and Bertha, daughter of Conrad of Burgundy. His career was spent in endless feudal warfare with his neighbors and suzerains, whose territories he tried to annex, and in a quest for a crown in Italy and Burgundy. He was uncharacteristically warlike even for his era and he solidified a large principality on the Loire in central France by his aggressive policies.

His first wife was Matilda, a daughter of Richard I of Normandy and his second wife Gunnora. After her death in 1006, Odo started a quarrel with his brother-in-law, Richard II of Normandy, over the dowry: part of the town Dreux. King Robert II, who had married Odo's mother, imposed his arbitration on the contestants in 1007, leaving Odo in possession of Dreux.

By his second wife, Ermengarde, daughter of Robert I of Auvergne, he had four children:

1. **Theobald III**, who inherited the county of Blois and most of his other possessions
2. Stephen II, who inherited the counties of Meaux and Troyes in Champagne
3. Bertha, who married Alan III.
4. Almodis, who married Geoffrey II of Preuilly

He tried to overrun the Touraine, but was defeated at the Battle of Pontlevoy by Fulk III of Anjou and Herbert I of Maine on 6 July 1016. War continued with Anjou and Odo attempted to take Saumur in 1025 but failed.

In 1023, he seized control of Troyes after the death of his cousin Stephen I without heirs. From there he attacked Ebles, the archbishop of Reims, and Theodoric I, the duke of Lorraine. Only an alliance between the king and the Emperor Henry II could stop Odo. He was forced to relinquish the county of Rheims to the archbishop.

He was offered the crown of Italy by the Lombard barons, but the offer was quickly retracted in order not to upset relations with the king of France. In 1032, he invaded the Kingdom of Burgundy on the death of Rudolph III. He retreated in the face of a coalition of the Emperor Conrad II and the new king of France, Henry I.

He died November 15, 1037 in combat near Bar-le-Duc during another attack on Lorraine.

Heribert von Maine birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Garsende³² von Maine**.

Count Valeran II of Limburg (Count Valeran I of Arlon³⁴, Count Conrad of Arlon³⁵). Waleran I or Walram I called *Udon*, was the count of Arlon from AD 1052 and Limburg from 1065. He was the son of Waleran, Count of Arlon. He was also the advocate of the abbey of Sint-Truiden.

The origins of his family are poorly known, he appears to have been a member of a collateral branch of the house of Ardennes, then ruling in Upper Lorraine. He may instead have been maternally related to that house. His mother may have been Adela, daughter of Duke Theodoric I.

He married **Jutta of Luxemburg** (Frederick of Luxemburg³⁴, Irmintrud of Gueldre³⁵, Mengasus³⁶) 1060. Count Valeran II of Limburg and Jutta of Luxemburg had the following child:

1. **Count Henry I of Limburg³²** was born 1060.

He inherited Arlon together with his brother Fulk, who died in 1078, leaving him sole count. Waleran married Jutta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Lower Lorraine. This marriage gave him the county of the Len (or Lengau), a district around Liège. Waleran constructed a castle in his new territory: the Lenburg, whence Limburg. Waleran made

this castle his seat and he is known as the first count of Limburg. His son, Henry, inherited his counties on his death in 1081.

Count Bodon of Pottenstein (Hartwig II of Pottenstein³⁴, Count Ariba III³⁵, Count Ariba II³⁶, Count Ottakar I³⁷, Count Arebo I³⁸, Marquess Ernst II³⁹, Marquess Ernst I⁴⁰) was born 1026. Count of Beieren.

Count Bodon had the following child:

1. **Adela of Pottenstein³²** .

Count Bodon died 1104.

Gerard III of Wassenberg (Gerard II of Wassenberg³⁴, Gerard I of Wassenberg³⁵) birth date unknown. Wassenberg name of a family first mentioned in 1020 AD for the earls of Wassenberg when they settled one of the three castle hills in the lower Rhine River area

He married the daughter **Wichard of Molsberg** and had the following child:

1. Gerard I of Guelders³² .

Gerard died 1092.

Count Otto II of Zutphen (Godschalk³⁴) birth date unknown. He married **Judith of Arnstein** (Louis of Arnstein³⁴, Arnold of Arnstein³⁵, Ulric of Arnstein³⁶). They had the following child:

1. **Ermengarde of Zutphen³²** .

Otto died 1113.

Count Hermann of Saffenberg birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Count Adalbert of Saffenberg³²** .

Frederick birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Frederick³² van Buren**.

Duke Otto II of Swabia birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Hildegard of Swabia³²**



King Kaiser Heinrich III (Rozela (Susanna) of Italy³³, King Berenger II of Ivrea³⁴, Count Adalbert of Ivrea³⁵, Anscarius³⁶, Duke Guido I³⁷, Count Lambert of Nantes³⁸, Guido of Nantes³⁹, Lambert of Nantes⁴⁰, Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³_) was born October 28, 1017.

Henry called the Black or the Pious, was a member of the Salian Dynasty of Holy Roman Emperors. He was the eldest son of Conrad II of Germany and Gisela of Swabia and his father made him duke of Bavaria (as Henry VI) in 1026, after the death of Duke Henry V. Then, on Easter Day 1028, his father having been crowned Holy Roman Emperor, Henry was elected and crowned King of Germany in the cathedral of Aachen by Pilgrim, Archbishop of Cologne. After the death of Herman IV, Duke of Swabia in 1038, his father gave him that duchy (as Henry I) as well as the kingdom of Burgundy, which Conrad had inherited in 1033. Upon the death of his father on June 4, 1039, he became sole ruler of the kingdom and was crowned emperor by Pope Clement II in Rome (1046).

Henry's first tutor was Bruno, Bishop of Augsburg. On Bruno's death in 1029, Egilbert, Bishop of Freising, was appointed to take his place. In 1033, at the age of sixteen, Henry came of age and Egilbert was compensated for his services. In 1035, Adalbero, Duke of Carinthia, was deposed by Conrad, but Egilbert convinced Henry to refuse this injustice and the princes of Germany, having legally elected Henry, would not recognize the deposition unless their king did also. Henry, in accordance with his promise to Egilbert, did not consent to his father's act and Conrad, stupefied, fell unconscious after many attempts to turn Henry. Upon recovering, Conrad knelt before his son and exacted the desired consent. Egilbert was penalized dearly by the emperor.

In 1036, Henry was married to Gunhilda of Denmark. She was a daughter of Canute the Great, King of Denmark, England, and Norway, by his wife Emma of Normandy.

Early on, Henry's father had arranged with Canute to have him rule over some parts of northern Germany (the Kiel) and in turn to have their children married. The marriage took place in Nijmegen at the earliest legal age.

In 1038, Henry was called to aid his father in Italy (1038) and Gunhilda died on the Adriatic Coast, during the return trip (during the same epidemic in which Herman IV of Swabia died). In 1039, his father, too, died and Henry became sole ruler and *imperator in spe*.

Henry was finally remarried at Ingelheim in 1043 to **Agnes of Poitou** (c. 1025 – December 14, 1077), daughter of duke William V of Aquitaine and Agnes of Burgundy. Agnes was then living at the court of her stepfather, Geoffrey Martel, count of Anjou. This connection to the obstreperous vassal of the French king as well as her consanguinity—she and Henry being both descended from Henry the Fowler—caused some churchmen to oppose their union, but the marriage went as planned. Agnes was crowned at Mainz.

King Kaiser Heinrich III and Agnes of Poitou had the following child:

1. **Kaiser Heinrich IV**³² was born November 11, 1050.

Between 1043 and 1045 Henry campaigned successfully to restore the deposed Hungarian king to his throne and for a short time afterward controlled Hungary. In 1046 he was requested to arbitrate the conflict caused by three rival claimants to the papacy. Setting aside the three antipopes, he appointed a German bishop, who, as Pope Clement II, crowned Henry as Holy Roman Emperor. Throughout the rest of his reign Henry appointed the succeeding popes. Returning to Germany, he had to contend with domestic rebellions, notably those led by Godfrey, Duke of Upper Lorraine, who sought to possess all of Lorraine. Henry supported the attempts of the Church to check clerical abuses, and strengthen the power of the papacy to a point that proved disadvantageous for his son Henry IV.

On 5 October, 1056 at 38 years of age, Henry died. His heart went to Goslar, his body to Speyer, to lie next to his father's in the family vault in the cathedral of Speyer. Agnes died at Rome on December 14, 1077 and is buried at St. Peter's Basilica.

Duke Gerard de Lorraine (Count Gerard of Metz²⁴_) was the count of Metz and Chatenois from 1047/1048, when his brother Duke Adalbert resigned them to him on becoming the Duke of Upper Lorraine. On Adalbert's death the next year, Gerard became duke and was so until his death. In contemporary documents, he is called *Gerard of Alsace* (after his familial homeland), *Gerard of Chatenoy* (after an ancestral castle near Neufchâteau), or *Gerard of Flanders* (after his wife's homeland). His name is spelled *Gérard* in French and *Gerhard* in German.

He was the second son of Gerard de Bouzonville, count of Metz, and Gisela, possible a daughter of Thierry I, Duke of Upper Lorraine. Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor, invested Adalbert with Lorraine in 1047 after confiscating it from Godfrey III. Godfrey did not back down, however, and killed

Adalbert in battle. Henry subsequently bestowed it on Gerard, but the deposed duke continued to stir. Godfrey had the support of a faction of the noblesse who did not want a strong hand at the ducal helm and Gerard was imprisoned. Gerard, however, had the support of the chiefest of his bishops, that of Toul, Bruno of Eguisheim-Dagsburg (later the sainted Pope Leo IX), who procured his liberation in 1049. The emperor gave him troops to assist him in his fight, for the rebels had the support of some elements in the church. Gerard himself remained, as his brother had, faithful to the end to the imperial dynasty and his descendants would remain so as well even into the Hohenstaufen years.

His alliance with the church was regular but inconstant and he founded Moyeuville Abbey, Saint-Mihiel Abbey, and Remiremont Abbey. The former was the abbey of Cardinal Humbert of Silva Candida, who excommunicated the patriarch of Constantinople, Michael I Cerularius, in 1054, thus precipitating the Great Schism, and the latter was his own final resting place.

On 18 June 1053, Gerard and Prince Rudolf of Benevento led papal and Swabian troops into battle on behalf of Pope Leo. This was the Battle of Civitate and it was a disastrous loss for the pope. His enemy, the Normans, under Humphrey of Hauteville and Richard of Aversa, defeated his allies and captured his person, taking him prisoner in Benevento. Gerard, however, returned to Lorraine.

He was married to Hedwige of Namur (or of Flanders), daughter of Albert I, Count of Namur, and Ermengarde, daughter of Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine. This marriage helped patch up relations with the baronage. They had the following issue:

1. **Thierry II** (c.1055-1115), successor in Lorraine
2. Gerard (1057-1108), count of Vaudémont
3. Beatrice, married Stephen I, Count of Burgundy, Mâcon, and Vienne
4. Gisela, abbess of Remiremont

He died at Remiremont in 1070 while trying to kill a revolt. Poisoning was suspected. The date of his death is either 14 April or 11 August.

Count Frederich von Formbach birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Hedwig³² von Formbach** was born 1050.

Count Waleran de Meulan (Robert II³⁴, Count Robert I³⁵) was born 990. He married **Oda de Conteville**.

Count Waleran de Meulan and Ode had the following children:

1. **Adeline³² de Meulan**.
2. Count Hugh de Meulan.

Count Waleran died 1069.

Count Hilduin de Montdidier birth date unknown. The House of Montdidier was a medieval French noble house which ruled as count of Montdidier, Dammartin and Roucy. Its earliest definite member of the family was a certain Hilduin, who died before 956 and was known as *comte de Montdidier*.

Count Hilduin de Montdidier had the following child:

1. **Beatrice³² de Montdidier**.

Count Gilbert of Brionne (Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴) birth date unknown. Gilbert or Gislebert "Crispin", (1000-1040) was a Norman noble, Count of Eu, and Count of Brionne in northern France.

The reference listed below states he was the son of Geoffrey, Count of Eu (b. 962) who was an illegitimate child of Richard the Fearless. Some sources say Gislebert was the son of Godfrey of Brionne and Eu, others that he was the son of Gilbert, Baron of Bec. Still others claim that his father was Crispin de Bec (b. 940). Gislebert's mother was apparently Haloise de Guînes (b. 942).

Whatever his parentage, he inherited Brionne, becoming one of the most powerful landowners in Normandy. He married Gunnora d'Aunou (Gunmore d'Ainon) in 1012. He had children by his wife and a mistress. The name "Crispin" is said to have referred to the family's erect curly hair.

Gislebert was a generous benefactor to Bec Abbey founded by his former knight Herluin in 1031.

When Robert II, Duke of Normandy died in 1035 his illegitimate son William inherited his father's title. Several leading Normans, including Gilbert of Brionne, Osbern the Seneschal and Alan of Brittany, became William's guardians.

Gilbert was the great progenitor of the illustrious house of Candia of the Viscount of Geneva and in England of the illustrious house of de Clare, of the Barons Fitz Walter, and the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford:

1. Esilia Crispin, (1028-1072), m. William Malet, Seigneur of Granville, (ca. 1042).
2. Roger Crispin de Candia, (1029-10--), m. Lady of Burgundes, Seigneur of Chateau de Candie in Chambery, latter Viscount of Geneva; founder of the family de Candia.
3. Sir Richard Fitz Gilbert (1030-1090), m. Rohese Giffard (1034-aft. 1113)
4. Baldwin Fitz Gilbert (d. 1090)

A number of Norman barons including Raoul de Gacé would not accept an illegitimate son as their leader. In 1040 an attempt was made to kill William but the plot failed. Gilbert however was murdered while he was peaceably riding near Eschafour. It is believed two of his killers were Ralph of Wacy and Robert de Vitot. This appears to have been an act of vengeance for wrongs inflicted upon the orphan children of Giroie by Gilbert, and it is not clear what Raoul de Gacé had to do in the business. Fearing they might meet their father's fate, his sons Richard and his

brother Baldwin were conveyed by their friends to the court of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

Walter Giffard birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Rohese³² Giffard.**
2. Earl Walter Giffard.

Robert Bigod I (Thurstain³⁴ de Goz, Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸) birth date unknown.

Robert Bigod I had the following child:

1. **Robert³² Bigod.**

Wigelius De Courci (Lord Charles³⁴ Courci_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Baldricus³² Teutonicus.**

Roger I "The Great" de Montgomery (Hugh³⁴_) birth date unknown. He married **Josceline of Pont-Audemer.**

Roger I "The Great" de Montgomery and Josceline of Pont-Audemer had the following child:

1. **Earl Roger³² de Montgomery.**

Lord William II Talvas (Senor William I³⁴ de Belleme, Yves I³⁵ de Creil_) birth date unknown, was seigneur of Alençon. He was a son of William of Bellême and Mathilde of Condé-sur-Noireau.

He assumed the Bellême estates upon the murder of his brother Robert, by the Sor family in revenge for the deaths of their father and brothers (Robert of Bellême had hanged them after their capture in battle). His reputation was that of a wicked man, "in all things worse than his brothers, and his wickedness has flourished to this day among his heirs." He was married to Hildeburg, who was the mother of his son Arnulf and daughter Mabel. But his marriage was unsatisfying and he had his wife murdered on her way to church. He soon married the daughter of Rodulf the vicomte of Beaumont. Then he angered his neighbors by mutilating one William of Giroie: the Giroie family and their allies raided his lands then invested his castle in revenge. His son Arnulf quarreled with him, and he threw him out. His enemies challenged him to come out and fight, but Talvas' courage failed him and he surrendered and was exiled: the vicomte's daughter abandoned him at this point. Only his daughter Mabel stood by him. Although Arnulf got all his father's wealth and lands, it did him no good, and he was strangled one night in his sleep. After years of wandering about, Talvas and Mabel finally were taken in by the Montgomery family. And Talvas offered his daughter to Roger of Montgomery in marriage. These were the parents of Robert of Bellême, and a numerous family of other sons and daughters (nine in all). The girls are recorded as being of high moral character, but the Bellême-Montgomery sons

were "dangerous, greedy and like madmen they harmed the poor."

Lord William II Talvas had the following child:

1. **Mabel³² Talvas.**

William died 1048.

Baron William of Hainault de Montfort

(Amaury I³⁴_) birth date unknown. Baron William of Hainault de Montfort had the following child:

1. **Baron Amaury II³² de Montfort.**

Archbishop Robert of Rouen (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_) birth date unknown.

Robert II was son of duke Richard I of Normandy and his second wife Gunnora. He was a younger brother of duke Richard II, and uncle of duke Robert II. He was archbishop of Rouen (989 to 1037), to which at that time his marriage was not an impediment, and also count of Évreux.

In the 990s, archbishop Robert plotted to cause the overthrow of the Capetians from the throne they very recently had obtained.

The early years of duke Robert II's reign were turbulent: his elder brother Richard III had died suddenly after a year of ruling the duchy, and Robert II was naturally accused of fratricide. Archbishop Robert evidently believed it, and duke Robert II laid siege to him at Évreux, forcing him into exile: he laid all of Normandy under an interdict. For several years conditions worsened: with even Alan III of Brittany joining in the attack on the duke. But by 1031, "the situation had been largely retrieved, and the chief agent in effecting the recovery was the metropolitan archbishop of Rouen." Archbishop Robert was always closely involved in the government of the duchy. Without him, duke Robert II would never have been able to rule. His uncle's support was essential. Archbishop Robert was recalled from exile and the stabilization of Normandy began. A reconciliation took place: the interdict was lifted. The war with Brittany was ended by his mediation. From this time until his death in 1037 he was the dominant political influence in the duchy of Normandy

Robert married Harleve of Rouen and had the following children by her:

1. **Richard, Count of Évreux** (d. 1067).
2. Rudolph d'Évreux
3. daughter, married Gerard de Fleitel
4. William d'Évreux (may be fictitious)

Duke Robert II went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1035 and died in progress. According to duke Robert's will, archbishop Robert became the regent of the duchy and the main guardian of the little heir, Robert II's bastard son,

William.

For a couple of years all was peaceful enough. But the death of archbishop Robert on 16 March 1037 ended the stability of the duchy. William the bastard's relatives sought to remove him, resulting in the long anarchy of his minority.

Lord Guy I deMontlhery (Lord Thibault³⁴ de Montlhery, Baron Bouchard II³⁵, Baron Bouchard I³⁶, Alberic³⁷_) birth date unknown, was the second lord of Bray and the second lord of Monthléry. He was probably the son of Thibaud of Montmorency, but some sources say that his father was named Milo. Thibaud may instead have been his grandfather.

He married **Hadierne de Gometz** (Lord William of Gometz³⁴ _). Lord Guy I deMontlhery and Hadierne de Gometz had the following child:

1. Milo I the Great, (also called Milon I) lord of Monthléry, married Lithuaise, sister of Stephen of Blois.
2. Melisende of Monthléry, married Hugh I, count of Rethel, mother of Baldwin II of Jerusalem (died 1118)
3. Elizabeth of Monthléry, married Joscelin, lord of Courtenay, mother of Joscelin I, Count of Edessa
4. **Count Guy le Rouge³² de Montlhery.**
5. Beatrice of Rochefort, married Anseau of Garlande (1069–1117)
6. Hodierna of Monthléry, married Walter of Saint-Valéry
7. Alice of Monthléry (also called Adele & Alix) (1040–1097), married Hugh I, lord of Le Puiset (1035–1094).

Guy died in 1095, the same year Pope Urban II launched the First Crusade. Many of his descendants had illustrious careers in the Holy Land, through the Monthléry, Courtenay, and Le Puiset branches of his family.

Count Bouchard II of Corbiel (Count William of Corbiel³⁴, Count Mauger of Corbiel³⁵_) birth date unknown. He married **Adelaide de Crecy**.

Count Bouchard II of Corbiel and Adelaide de Crecy had the following child:

1. **Elize³² de Corbiel.**

Count Bouchard died 1095.

Roger de Bello-Mont (Seigneur Humphrey³⁴ de Vielles, Turof of Pontaudemar³⁵, Torf the Rich³⁶, Bernard "The Dane"³⁷_) birth date unknown.

He married **Adelise (Adeline) de Meulan** (Count Waleran³³, Robert II³⁴, Count Robert I³⁵ _). Roger de Bello-Mont and Adelise (Adeline) de Meulan had the following children:

1. Earl Henry³² de Newburgh.
2. **Count Robert of Meulan de Beaumont** was born 1046.

Roger died 1094. Adelise died 1081.

Hugh Magnus (Anne of Kiev³², Prince Yaroslav I "The Wise" of Kiev³³, Saint Vladimir "The Great" of Kiev³⁴, Prince Svyatoslav I Suitislaus of Kiev³⁵, Prince Igor I of Kiev³⁶, Prince Rurik of Kiev³⁷_) called *Magnus* or the Great, was a younger son of Henry I of France and Anne of Kiev and younger brother of Philip I. He was in his own right Count of Vermandois, but an ineffectual leader and soldier, great only in his boasting. Indeed, Steven Runciman is certain that his nickname *Magnus* (greater or elder), applied to him by William of Tyre, is a copyist's error, and should be *Minus* (younger), referring to Hugh as younger brother of the King of France.

In early 1096 Hugh and Philip began discussing the First Crusade after news of the Council of Clermont reached them in Paris. Although Philip could not participate, as he had been excommunicated, Hugh was said to have been influenced to join the Crusade after an eclipse of the moon on February 11, 1096.

That summer Hugh's army left France for Italy, where they would cross the Adriatic Sea into territory of the Byzantine Empire, unlike the other Crusader armies who were travelling by land. On the way, many of the soldiers led by fellow Crusader Emicho joined Hugh's army after Emicho was defeated by the Hungarians, whose land he had been pillaging. Hugh crossed the Adriatic from Bari in Southern Italy, but many of his ships were destroyed in a storm off the Byzantine port of Dyrrhachium.

Hugh and most of his army was rescued and escorted to Constantinople, where they arrived in November of 1096. Prior to his arrival, Hugh sent an arrogant, insulting letter to Eastern Roman Emperor Alexius I Comnenus, according to the Emperor's biography by his daughter (the Alexiad), demanding that Alexius meet with him:

"Know, O King, that I am King of Kings, and superior to all, who are under the sky. You are now permitted to greet me, on my arrival, and to receive me with magnificence, as befits my nobility."

Alexius was already wary of the armies about to arrive, after the unruly mob led by Peter the Hermit had passed through earlier in the year. Alexius kept Hugh in custody in a monastery until Hugh swore an oath of vassalage to him.

He married **Adele of Vermandois**, the daughter of Herbert IV of Vermandois and Adele of Valois. She married twice. She married **Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace**. He was the son of Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace. He died 920.

Hugh and Adele had nine children:

1. Count Raoul I of Vermandois.
2. Henry, senior of Chaumont-en-Vexin, (d. 1130).
3. Simon, Bishop of Noyon
4. Elizabeth de Vermandois
5. Matilde de Vermandois, married Raoul I of Beaugency
6. Constance de Vermandois, married Godefroy de la Ferte-Gaucher
7. Agnes de Vermandois, married Margrave Boniface del Vasto. Mother of Adelaide del Vasto.

8. Beatrix de Vermandois, married Hugh III of Gournay-en-Bray
9. Emma de Vermandois

After the Crusaders had successfully made their way across Seljuk territory and, in 1098, captured Antioch, Hugh was sent back to Constantinople to appeal for reinforcements from Alexius. Alexius was uninterested, however, and Hugh, instead of returning to Antioch to help plan the siege of Jerusalem, went back to France. There he was scorned for not having fulfilled his vow as a Crusader to complete a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and Pope Paschal II threatened to excommunicate him. He joined the minor Crusade of 1101, but was wounded in battle with the Turks in September, and died of his wounds on October 18 in Tarsus.

Ralph "The Staller" (or Radulf stalre (meaning *Ralph the Constable*) or Ralph the Englishman) (c. 1011-1068) was a landowner in both Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest England. He is said to have been born in Norfolk of Breton parentage. He survived the Conquest of 1066 and rose in the favor of William the Conqueror, who made him the first Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk.

He married **Emma of Ivry** (Count Ralph of Ivry³⁴) and had several children, including his heir, **Ralph de Guader**.

William Fitz Osbern (Osbern³⁴ de Crepon, Herfast³⁵) (c. 1020 – 22 February 1071), Lord of Breteuil, in Normandy, was a relative and close counselor of William the Conqueror.

He was the son of Osbern the seneschal, one of William's guardians during his minority, who had been murdered by the young duke's unruly barons. Fitz Osbern founded a monastery at Lire about 1042. He became seneschal to the duke, and urged on the plans for the invasion of England. At the conquest he received the earldom of Hereford with the special duty of pushing into Wales. During William's absence in 1067, English affairs were left in the hands of Fitz Osbern and of Odo, bishop of Bayeux. Fitz Osbern also acted as William's Lieutenant during the rebellions of 1069, was one of the feudal lords of the Welsh marches, and built several castles for the defense of the border. In 1070 William sent him to assist Queen Matilda in the government of Normandy. But Richilde, widow of Baldwin VI of Flanders, having offered to marry him if he would protect her son Arnulf against Robert the Frisian, Fitz Osbern accepted the proposal and joined Richilde in Flanders.

He married **Adelina de Toni** (Roger³¹, Ralph II³², Ralph I³³ de Toeni, Hugh³⁴ de Calvalcamp). William Fitz Osbern and Adelina de Toni had the following child:

1. **Emma of Hereford**³².

William was killed fighting against Rover, near Cassel in 1071.

Hugh I de Grantmesnil (Robert³⁴) Hugh de Grandmesnil (1032 – 22 February 1098), also known as Hugh or Hugo de Grentmesnil or Grentemesnil, was a

commander at the Battle of Hastings, and became a great landowner in England. He was the elder son of Robert of Grandmesnil and Hawise d'Echaffour. Robert of Grandmesnil was his younger brother.

Following the conquest William I of England gave Hugh 100 manors for his services, sixty-five of them in Leicestershire. He was appointed sheriff of the county of Leicester and Governor of Hampshire. Hugh's possessions are listed in some detail in the *Domesday book*.

The story of the Grandmesnills begins in the mid-eleventh century, in central Normandy, where the family were famous for the breeding and training of war horses. The De Grandmesnills had made a fortune from a string of stud farms which they owned on the plains of Ouch, but during the minority of Duke William the stability of Normandy began to break down. Old scores were settled as the barons made a grab for each other's territories.

Roger de Beaumont brought savage warfare to the lands of Roger de Tosny, as he tried to grasp control of the Risle valley, in 1041. De Tosny was joined by his ally Robert de Grandmesnil, but in June their forces were shattered in a surprise attack by the Beaumont clan. In the savage fight, de Tosny and two of his sons were killed. Robert de Grandmesnil fared little better. He was carried from the field mortally wounded only to die of his wounds three weeks later. His two sons, Robert and Hugh, divided his property between them; Robert joined the church, while Hugh took on his father's mantle of warrior politic.

Hugh de Grandmesnil wielded power at the court of William Duke of Normandy, but the paranoid Duke banished Hugh in 1058. For five years Hugh was out of favor at court. In 1063 he was reinstated as Captain of the castle of Neufmarche-en-Lions. The Grandmesnil star continued to rise and Hugh was made a cavalry commander for the invasion of England in 1066.

There is a popular story that Hugh de Grandmesnil almost came to a sticky end at the battle of Hastings. As fierce battle raged, Hugh's horse leapt a bush, during a cavalry charge and his bridle broke. Barely able to keep upright in the saddle, and with no control over his horse, Hugh saw to his dismay that he was all alone, and careering towards a band of Englishmen. Just as Hugh was preparing to die and his enemies leaped in for the kill, the Saxons gave out a great shout in triumph. Hugh's horse immediately shied in fear and bolted in the opposite direction. The stallion carried its helpless master away from the English and back to the safety of his own lines.

Hugh had become one of William the Conqueror's main men in England. In 1067 he joined with William Fitz Osbern and Bishop Odo in the government of England, during the King's absence in Normandy. He also was one of the Norman nobles who interceded with the Conqueror in favour of William's son Robert Court-ouse, and effected a temporary reconciliation.

Following the conquest William I assailed Leicester, and took the city by storm in 1068. In the assault a large portion of the city was destroyed, along with St. Mary's Church.

William handed the Government of Leicester over to Hugh de Grandmesnil.

He also gave De Grandmesnil 100 manors for his services, sixty-five of them in Leicestershire, including Earl Shilton. He was appointed sheriff of the county of Leicester and Governor of Hampshire.

He married the beautiful **Adeliza (Alice) de Beaumont**, daughter of Ivo, Count of Beaumont-sur-l'Oise, from whom he gained estates in Herefordshire, and three lordships in Warwickshire.

Hugh and Adeliza had five sons and as many daughters together - namely, Robert, William, Hugh, **Ivo de Grandmesnil**, and Aubrey; and daughters Adeline, Hawise, Rohais, Matilda, and Agnes.

Alice died 1087.

On the death of William the Conqueror, also in 1087, the Grandmesnil's like most of the Norman barons were caught up in the civil war raging between his three surviving sons. Now lands in Normandy and England had two different masters, as Robert Curthose became Duke of Normandy, and William Rufus was installed as the king of England. Royal family squabbles put fortunes at risk if Barons took the wrong side, and ultimately this was the fate of the Grandmesnil family for they tended to support the fickle Duke of Normandy against the English king, although allegiances changed continually. Duke Robert did not always support his barons loyalty, which is illustrated in Hugh's later struggles.

In 1094, Hugh de Grandmesnil was in England, and worn out with age and infirmity, finding his end approaching. In accordance with the common practice of the period, he took the habit of a monk, but expired six days after he had taken to his bed on 22nd of February at Leicester. His body, preserved in salt and sewn up in the hide of an ox, was conveyed to the valley of the Ouche in Normandy by two monks. He was laid to rest at the Abbey of St. Evroult, and buried by the Abbot Roger on the south side of the Chapter House, near the tomb of Abbot Mainer.

Gilbert De Gant (Raoul³⁴ de Gant, Count Adalbert of Gand³⁵) married **Jeanne De Montfort** (Hugh II³⁴ de Montfort, Hugh I³⁵, Thurston³⁶). Gilbert De Gant and Jeanne De Montfort had the following child:

1. **Daughter of Gilbert**³² .

Count Alberic II de Macon (905-975) was ruler of Rome from 932 to 954, after deposing his mother Marozia and his stepfather, King Hugh of Italy.

He was of the house of the Counts of Tusculum, the son of the notorious Marozia by her first husband, Alberic I, Duke of Spoleto. His half-brother was Pope John XI. At the wedding of his mother to King Hugh of Italy, Alberic and his new stepfather quarreled violently after Hugh slapped Alberic for clumsiness. Infuriated by this and perhaps motivated by rumors that Hugh intended to have him

blinded, Alberic left the festivities and incited a Roman mob to revolt against Hugh. In December 932 Hugh fled the city, Marozia was cast into prison, and Alberic took control of Rome.

He married **Ermentrude de Roucy** (Count Renaud of Rheims³⁴ , Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁵). Count Alberic II de Macon and Ermentrude de Roucy had the following child:

1. **Beatrix of Macon**³² .

Alberic died in 975. She married **Count Othon-Guillaume de Macon** 982. He was born 947. He was the son of King Adalbert of Italy and Gerberge of Chalons.

Count Othon-Guillaume de Macon and Ermentrude de Roucy had the following children:

1. **Agnes of Burgundy de Macon**³² .
2. Gui I de Macon.
3. Matilda de Macon.
4. Gerberga de Macon.
5. Gerberge de Bourgogne.
6. Count Renaud I of Burgundy was born 990.

Ermentrude died March 1005. Othon died September 21, 1026.

Geoffrey I Grisegonelle of Anjou (Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou³⁴, Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou³⁵, Ingelgerius³⁶) birth date unknown, known as *Grisegonelle* ("Grey mantle"), was count of Anjou from 958 to 987. He succeeded his father Fulk II. He cultivated the loyal support of a group of magnates, some of whom he inherited from his father, others whom he recruited: men such as Alberic of Vihiers, Cadilo of Blaison, Roger I (le "vieux") of Loudon, Joscelin of Rennes, castellan of Baugé, Suhard I of Craon, Tobert of Buzençais and members of the Bouchard clan, and encouraged them to see their own dynastic interests as tied to the success of the Angevin count. He succeeded in establishing a group of *fideles* upon whom his son, Fulk called "Nerra", was able to depend in establishing Anjou as a cohesive regional power in an age of territorial disintegration. In preparing the way, Geoffrey was the first count in the west of France to associate his son in the comital title.

Geoffrey allied with the Count of Nantes against the Count of Rennes, and allied with Hugh Capet, fearing an invasion by the Count of Blois. He was one of the men responsible for bringing Hugh to the throne of France.

He married **Adelais of Vermandois** (Robert of Troyes³⁴, Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁵) born 934, daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelais de Vergy. Their children were:

1. **Fulk III of Anjou**.
2. Ermengarde of Anjou (b. 965), married Conan I of Rennes.
3. Gerberga (b. 973), married Count William IV of Angoulême

Adelais died 974.

He married, secondly, to Adelaïse de Chalon in Mar 979 and had one child; Maurice of Anjou (980 - 1012), married to a daughter of Aimery, Count of Saintes and had one son.

Geoffrey died Jul 21, 987.



King Robert II "The Pious" of France (King Hugh Capet³⁴, Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaïde of Tours³⁷) was born in Orleans, France March 27, 972. Called the Pious or the Wise, he was King of France from 996 until his death. The second reigning member of the House of Capet, he was born in Orléans to Hugh Capet and Adelaïde of Aquitaine.

Immediately after his own coronation, Robert's father Hugh began to push for the coronation of Robert. "The essential means by which the early Capetians were seen to have kept the throne in their family was through the association of the eldest surviving son in the royalty during the father's lifetime," Andrew W. Lewis has observed, in tracing the phenomenon in this line of kings who lacked dynastic legitimacy. Hugh's claimed reason was that he was planning an expedition against the Moorish armies harassing Borrel II of Barcelona, an invasion which never occurred, and that the stability of the country necessitated a co-king, should he die while on expedition. Ralph Glaber, however, attributes Hugh's request to his old age and inability to control the nobility. Modern scholarship has largely imputed to Hugh the motive of establishing a dynasty against the claims of electoral power on the part of the aristocracy, but this is not the typical view of contemporaries and even some modern scholars have been less skeptical of Hugh's "plan" to campaign in Spain. Robert was eventually crowned on 30 December 987. A measure of Hugh's success is that when Hugh died in 996, Robert continued to reign without any succession dispute, but during his long reign actual royal power dissipated into the hands of the great territorial magnates.

Robert had begun to take on active royal duties with his father in the early 990s. In 991, he helped his father prevent

the French bishops from trekking to Mousson in the Kingdom of Germany for a synod called by Pope John XV, with whom Hugh was then in disagreement.

As early as 989, having been rebuffed in his search for a Byzantine princess, Hugh Capet arranged for Robert to marry the recently-widowed daughter of Berengar II of Italy, Rozala, who took the name of Susannah upon becoming Queen. She was many years his senior. She was the widow of Arnulf II of Flanders, with whom she had children, the oldest of whom was of age to assume the offices of count of Flanders. Robert had no children from his short-lived marriage to Susanna. Robert divorced her within a year of his father's death. He tried instead to marry Bertha, daughter of Conrad of Burgundy, around the time of his father's death. She was a widow of Odo I of Blois, but was also Robert's cousin. For reasons of consanguinity, Pope Gregory V refused to sanction the marriage, and Robert was excommunicated. After long negotiations with Gregory's successor, Sylvester II, the marriage was annulled. His illegal marriage to Bertha gave him one stillborn son in 999.

Finally, in 1001, Robert entered into his final and longest-lasting marriage: to **Constance of Arles** (Count William III of Toulouse Taillefer³⁴, Count Raymond III Pons of Toulouse³⁵, Count Raymond II of Toulouse³⁶, Count Eudes of Toulouse³⁷, Count Raymond I of Toulouse³⁸), the daughter of William I of Provence. She was an ambitious and scheming woman, who made life miserable for her husband by encouraging her sons to revolt against their father.

King Robert II "The Pious" of France and Constance of Arles had the following children:

1. Constance, married Manasses de Dammartin
2. Adele of France, married Renauld I, Count of Nevers on 25 January 1016 and had issue.
3. Hugh Magnus, co-king (1017–1025)
4. Henry I, successor
5. **Robert**, became Duke of Burgundy
6. Odo (1013–c.1056), who may have been mentally retarded and died after his brother's failed invasion of Normandy
7. Adela (d. 1079), married firstly Richard III of Normandy and secondly Baldwin V of Flanders.



He died in the middle of the war with his sons on 20 July 1031 at Melun. He was interred with Constance in Saint Denis Basilica. He was succeeded by his son Henry, in both France and Burgundy.

After Roberts death, Constance was at odds with both her elder son Henri and her younger son Robert. Constance seized her dower lands and refused to surrender them. Henri fled to Normandy, where he received aid, weapons and soldiers from his brother Robert. He returned to besiege his mother at Poissy but Constance escaped to Pontoise. She only surrendered when Henri began the siege of Le Puiset and swore to slaughter all the inhabitants.

Constance died in 1034, and was buried beside her husband Robert at Saint-Denis Basilica.



Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy (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 28 August 933, in Fécamp Normandy, France died November 20, 996, in Fécamp) was the Duke of Normandy from 942 to 996; he is considered the first to actually have held that title. He was called Richard *the Fearless* (French, *Sans Peur*).

He was born to William I of Normandy, ruler of Normandy, and his wife, Sprota. He was still a boy when his father died in 942. His mother was a Breton concubine captured in war and bound to William by a Danish marriage. After William died, Sprota became the wife of Esperleng, a wealthy miller; Rodulf of Ivry was their son and Richard's half-brother.

Richard was still a boy when his father died, and so he was powerless to stop Louis IV of France when he seized Normandy. Louis kept him in confinement in his youth at Lâon, but he escaped with the assistance of Osmond de Centville, Bernard de Senlis (who had been a companion of Rollo of Normandy), Ivo de Bellême, and Bernard the

Dane (ancestor of families of Harcourt and Beaumont). In 968, Richard agreed to "commend" himself to Hugh, Count of Paris. He then allied himself with the Norman and Viking leaders, drove Louis out of Rouen, and took back Normandy by 947. He later quarreled with Ethelred II of England regarding Viking invasions of England because Normandy had been buying up much of the stolen booty.

Richard was bilingual, having been well educated at Bayeux. He was more partial to his Danish subjects than to the French. During his reign, Normandy became completely Gallicized and Christianized. He introduced the feudal system and Normandy became one of the most thoroughly feudalized states on the continent. He carried out a major reorganization of the Norman military system, based on heavy cavalry. He also became guardian of the *young* Hugh, Count of Paris, on the elder Hugh's death in 956.

He married 1st (960) Emma of France, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwiga de Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died 19 Mar 968, with no issue.

According to Robert of Torigni, not long after Emma's death, Duke Richard went out hunting and stopped at the house of a local forester. He became enamoured of the forester's wife, Seinfreda, but she being a virtuous woman, suggested he court her unmarried sister, **Gunnor of Crepon** (King Harald "Bluetooth"³⁴ Gormsson_), instead. Gunnor became his mistress, and her family rose to prominence. Her brother, Herefast de Crepon, may have been involved in a controversial heresy trial. Gunnor was, like Richard, of Norse descent, being a Dane by blood. Richard finally married her to legitimize their children:

1. **Richard II** "the Good", Duke of Normandy (966)
2. Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux, died 1037.
3. Geoffrey, Count of Eu, b. abt 962 died abt 1015.
4. Mauger, Earl of Corbeil, died after 1033
5. Robert Danus, died between 985 and 989
6. Emma of Normandy (c.985-1052) wife of two kings of England
7. Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
8. Hawise of Normandy (b. ca. 978), d. 21 February 1034. m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
9. Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced)
10. Papia m. Gilbert de St Valery
11. Fressenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), m. Tancred of Hauteville.
12. Muriella m. Tancred of Hauteville

Richard died in Fecamp, France on November 20, 996 of natural causes. Gunnor died 1031.

Duke Conan I "The Crooked" (927 – June 27, 992) was the count of Rennes from 958 and duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He became ruler of Brittany after a period of civil and political unrest, having first succeeded his father Judicael Berengar, as count of Rennes. Conflicting information has been given for the family's origin, one version making Conan great-grandson of

Erispoe, Duke of Brittany.

He married **Ermengarde**, daughter of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois. She married twice, first to Lambert, Count of Chalon. Conan and Ermengarde had the following issue:

1. Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy
2. Judicael, count of Porhoet (died 1037)
3. **Geoffrey**, the eventual heir
4. Hernod

Conan died in battle against his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil and is buried in Mont Saint Michel Abbey.

Count Arnolph II of Flanders (Count Baldwin III of Flanders³⁴, Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶) was born 961. Count of Flanders from 965 until his death, he was the son of Baldwin III of Flanders and Mathilde Billung of Saxony, daughter of Herman, Duke of Saxony.

Baldwin III died in 962, when Arnulf was just an infant, and with Arnulf's grandfather count, Arnulf I, still alive. When Arnulf I died three years later (965), the regency was held by their kinsman Baldwin Balso.

By the time Arnulf attained his majority in 976, Flanders had lost some of the southern territory acquired by Arnulf I. The latter had given some parts of Picardy to King Lothar of France to help assure his grandson's succession, and gave Boulogne as a fief to another relative. Then early in Arnulf's minority Lothar had taken Ponthieu and given it to Hugh Capet, and the first counts of Guînes had established themselves.

He married **Rozela (Susanna) of Italy** (King Berenger II of Ivrea³⁴, Count Adalbert of Ivrea³⁵, Anscarius³⁶, Duke Guido I³⁷, Count Lambert of Nantes³⁸, Guido of Nantes³⁹, Lambert of Nantes⁴⁰, Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³), daughter of Berengar II of Italy.

Count Arnolph II of Flanders had the following child:

1. Count Adalbert of Gand³².
2. **Baldwin IV "The Bearded" of Flanders** was born 980.

After Arnolph's death, Rozela married **Kaiser Konrad II** 1016. Kaiser was born in Apulia 990. He was the son of Emperor Frederick II. Rozela died January 1003.

Count Frederick of Luxembourg (Count Siegfried of Ardenne and Luxembourg³⁴, Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne³⁵) was born in Luxembourg 965. Count of Salm and Luxembourg.

He married **Irmintrud of Gueldre**. Count Frederick of Luxembourg had the following children:

1. **Ogive of Luxembourg**³².

2. Imagi of Luxemburg.
 3. Frederick of Luxemburg.
- Frederick died 1019.

Mormaer Duncan of Athol birth date unknown. Mormaer Duncan of Athol had the following child:

1. **Mormaer Crinan (Grimus)**³² was born 975.

King Malcolm II Mackenneth (King Kenneth II³⁴ MacMalcolm, King Malcolm³⁵ MacDonald, King Donald II³⁶, King Constantine I³⁷, King Kenneth³⁸ MacAlpin, King Alpin³⁹, King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"⁴⁰, King Aed Find "The Fair"⁴¹, King Eochaid III⁴², King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"⁴³, King Domangart II⁴⁴, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"⁴⁵, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"⁴⁶, King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶).

Máel Coluim mac Cináeda (Modern Gaelic: *Maol Chaluim mac Choinnich*), known in modern anglicized regnal lists as Malcolm II (c. 980–25 November 1034), was King of the Scots from 1005 until his death. He was a son of Kenneth II (Cináed mac Maíl Coluim); the Prophecy of Berchán says that his mother was a woman of Leinster and refers to him as Máel Coluim *Forranach*, "the destroyer".

To the Irish annals which recorded his death, Malcolm was *ard rí Alban*, High King of Scotland. In the same way that Brian Bóruma, High King of Ireland, was not the only king in Ireland, Malcolm was one of several kings within the geographical boundaries of modern Scotland: his fellow kings included the king of Strathclyde, who ruled much of the south-west, various Norse-Gael kings of the western coasts and the Hebrides and, nearest and most dangerous rivals, the Kings or Mormaers of Moray. To the south, in the kingdom of England, the Earls of Bernicia and Northumbria, whose predecessors as kings of Northumbria had once ruled most of southern Scotland, still controlled large parts of the south-east.

In 997, the killer of Constantine III (Causantín mac Cuilén) is credited as being *Cináed mac Maíl Coluim*, "Kenneth son of Malcolm". Since there is no known and relevant *Cináed mac Maíl Coluim* alive at that time (Kenneth II, son of Malcolm I, having died in 995), it is considered an error for either Kenneth, son of Dub (Cináed mac Duib), who succeeded Constantine as Kenneth III, or, possibly, Malcolm himself, the son of Kenneth II. Whether Malcolm killed Constantine or not, there is no doubt that in 1005 he killed Constantine's successor Kenneth III in battle at Monzievairst in Strathearn.

The first reliable report of Malcolm's reign is of an invasion of Bernicia in 1006, perhaps the customary *crech rí* (literally royal prey, a raid by a new king made to demonstrate prowess in war), which involved a siege of Durham. This appears to have resulted in a heavy defeat, by the Northumbrians led by Uchtred the Bold, later Earl of Bernicia, which is reported by the Annals of Ulster.

A second war in Bernicia, probably in 1018, was more successful. The Battle of Carham, by the River Tweed, was

a victory for the Scots led by Malcolm and the men of Strathclyde led by their king, Eógan II (Owen the Bald). By this time Earl Uchtred may have been dead, and Eric of Norway (Eiríkr Hákonarson) was appointed Earl of Northumbria by his brother-in-law Canute the Great, although his authority seems to have been limited to the south, the former kingdom of Deira, and he took no action against the Scots so far as is known. The work *De obsessione Dunelmi* (*The siege of Durham*, associated with Symeon of Durham) claims that Uchtred's brother Eadwulf Cudel surrendered Lothian to Malcolm, presumably in the aftermath of the defeat at Carham. This is likely to have been the lands between Dunbar and the Tweed as other parts of Lothian had been under Scots control before this time. It has been suggested that Canute received tribute from the Scots for Lothian, but as he had likely received none from the Bernician Earls this is not very probable.

King Malcolm II Mackenneth had the following children:

1. **Heiress Bethoc (Beatrix)**³² .
2. Donada.
3. Daughter

Malcolm died in 1034, Marianus Scotus giving the date as 25 November 1034. The king lists say that he died at Glamis, variously describing him as a "most glorious" or "most victorious" king. The Annals of Tigernach report that "Máel Coluim mac Cináeda, king of Scotland, the honour of all the west of Europe, died." The Prophecy of Berchán, perhaps the inspiration for John of Fordun and Andrew of Wyntoun's accounts where Malcolm is killed fighting bandits, says that he died by violence, fighting "the parricides", suggested to be the sons of Máel Brigte of Moray.



King Aethelred II "The Unready" (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).

Ethelred II (c. 968 – 23 April 1016), also known as Æthelred II, Aethelred II, Ethelred the Unready, Æthelred the Unready and Aethelred the Unready (from Old English *Æþelræd*, nicknamed Unræd, "ill-advised"), was King of England (978–1013, and 1014–1016). He was a son of King Edgar and his queen Ælfthryth. The majority of his reign (991–1016) was marked by a developing, defensive war against Danish invaders.

Different spellings of this king's name most commonly found in modern texts are "Ethelred" and "Aethelred", the latter being closer to the original Old English form "*Æþelræd*". However 'Ethelred' is perhaps most familiar to the modern eye, and so is used here.

The story of Ethelred's notorious nickname, "Ethelred the Unready", from Old English *Æþelræd Unræd*, goes a long way to explaining how his reputation has declined through history. His first name, composed of the elements *æðele*, meaning "noble", and *ræd*, meaning "counsel" or "advice", is typical of the bombastic compound names of those who belonged to the royal House of Wessex, and it characteristically alliterates with the names of his ancestors like, for example, Æthelwulf ("noble-wolf"), Ælfred ("elf-counsel"), Edward ("prosperous-protection"), and Edgar ("rich-spear"). His nickname *Unræd* is usually translated into present-day English as 'The Unready', though, because the present-day meaning of 'unready' no longer resembles its ancient counterpart, this translation disguises the meaning of the Old English term. Bosworth-Toller defines the noun *unræd* in various ways, though it seems always to have been used pejoratively. Generally, it means "evil counsel", "bad plan", "folly". Bosworth-Toller do not record it as describing a person directly; it most often describes decisions and deeds, and once refers to the nature of Satan's deceit. The element *ræd* in *unræd* is the element in Ethelred's name which means 'counsel'. Thus *Æþelræd Unræd* is a pun meaning "Noble counsel, No counsel". The nickname has alternatively been taken adjectivally as "ill-advised", "ill-prepared", "indecisive", thus "Ethelred the ill-advised".

Ethelred's father, King Edgar, had died suddenly in July of 975, leaving two young sons behind him. The elder, Edward (later Edward the Martyr), was Edgar's son by his first wife, Æthelflæd, and was "still a youth on the verge of manhood" in 975. The younger son was Ethelred, whose mother, Ælfthryth, Edgar had married in 964. Ælfthryth was the daughter of Ordgar, ealdorman of Devon, and widow of Æthelwold, Ealdorman of East Anglia. At the time of his father's death, Ethelred could have been no more than 10 years old. As the elder of Edgar's sons, Edward - reportedly a young man given to frequent violent outbursts - probably would have naturally succeeded to the throne of England despite his young age, had not he "offended many important persons by his intolerable violence of speech and behavior." In any case, a number of English nobles took to opposing Edward's succession and to defending Ethelred's claim to the throne; Ethelred was, after all, the son of Edgar's last, living wife, and no rumor of illegitimacy is known to have plagued Ethelred's birth, as it might his elder brother's. It must be remembered that both boys, Ethelred certainly, were too young to have played any significant part in the political maneuvering which followed Edgar's death. It

was the brothers' supporters, and not the brothers themselves, who were responsible for the turmoil which accompanied the choice of a successor to the throne. Ethelred's cause was led by his mother and included ealdorman Ælfhere and Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester. While Edward's claim was supported by Dunstan, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Saint Oswald of Worcester, the Archbishop of York among other noblemen, notably Æthelwine, Ealdorman of East Anglia, and Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex. In the end, Edward's supporters proved the more powerful and persuasive, and he was crowned king before the year was out.

Edward reigned for only three years before he was murdered by his brother's household. Though we know little about Edward's short reign, we do know that it was marked by political turmoil. Edgar had made extensive grants of land to monasteries which pursued the new monastic ideals of ecclesiastical reform, but these disrupted aristocratic families' traditional patronage. The end of his firm rule saw a reversal of this policy, with aristocrats seizing, or seizing back, land. This was opposed by Dunstan, but according to the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography "The presence of supporters of church reform on both sides indicates that the conflict between them depended as much on issues of land ownership and local power as on ecclesiastical legitimacy. Adherents of both Edward and Ethelred can be seen appropriating, or recovering, monastic lands." Nevertheless, favor for Edward must have been strong among the monastic communities. When Edward was killed at Ethelred's estate at Corfe Castle in Dorset in March of 978, the job of recording the event, as well as reactions to it, fell to monastic writers. Stenton offers a summary of the earliest account of Edward's murder, which comes from a work praising the life of Saint Oswald of Worcester: "On the surface his [Edward's] relations with Æthelred his half-brother and Ælfthryth his stepmother were friendly, and he was visiting them informally when he was killed.

[Æthelred's] retainers came out to meet him with ostentatious signs of respect, and then, before he had dismounted, surrounded him, seized his hands, and stabbed him. ... So far as can be seen the murder was planned and carried out by Æthelred's household men in order that their young master might become king. There is nothing to support the allegation, which first appears in writing more than a century later, that Queen Ælfthryth had plotted her stepson's death. No one was punished for a part in the crime, and Æthelred, who was crowned a month after the murder, began to reign in an atmosphere of suspicion which destroyed the prestige of the crown. It was never fully restored in his lifetime." Nevertheless, at first, the outlook of the new king's officers and counsellors seems in no way to have been bleak. According to one chronicler, the coronation of Ethelred took place with much rejoicing by the councilors of the English people. Simon Keynes notes that "Byrhtferth of Ramsey states similarly that when Æthelred was consecrated king, by Archbishop Dunstan and Archbishop Oswald, 'there was great joy at his consecration', and describes the king in this connection as 'a young man in respect of years, elegant in his manners, with an attractive face and handsome appearance'." Ethelred could not have been older than 13 years of age in this year.

During these early years, Ethelred was developing a close relationship to Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, one who had supported his unsuccessful claim to the throne. When Æthelwold died, on 1 August 984, Ethelred deeply lamented the loss, and he wrote later in a charter from 993 that the event had deprived the country of one "whose industry and pastoral care administered not only to my interest but also to that of all inhabitants of the country."

Ethelred married first **Ælfgifu** (c. 963- February 1002), daughter of Thored, the ealdorman of York, by whom he had six sons: Æthelstan Ætheling (died 1011), **Edmund Ironside**, Ecgberht Ætheling, Eadred Ætheling, Eadwig Ætheling (killed 1017) and Eadgar Ætheling the Elder. They also had four daughters: Edith, who married Eadric Streona, ealdorman of Mercia, and Ælfgifu, who married Uchtred the Bold, ealdorman of Bamburgh. Less certainly there may also have been a daughter named Wulfhild married to Ulfcytel Snillingr, and a fourth daughter, Aethelreda married to Gospatric.

His second marriage, in 1002, was to Emma of Normandy, sister of Richard II, duke of Normandy. Emma's grandnephew, William I of England, would later use this relationship as the basis of his claim on the throne. They had two sons, Edward (later King of England and known now as Edward the Confessor) and Ælfred Ætheling. By this marriage, he also had Goda of England, who married Drogo of Mantes, Count of Vexin.

Probably his worst decision was the St Brice's Day massacre on 13 November 1002. He ordered the killing of every Dane who lived in England except the Anglo Danes of the Danelaw. It is unlikely that the edict was carried out to the letter, but there was fearful slaughter across southern England which left a bitter stain on Athelred's character. The massacre brought back to English shores the Danish commander Swein Forkbeard who had accompanied Olaf on earlier missions. Swein's campaign lasted from 1003 to 1007 when Althered agreed a peace treaty with him and paid over an immense Danegeld of 30,000 pounds. Swein returned to Denmark but the raids and slaughter continued. Athelred had to raise a new tax to pay the invading army. The whole of England became a battlefield and the English were ready for submission. Swein landed in the humber in August 1013, and the Northumbrians immediately submitted, followed soon after by the Danes of Danelaw. By December 1013 London collapsed and Sweyn conquered the country, forcing Ethelred into exile, but after his victory Sweyn lived for only another five weeks. In 1014, Canute the Great was proclaimed King of England by the Danish army in England, but was forced out of England that year. Canute launched a new invasion in 1015. Subsequently, Ethelred's control of England was already collapsing once again when he died at London on 23 April 1016. Ethelred was buried in St Paul's and was succeeded by his son, Edmund Ironside.

Margrave Brunon II of Saxony (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_) birth date unknown.

He married **Gisele of Schwaben**. Margrave Brunon II of Saxony and Gisele of Schwaben had the following child:

1. Margrave Ludolphe of Saxony³²

Margrave Brunon died 1006. Gisele died 1043. Her body was interred Speyer Cathedral, Speyer, Germany.

Arnold of Gand birth date unknown. Arnold of Gand had the following child:

1. **Gertrude**³² .

Seigneur Turketil de Turqueville was abbot of Crowland and perhaps also of Bedford Abbey.

Thurcytel of Crowland is known from the unreliable history of Crowland Abbey attributed to Pseudo-Ingulf, an account full of anachronisms including the claim that Thurcytel was Lord Chancellor of England. The gist of this account is that Thurcytel is a kinsman and servitor of several Kings of England, from Edward the Elder onwards, and fights at the battle of Brunanburh. He retires from secular life in the reign of King Eadred to become abbot of Crowland, which he has refounded and endowed with lands and treasures in 948. Pseudo-Ingulf's account has Thurcytel die on 28 June 975.

Thurcytel of Crowland has long been identified with the Thurcytel who was abbot of Bedford Abbey at about the same time. Lewis, however, notes that "the case is not clear-cut". This Thurcytel was a kinsman of Oscytel, Archbishop of York, and thus also of Oscytel's successor Oswald of Worcester. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that Archbishop Oscytel was buried at Bedford Abbey by Thurcytel in 971. Thurcytel of Bedford was said by some late sources to have been expelled and to have joined the canons of St Paul's in London where he had once been a priest

Turketil de Turqueville had the following children:

1. **Lefieltna (Lesceline)**³² **d'Harcourt**.
2. Seigneur Anschetil de Turqueville.

Ralph I de Toeni (Hugh³⁹ de Calvalcamp_) birth date unknown. Ralph received the domain of Tosni or Toeni from his brother Hugh, Archbishop of Rouen.

Ralph I de Toeni had the following child:

1. Ralph II³² de Toni was born 970.

Crinan the Thane was born 978. **Crínán of Dunkeld** (died 1045) was the lay abbot of the diocese of Dunkeld, and perhaps the Mormaer of Atholl. Crínán was progenitor of the House of Dunkeld, the dynasty who would rule Scotland until the later 13th century.

Crínán was married to **Bethoc**, daughter of King Malcolm II of Scotland (reigned 1005-1034) in 1005. As Malcolm II had no son, the strongest hereditary claim to the Scottish throne descended through Bethóc, and Crínán's eldest son Donnchad I (reigned 1034-1040), became King of Scots. Some sources indicate that Malcolm II designated Duncan as his successor under the rules of tanistry because there were other possible claimants to the throne.

Crínán's second son, **Maldred of Allerdale**, held the title of Lord of Cumbria. It is said that from him, the Earls of Dunbar, for example Patrick Dunbar, 9th Earl of Dunbar, descend in unbroken male line.

Crínán was killed in battle in 1045 at Dunkeld.

Uchtred "The Bold" (Earl Walthe of Northumberland³⁴_) birth date unknown. Uchtred (or *Uhtred*), called the Bold, was the earl of Northumbria from 1006 to 1016, when he was assassinated. He was the son of Waltheof I, earl of Bernicia, whose ancient family had ruled from the castle of Bamburgh on the Northumbrian coast since the late ninth century.

In 995, according to Symeon of Durham, when the remains of St Cuthbert were transferred from Chester-le-Street to Durham, Uchtred helped the monks clear the site of the new cathedral. The new cathedral was founded by Bishop Aldhun, and Uchtred married Aldhun's daughter,

Ecgrida, probably at about this time. From his marriage he received several estates that had belonged to the church.

Uchtred "The Bold" and Ecgrida had the following child:

1. **Lord EAldred of Bernicia**³² .

In 1006 Malcolm II of Scotland invaded Northumbria and besieged the newly founded Episcopal city of Durham. At that time the Danes were raiding southern England and King Ethelred was unable to send help to the Northumbrians. Earl Waltheof was too old to fight and remained in his castle at Bamburgh. Earl Ælfhelm of York also took no action. Uchtred, acting for his father, called together an army from Bernicia and Yorkshire and led it against the Scots. The result was a decisive victory for Uchtred. Local women washed the severed heads of the Scots, receiving a payment of a cow for each, and the heads were fixed on stakes to Durham's walls. Uchtred was rewarded by King Ethelred II with the earldom of Bernicia even though his father was still alive. In the mean time, Ethelred had had Earl Ælfhelm of York murdered, and he allowed Uchtred to succeed Ælfhelm as earl of York, thus uniting the two ancient kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira under the house of Bamburgh. It seems likely that Ethelred did not trust the Danes of Deira and wanted an Anglo-Saxon in power there.

After receiving these honors Uchtred dismissed his wife, Ecgfrida, and married Sige, daughter of Styr, son of Ulf. Styr was a rich citizen of York. It appears that Uchtred was trying to make political allies amongst the Danes in Deira.

In 1013 King Sweyn of Denmark invaded England, sailing up the Humber and Trent to the town of Gainsborough. Uchtred submitted to him there, as did all of the Danes in the north. In July 1013 Ethelred was forced into exile in Normandy. After London had finally submitted to him, Swein was accepted as king by Christmas 1013. However he only reigned for five weeks, for he died at, or near, Gainsborough on 2 February 1014. At Sweyn's death, Ethelred was able to return from exile and resume his reign. Uchtred, along with many others, transferred his allegiance back to Ethelred, on his return. Uchtred also married Ethelred's daughter Ælfgifu about this time.

In 1016 Uhtred campaigned with Ethelred's son Edmund Ironside in Cheshire and the surrounding shires. While Uchtred was away from his lands, Sweyn's son, Cnut, invaded Yorkshire. Cnut's forces were too strong for Uchtred to fight, and so Uchtred did homage to him as King of England. Uchtred was summoned to a meeting with Cnut, and on the way there, he and forty of his men were murdered by Thurbrand the Hold, with the connivance of Cnut. Uchtred was succeeded in Bernicia by his brother Eadwulf Cudel. Cnut made the Norwegian, Eric of Hlathir, Earl of Yorkshire.

The killing of Uchtred by Thurbrand the Hold started a blood feud that lasted for many years. Uhtred's son Ealdred subsequently avenged his father by killing Thurbrand, but Ealdred in turn was killed by Thurbrand's son, Carl. Eadred's vengeance had to wait until the 1070s, when Waltheof, Eadred's grandson had his soldiers kill most of Carl's sons and grandsons. This is an example of the notorious Northumbrian blood feuds that were common at this time.

Uhtred's dynasty continued to rein in Bernicia through Ealdred (killed 1038) his son from his marriage to Ecgfrida, and Eadulf (killed 1041) his son from his marriage to Sige, and briefly Eadulf's son Osulf held the earldom of Northumbria 1067 until he too was killed. Uchtred's marriage to Ælfgifu produced a daughter, Ealdgyth, who married Maldred, brother of Duncan I of Scotland and who gave birth to a son, Gospatric, who was Earl of Northumbria from 1068 to 1072.

Lord Roger de Mortimer (Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) birth date unknown. Roger, Lord of Mortemer-sur-Eaulne in Normandy, fought for his duke William in battle there against the French in 1054.

Lord Roger de Mortimer had the following child:

1. **Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer.**

Ranulph I de Brayeux (Anschitil of Bessin³⁴ _) birth date unknown.

He married **Alice of Normandy** (Judith of Brittany³², Duke Conan I "The Crooked"³³ _). Ranulph I de Brayeux and Alice of Normandy had the following child:

1. **Vicomte Ranulph³² de Brayeux.**

Vicomte Richard d'Avranches (Vicomte Turstain³⁴ de Goz, Onfray³⁵ D'Exmes, Osmet³⁶ de Goz, Ansfid³⁷, Hrolf³⁸ Turstan, Hrollager of Maer³⁹, Count Ragenwald of Maer⁴⁰ _) birth date unknown.

He married **Emma de Conteville** (Herlouin³³, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸ _).

Vicomte Richard d'Avranches and Emma de Conteville had the following child:

1. **Maud³² d'Avranches.**

Richard died 1082.

Cynan 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 a Welsh Prince, the son of Iago ab Idwal, King of Gwynedd and father of Gruffydd ap Cynan who also became king of Gwynedd.

Iago ab Idwal was king of Gwynedd from 1023 to 1039, but in the latter year he was killed by one of his own men and the throne was seized by Gruffydd ap Llywelyn. Cynan was forced to flee to Ireland and took refuge at the Danish settlement of Dublin. He married Ragnailt daughter of Olaf of Dublin, son of King Sigtrygg Silkbeard and a member of the Hiberno-Norse dynasty. Ragnailt, who appears in the list of the fair women of Ireland in the Book of Leinster, was also a descendant of Brian Boru.

He married **Ranult (Ragnhildir) of Dublin ingen Olaf** (Olaf of Dublin³⁴, Slani³⁵ _).

Cynan ap Iago and Ranult (Ragnhildir) of Dublin ingen Olaf had the following child:

1. **King Gruffydd³² ap Cynan** was born 1055.

Cynan may have died fairly soon after the birth of their son Gruffydd ap Cynan, for the near-contemporary biography of Gruffydd details Cynan's ancestry but does not refer to him in its account of Gruffydd's youth; describing Gruffydd's

mother telling him who his father was and what patrimony he could claim. Gruffydd ap Llywelyn was killed in 1063, by his own men according to Brut y Tywysogion. The Ulster Chronicle however states that it was Cynan ap Iago who killed him.

Cynan's claim to the throne of Gwynedd was passed on to his son. When Gruffydd first appeared on the scene in Wales the Welsh annals several times refer to him as "grandson of Iago" rather than the more usual "son of Cynan", indicating that his father was little known in Wales.

Lord Owain ap Edwin birth date unknown.

He married **Marfydd** (Garonwy³⁴, Ednowen³⁵ Bendew, Owen³⁶, Prince Gyrgant of Glamorgan³⁷, Ithel of Glamorgan³⁸, Owen of Glamorgan³⁹, King Morgan Hen⁴⁰, King Owen of Gwent⁴¹, King Howell of Gwent⁴², King Rhys of Gwent⁴³).

Lord Owain ap Edwin and Marfydd had the following child:

1. **Angharad**³².
2. Gronw ap Edwin.

King Trehaern ap Caradoc birth date unknown.

Trehaern was a prince in Arwystli in southern Powys who took his opportunity at the death of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn to seize control in Gwynedd. King of Gwynedd 1075-81.

He married **Nest Ferch Gruffydd** (Prince Gruffydd³⁴ ap Llewelyn, King Llewelyn³⁵ ap Seisyll). She was the daughter of Prince Gruffydd ap Llewelyn and Ealdgyth.

King Trehaern ap Caradoc and Nest Ferch Gruffydd had the following child:

1. **Lord Llywarch**³² ap Trahaern.

King Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (King Cynfyn of Powys³⁴ ap Gwerystan) born 1025 was a Prince of the Welsh Kingdoms of Gwynedd and of Powys.

Bleddyn was the son of Princess Angharad ferch Maredudd (of the Dinefwr dynasty of Deheubarth) with her second husband Cynfyn ap Gwerstan, a Powys Lord, about whom little is now known. He may have been son of an English Saxon - the name has been postulated as being derived from Werestan.

His mother Angharad was previously widow of Llywelyn ap Seisyll and also mother of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn.

Bleddyn was married to **Haer** (Lord Cilin³⁴ ap y Blaidd Rhydd) of Powys.

King Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and Haer had the following children:

1. **King Maredudd**³² ap Bleddyn.
2. King Iorweth ap Bleddyn
3. King Cadwgan ap Bleddyn
4. Rhiryd

5. King Madog.

When Gruffydd ap Llywelyn was killed by his own men after being defeated by the Saxon Harold Godwinson in 1063, his realm was divided among several Welsh Princes. Bleddyn and his brother Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn, as half brothers to Gruffudd succeeded to his lands but first as vassals and allies of the Saxon King of England, Edward the Confessor and then submitted to Harold and from him received Gwynedd and Powys.

They continued Gruffudd's policy of allying to the Mercian Saxons to resist the threat from William the Conqueror.

In 1067 Bleddyn and Rhiwallon joined with the Mercian Eadric the Wild in an attack on the Normans at Hereford, ravaged the lands as far as the River Lugg then in 1068 allied with Earl Edwin of Mercia and Earl Morcar of Northumbria in another attack on the Normans.

Bleddyn was challenged by the two sons of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, but defeated them at the battle of Mechain in 1070, one being killed and the other dying of exposure after the battle. Bleddyn's brother Rhiwallon was also killed in this battle, Bleddyn emerging as the only one of the four to survive the bloody encounter and he ruled Gwynedd and Powys alone until his death.

In 1073 Robert of Rhuddlan stealthily established his forces on the banks of the River Clwyd and attempted to ambush and capture Bleddyn, narrowly failing but seizing valuable booty from the raids further south.

He was killed in 1075 by Rhys ab Owain of Deheubarth and the nobility of Ystrad Tywi in South Wales, a killing which caused much shock throughout Wales.

When Rhys ab Owain was defeated in arms at the Battle of Goodwick and forced to become a fugitive by Bleddyn's cousin and successor as King of Gwynedd, Trahaearn ap Caradog in 1078 and killed by Caradog ap Gruffydd of Gwent shortly afterwards, this was hailed as "vengeance for the blood of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn".

Lord Efnydd ap Gwerny birth date unknown.

Efnydd Gwerngwy appears as the Fourteenth of the Fifteen Tribes of Wales. The Fifteen Tribes of Wales (also called the *Royal and Noble Tribes of Wales*) were a number of families in Wales endowed with inherited noble or royal qualities from pre-Roman times. From their number came arguably the first governments of the nation before consolidation into the Welsh tri-archy of Gwynedd, Powys and Deheubarth. Some sources state that there were fifteen tribes of which five were 'royal', other sites list twenty tribes, with five royal and fifteen noble. Presumably there would have been noble and royal 'tribes' from other parts of Britain prior to the English and Gaelic conquests, for instance the powerful House of Lothian (see Morcant Bulc), and the rulers of Dunbarton, Rheged and Dumnonia but the names of these have been largely lost as those families expired soonest and accordingly only those for Cambria are included in this list.

He was Lord of the VII townships in Dyffryn Clwyd. He was the father in law of Maredudd ap Bleddyn Prince of Powys and therefore an ancestor of Owain Glyndŵr

Lord Efnydd ap Gwerny had the following child:

1. **Hunydd**³² .

Earl Miles of Gloucester de Pitres (Walter of Gloucester³⁰, Roger³¹_) 1st Earl of Hereford, Lord of Brecknock (1100–24 December 1143), was the son of Walter de Gloucester, who appears as sheriff of that county between 1104 and 1121.

He was high in the service of Henry I between 1130 and 1135, he was Constable of England and combined the hereditary office of Sheriff of Gloucester with that of local justiciar for Gloucester.

He married **Sybil de Neufmarche**, daughter of Bernard de Neufmarche, Lord of Brecon and Nest, granddaughter of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, in 1121. Their children were:

1. **Bertha of Hereford**, married William de Braose before 1150, by whom she had issue.
2. Roger Fitzmiles, 2nd Earl of Hereford.
3. Walter de Hereford died after 1159 in the Holy Land. He was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1155-1157 and Sheriff of Hereford in 1155-1159.
4. Henry Fitzmiles Henry of Hereford, died 12 April 1165. He succeeded to the title of Baron Abergavenny in 1141/42.
5. William de Hereford. He died before 1160 without issue.
6. Mahel de Hereford, died October 1165 at Bronllys Castle, Breconshire, Wales, mortally hurt when a stone dropped from the tower during a fire; died without issue. Buried at Llanthony Priory.
7. Margaret de Gloucester, married Humphrey de Bohun, by whom she had issue.
8. Lucy of Gloucester, married Herbert FitzHerbert of Winchester, Lord Chamberlain, by whom she had issue. Buried at Llanthony Priory.

After the death of King Henry he declared for Stephen, at whose court he appears as constable in 1136. King Stephen granted him the honor of Gloucester and Brecknock. However, in 1139, when the empress Matilda appeared in England, he declared for her, and placed the city of Gloucester at her disposal; he was further distinguished by sacking the nearby royalist city of Worcester, attacking Stephen's siege works at Wallingford Castle and reducing the county of Hereford. He was retained as her Constable.

In 1141, he was rewarded with the earldom of Hereford when Matilda ruled the country. He remained loyal to the Empress after her defeat at Winchester the same year. John of Salisbury classes him with Geoffrey de Mandeville and others who were *non tam comites regni quam hostes publici*. The charge is justified by his public policy; but the materials for appraising his personal character do not exist.

He died December 24, 1143 in Forest of Dean. His body was interred Llanthony Priory, Gloucester.

Walter de Lacy (?³⁴_) birth date unknown, was a companion of William I of England and came to England in the year 1066 to fight in the battle of Hastings. Walter de Lacy was buried at Gloucester Cathedral

He married **Emma (Ermeline)**. Walter de Lacy and Emma had the following children:

1. **Roger**³² **de Lacy**.
2. Hugh de Lacy.
3. Walter de Lacy.

Walter died 1085 in St. Guthlac, Hereford.

Count Sunyer of Barcelona (Count Guifre (Wilfred) "The Hairy"³⁴, Count Sunifred I of Urgell³⁵, Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶_) (c.870-950) or, in Catalan language, *Sunyer II* was count of Barcelona, Girona, Urgell and Ausona from 911 to 948.

He was the son of Wilfred the Hairy and younger brother the previous Count of Barcelona, Wilfred II Borrel. He worked jointly with his brother in the government of the Counties held by their father after his death in 897. He did not reign independently until his brother's death in (911).

However on the death of his uncle, Count Radulf I of Besalú, in 913 or 920, a conflict emerged between Sunifred and his brother Count Miró II of Cerdanya over the succession of the County of Besalú. In exchange for the total renunciation of all claims on the County of Barcelona, Sunifred gave up his claim on Besalú.

In 925, Sunifred married for the second time to **Richilda of Toulouse**, daughter of the Count of Rouergue, they had:

1. Ermengol (925),
2. Miró (926),
3. **Borrell** (927),
4. Adelaide (928), and
5. William (929).

Sunifred made important efforts with domestic politics, protected the church and strengthened its institutions and gave it more land and income. He also continued to encourage the repopulation of the county of Ausona.

He abandoned defensive stance adopted by his predecessors and took up the fight actively against the Moorish states to the south. Battles were fought at Lleida and Tarragona. At the same time, he managed to retain diplomatic relations with Córdoba who had increasingly lost control of its northern provinces. In 912 the Moorish Wali of Lérida attacked and destroyed the Barcelonian army under Sunifred in the Tàrrrega valley. However in 914 Sunifred's counterattack successfully pushed them back again. He subsequently repopulated the county of Penedès, which had been the scene of many conflicts between the Frankish

and Muslim empires, as far as Olèrdola (929).

During the intervening period, 936 to 937, he led an expedition against the Muslims. He defeated the Valencia including the Germanic tribe of the Quadi. As a result the Moors temporarily abandoned Tarragona (which became a no-man's land) and Tortosa was forced to pay a tribute to the count.

In 947 he retired to monastic life and ceded the government of his realms to his sons; Borrell II and Miró I. He died in the Monastery of La Grassa (in Conflent) in 950.

Senor Sancho Garces (Ramon³⁴ Sanchez, King Garcia III Najera³⁵_).

He married **Costanza de Maranon** (King Sancho IV³⁴, King Garcia III Najera³⁵ Sanchez_) in 1057.

Senor Sancho Garces and Costanza de Maranon had the following children:

1. **Senor Ramiro³² Sanchez.**
2. Sanch Garces.

Sancho died December 1073.



Rodrigo Díaz "El Cid" de Vivar (or Ruy) Díaz de Vivar (c. 1040, Vivar, near Burgos – July 10, 1099, Valencia), known as El Cid Campeador, was a Castilian nobleman, a gifted military leader and diplomat who, after being exiled, conquered and governed the city of Valencia. Rodrigo Díaz was educated in the royal court of Castile and became the *alférez*, or chief general, of Alfonso VI, and his most valuable asset in the fight against the Moors.

The name "El Cid" comes from the Spanish article "El", and the dialectal Arab word *ديس* "sīdi" or sayyid, which means "Lord". So "El Cid" can be translated as "The Lord". The title "Campeador" is a vulgar Latin word roughly meaning "master of military arts". He is considered the national hero of Spain.

El Cid was born circa 1040 in Vivar, also known as Bivar, a small town about six miles north of Burgos, the capital of

Castile. Historical records show that El Cid's father Diego Laínez was part of the minor nobility (*infanzones*) of Castile. Diego Laínez was a courtier, bureaucrat, and cavalryman who had fought in several battles. Despite the fact that El Cid's mother's family was aristocratic, in later years the peasants would consider him one of their own. However, his relatives were not major court officials; documents show that El Cid's paternal grandfather, Lain Calvo, only confirmed five documents of Ferdinand I's, his maternal grandfather, Rodrigo Alvarez, certified only two of Sancho II's, and the Cid's own father confirmed only one. This seems to indicate that El Cid's family was not composed of *major* court officials.

El Cid was educated in the Castilian royal court, serving the prince and future king Sancho II, the son of King Ferdinand I. When Ferdinand died in 1065, Sancho continued to enlarge his territory, conquering both Christian and the Moorish cities of Zamora and Badajoz.

As a young adult in 1067, Rodrigo fought against the Moorish stronghold of Zaragoza, making its emir al-Muqtadir a vassal of Sancho. In the spring of 1063, he fought in the Battle of Graus, where Ferdinand's half-brother, Ramiro I of Aragon, was laying siege to the Moorish town of Graus which was in Zaragozan lands. Al-Muqtadir, accompanied by Castilian troops including the Cid, fought against the Aragonese. The party would emerge victorious; Ramiro I was killed and the Aragonese fled the field. One legend has said that during the conflict El Cid killed an Aragonese knight in single combat, giving him the honorific title of "El Cid Campeador".

Much speculation abounds about Sancho's death. Most say that the assassination was a result of a pact between his brother Alfonso and his sister Urraca; some even say Alfonso and Urraca had an incestuous relationship. In any case, since Sancho died unmarried and childless, all of his power passed to his brother Alfonso — the very person against whom he had fought.

Almost immediately, Alfonso was recalled from exile in Toledo and took his seat as king of León and Castile. He was deeply suspected in Castile, probably correctly, for being involved in Sancho's murder. According to the epic of El Cid, the Castilian nobility led by the Cid and a dozen "oath-helpers", forced Alfonso to swear publicly in front of Santa Gadea (Saint Agatha) Church in Burgos on holy relics multiple times that he did not participate in the plot to kill his brother. This is widely reported as truth but contemporary documents on the lives of both Alfonso VI of Castile and Leon and Rodrigo Diaz do not mention any such event. The Cid's position as *armiger regis* was taken away, however, and it was given to the Cid's enemy, Count García Ordóñez. Later in the year Alfonso's younger brother García returned to Galicia under the false pretenses of a conference.

El Cid was married in July 1075 to Alfonso's kinswoman **Jimena of Oviedo** The *Historia Roderici* calls her daughter of a Count Diego of Oviedo, a person unknown to contemporary records, while later poetic sources name her father as an otherwise unknown Count Gomez de Gormaz. The marriage was probably on Alfonso's suggestion, a

move that he probably hoped would improve relations between him and El Cid; although we are told that when the Cid laid eyes on her he was enamored by her beauty. Together El Cid and Jimena had three children. Their daughters Cristina and María both married high nobility; **Cristina** to Ramiro, Lord of Monzón, grandson of García Sánchez III of Navarre via an illegitimate son; María, first (it is said) to a prince of Aragon (presumably the son of Peter I) and second to Ramón Berenguer III, count of Barcelona. El Cid's son Diego Rodríguez was killed while fighting against the invading Muslim Almoravids from North Africa at the Battle of Consuegra (1097).

The Cid, with a combined Christian and Moorish army, began maneuvering in order to create his own fiefdom in the Moorish Mediterranean coastal city of Valencia. Several obstacles lay in his way. First was Ramón Berenguer II, who ruled nearby Barcelona. In May 1090, the Cid defeated and captured Berenguer in the Battle of Tébar. Berenguer was later ransomed and his son Ramón Berenguer III married the Cid's youngest daughter Maria to ward against future conflicts.

The Cid gradually came to have more influence on Valencia, then ruled by al-Qadir. In October 1092 an uprising occurred in Valencia inspired by the city's chief judge **Ibn Jahhaf** and the Almoravids. The Cid began a siege of Valencia. A December 1093 attempt to break failed. By the time the siege ended in May 1094 the Cid had carved out his own principality on the coast of the Mediterranean. Officially the Cid ruled in the name of Alfonso; in reality, the Cid was fully independent. The city was both Christian and Muslim, and both Moors and Christians served in the army and as administrators. In 1096 Valencia's nine mosques were converted into churches; Jérôme, a French bishop, was appointed archbishop of the city.

He died shortly afterwards. His wife, Ximena ruled in his place for three years until the Almoravids once again besieged the city. Unable to hold it, she abandoned the city. Alfonso ordered the city burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Almoravids. Valencia was captured by Masdali on May 5, 1102 and would not become a Christian city again for over 125 years. Ximena fled to Burgos with the Cid's body. Originally buried in Castile in the monastery of San Pedro de Cardeña, his body now lies at the center of the Burgos Cathedral.

Count Baudouin II de Clermont (Count Baudouin I³⁴) birth date unknown. Count Baudouin II de Clermont had the following child:

1. **Dau. of Count Baudouin II³².**

Count Baudouin died 1042.

Count Hildouin II de Rameru (Count Hilpuis³⁴ D'Arcis-Sur-Aube_) birth date unknown. Hildouin II made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 992.

Count Hildouin II de Rameru had the following child:

1. **Count Hildouin III³² de Rameru.**

Archbishop Ebles I de Rheims (Count Geselbert³⁴ de Rourcy_) birth date unknown, was count of Roucy from 1000 to 1033 and archbishop of Reims from 1021 to 1033. His father was Giselbert, Count of Roucy and Reims.

He married **Beatrix of Hainaut** (Count Regnier IV of Hainaut³⁴).

Archbishop Ebles I de Rheims and Beatrix of Hainaut had the following child:

1. **Alix³² de Roucy** was born 1014.

Ebles died May 1033.

Count Louis of Bar and Montbeliard (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). Montbeliard is a town of eastern France which belonged to the Burgundians and Franks and was added to Lorraine by the treaty of Verdun in 843. In the 11th century it became the capital of a countship which formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy and latterly of the German empire.

He married **Countess Sophia Bar-Le-Duc** (Duke Frederick II of Lorraine³⁴, Duke Thierry I of Lorraine³⁵, Count Frederick I Bar-Le-Duc³⁶) 1027. Sophie of Bar (c. 1004 or 1018 –January 21 or June 21, 1093) was a daughter of Duke Frederick II of Upper Lotharingia (died 1026/1027), count of Bar, and Mathilda of Swabia. She was Countess of Bar between 1033 and 1092, in succession of her childless brother, Duke Frederick III of Upper Lotharingia (died 1033). Her sister Beatrix (died 1076) married Boniface, margrave of Tuscany, and remarried after his death with Godfrey III, Duke of Lower Lotharingia.

Count Louis of Bar and Montbeliard and Countess Sophia Bar-Le-Duc had the following children:

1. **Count Thierry II³² de Bar-le-Duc.**
2. Bruno
3. Louis, cited in 1080
4. Frederick (died 1092), marquis of Suze
5. Sophie, married to Folmar, count of Froburg
6. Beatrice (died 1092), married to Berthold I of Zähringen (died 1078), duke of Carinthia
7. Mathilde, married to Hugh of Dagsburg (died 1089)

Count Gerard II of Egisheim (Count Hugo IV³⁴ Van Egisheim, Count Hugues III³⁵ Von Egisheim, 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) birth date unknown. Count died 1038.

He married **Petronilla of Verdun**. Count Gerard II of Egisheim and Petronilla of Verdun had the following child:

1. **Edith of Egisheim**³².



Emperor Alexius I Comnenus (Son³⁴_) Alexios I Komnenos, or Comnenus (Greek: Ἀλέξιος Α' Κομνηνός) (1048 – August 15, 1118), Byzantine emperor (1081–1118), was the son of Ioannis Komnenos and Anna Dalassena, and the nephew of Isaac I Komnenos (emperor 1057–1059). The military, financial, and territorial recovery of the Byzantine Empire began in his reign. His reign also witnessed the First Crusade which he used in order to reconquer these lands.

Alexius' father declined the throne on the abdication of Isaac, who was accordingly succeeded by four emperors of other families between 1059 and 1081. Under one of these emperors, Romanus IV Diogenes (1067–1071), he served with distinction against the Seljuk Turks. Under Michael VII Ducas *Parapinaces* (1071–1078) and Nicephorus III Botaneiates (1078–1081), he was also employed, along with his elder brother Isaac, against rebels in Asia Minor, Thrace, and in Epirus.

Alexius' mother wielded great influence during his reign, and he is described by his daughter, the historian Anna Comnena, as running next to the imperial chariot that she drove. In 1074, the rebel mercenaries in Asia Minor were successfully subdued, and, in 1078, he was appointed commander of the field army in the West by Nicephorus III. In this capacity, Alexius defeated the rebellions of two successive governors of Dyrrhachium, Nicephorus Bryennius (whose son or grandson later married Alexius' daughter Anna) and Nicephorus Basilakes. Alexius was ordered to march against his brother-in-law Nicephorus Melissenus in Asia Minor but refused to fight his kinsman. This did not, however, lead to a demotion, as Alexius was needed to counter the expected Norman invasion led by Robert Guiscard near Dyrrhachium.

While the Byzantine troops were assembling for the expedition, Alexius was approached by the Ducas faction at court, who convinced him to join a conspiracy against Nicephorus III. Alexius was duly proclaimed emperor by his troops and marched on Constantinople. Bribing the western mercenaries guarding the city, the rebels entered Constantinople in triumph, meeting little resistance on April 1, 1081. Nicephorus III was forced to abdicate and retire to a monastery, and Patriarch Cosmas I crowned Alexius I emperor on April 4.

During this time, Alexius was rumored to be the lover of Empress Maria of Alania, the daughter of King Bagrat IV of Georgia, who had been successively married to Michael VII Ducas and his successor Nicephorus III Botaneiates, and was renowned for her beauty. Alexius arranged for Maria to stay on the palace grounds. It was also thought that Alexius may have been considering marrying the erstwhile empress. However, his mother consolidated the Ducas family connection by arranging the Emperor's marriage to **Irene Ducaena**, granddaughter of the Caesar John Ducas, the uncle of Michael VII, who would not have supported Alexius otherwise. As a measure intended to keep the support of the Ducae, Alexius restored Constantine Ducas, the young son of Michael VII and Maria, as co-emperor and a little later betrothed him to his own first-born daughter Anna, who moved into the Mangana Palace with her fiancé and his mother.

However, this situation changed drastically when Alexius' first son John II Comnenus was born in 1087: Anna's engagement to Constantine was dissolved, and she was moved to the main Palace to live with her mother and grandmother. Alexius became estranged from Maria, who was stripped of her imperial title and retired to a monastery, and Constantine Ducas was deprived of his status as co-emperor. Nevertheless, he remained in good relations with the imperial family and succumbed to his weak constitution soon afterwards.

Alexius' long reign of nearly thirty-seven years was full of struggle. At the very outset, he had to meet the formidable attack of the Normans (led by Robert Guiscard and his son Bohemund), who took Dyrrhachium and Corfu, and laid siege to Larissa in Thessaly (see Battle of Dyrrhachium). Alexius suffered several defeats before being able to strike back with success. He enhanced this by bribing the German king Henry IV with 360,000 gold pieces to attack the Normans in Italy, which forced the Normans to concentrate on their defenses at home in 1083–1084. He also secured the alliance of Henry, Count of Monte Sant'Angelo, who controlled the Gargano Peninsula and dated his charters by Alexius' reign. Henry's allegiance was to be the last example of Byzantine political control on peninsular Italy. The Norman danger ended for the time being with Robert Guiscard's death in 1085, and the Byzantines recovered most of their losses.

By his marriage with **Irene Ducaena**, Alexius I had the following children:

1. Anna Komnene, who married the Caesar Nicephorus Bryennius.
2. Maria Komnene, who married (1) Gregory Gabras and (2) Nicephorus Euphorbenos Katakalon.
3. **John II Komnenos**, who succeeded as emperor.
4. Andronikos Comnenus, *sebastokratōr*.
5. Isaac Comnenus, *sebastokratōr*.
6. Eudocia Komnene, who married Michael Iasites.
7. Theodora Komnene, who married (1) Constantine Kourtikes and (2) Constantine Angelos. By him she was the grandmother of Emperors Isaac II Angelos and Alexios III Angelos.
8. Manuel Komnenos.
9. Zoe Komnene.

Emperor Alexius died 1118.

Duke Almos of Hungary (King Geza I of Hungary³⁴, King Bela I of Hungary³⁵, Prince Vazul of Hungary³⁶, Michael of Hungary³⁷, Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸) birth date unknown. Álmos (in Croatian and Slovak *Almoš*) (died 1129) was a Hungarian prince, the son of King Géza I of Hungary, brother of King Kálmán. He held several governmental posts in the Kingdom of Hungary.

Between 1084 and 1091 he was the duke of Slavonia; between 1091 and 1095 he was named King of Slavonia (eastern Croatia). In 1095 Kálmán dethroned Álmos, making him the duke of the apanage Nitrian duchy (*Tercia pars regni*) instead.

Álmos, supported by Germany and Bohemia, came in conflict with Kálmán in 1098, after Kálmán had declared himself the king of the whole of Croatia in 1097 (crowned in 1102). On August 21, 1104 Álmos married Predslava, the daughter of Svyatopolk II of Kiev.

On August 21, 1104 Álmos married **Predeslava of Kiev** (Prince Svyatopolk II of Kiev³³, Prince Izyaslav I of Kiev³⁴), the daughter of Svyatopolk II of Kiev and has the following children:

1. Adelaide, (b. c. 1105/07–15 September 1140); married 1123 with Duke Sobeslav I of Bohemia
2. **Béla II of Hungary**
3. Hedwig, married 1132 with Duke Adalbert of Austria (1107–1137/38)

Kálmán made peace with Álmos in 1108, but only to have Álmos and his son Béla imprisoned in 1108 or 1109 and then blinded to prevent them from becoming the future king. After this he went on to live in seclusion at the monastery of Dömös founded by him until his death in 1129, but his son would succeed as king of Hungary.

Álmos was the last duke of Nitra (in Hungarian Nyitra), his removal also marks the end of the Nitrian Frontier Duchy and thus a full integration of most of today's Slovakia into the Kingdom of Hungary.



Grand Duke Vladimir II of Kiev Monomakh

(Prince Vsevolod I of Kiev³⁴). Vladimir II Monomakh (Russian: Владимир Мономах; Ukrainian: Володимир Мономах; Christian name *Vasiliy*, or *Basileios*) (1053–May 19, 1125)—or Vladimir in English — was a famous *Velikiy Kniaz* (Grand Prince) of Kievan Rus'.

He was the son of Vsevolod I (married in 1046) and princess Anastasia of Byzantium (d. 1067), daughter of Emperor Constantine IX Monomachos, from whom he takes his nickname of *Monomakh* (Greek for "Fighting in single combat" or "One who fights alone").

Through his maternal grandmother's family, Vladimir was apparently a descendant of the Argyros and Skleros families of the Byzantine Empire, and thus could have traced his bloodline to several other emperors such as Romanus I and Leo V. These Greek connections played an important role in his foreign affairs.

Vladimir was married three times. His first wife was **Gytha** (King Harold II³⁴ Godwinsson, Earl Godwin of Wessex³⁵, Wulfnoth of Sussex³⁶, Athelmaer³⁷, Athelweard³⁸, Athelfrith³⁹, Athelhelm⁴⁰, King Aethelred I⁴¹), daughter of Harold of England who fell at Hastings and Edith Swannesha. They had at least five children:

1. **Mstislav I of Kiev** (1 June 1076 - 14 April 1132).
2. Izyaslav Vladimirovich, Prince of Kursk (c. 1077 - 6 September 1096).
3. Svyatoslav Vladimirovich, Prince of Smolensk and Pereyaslav (c. 1080 - 16 March 1114).
4. Yaropolk II of Kiev (1082 - 18 February 1139).
5. Viacheslav I of Kiev 1083 - 2 February 1154).

In his famous *Instruction* (also known as *The Testament*) to his own children, Monomakh mentions that he conducted 83 military campaigns and 19 times made peace with the Polovtsi. At first he waged war against the steppe jointly with his cousin Oleg, but after Vladimir was sent by his father to rule Chernigov and Oleg made peace with the Polovtsi to retake that city from him, they parted company. Since that time, Vladimir and Oleg were bitter enemies who would often engage in internecine wars. The enmity continued among their children and more distant posterity.

From 1094, his chief patrimony was the southern town of Pereyaslav, although he also controlled Rostov, Suzdal, and other northern provinces. In these lands he founded several towns, notably his namesake, Vladimir, the future capital of Russia. In order to unite the princes of Rus' in their struggle against the Great Steppe, Vladimir initiated three princely congresses, the most important being held at Lyubech in 1097 and Dolobsk in 1103.

When Sviatopolk II died in 1113, the Kievan populace revolted and summoned Vladimir to the capital. The same year he entered Kiev to the great delight of the crowd and reigned there until his death in 1125. As may be seen from his *Instruction*, he promulgated a number of reforms in order to allay the social tensions in the capital. These years saw the last flowering of Ancient Rus, which was torn apart 10 years after his death.

Vladimir Monomakh is buried in the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. Succeeding generations often referred to his reign as the golden age of that city. Numerous legends are connected with Monomakh's name, including the transfer from Constantinople to Rus of such precious relics as the Theotokos of Vladimir and the Vladimir/Muscovite crown called Monomakh's Cap.

Dimitri Saviditsch birth date unknown. Dimitri Saviditsch had the following child:

1. Ljubava²⁸ Saviditsch.

Dimitri died 1167.



Count Dirk V of Holland (Count Floris I of Holland³⁴, Count Dirk III of Holland³⁵, Count Arnulf of Holland³⁶, Hildegard of Flanders³⁷, Alix³⁸ de Vermandois_) birth date unknown, born 1052, was Count of Holland (which was called Frisia at that time) from 1061 to 1091.

Dirk V succeeded Floris I, under the guardianship of his mother, Gertrude of Saxony. William I, Bishop of Utrecht, took advantage of the young ruler, occupying territory that he had claimed in Holland. William's claim was confirmed by

two charters of the emperor Henry IV. (April 30, 1064 and May 2, 1064). Dirk only retained possession of lands west of the Vlie and around the mouths of the Rhine.

Gertrude and her son withdrew to the islands of Frisia (Zeeland), leaving William to occupy the disputed lands. In 1063 Gertrude married Robert of Flanders (Robert the Frisian), the second son of Baldwin V of Flanders. Robert gave Dirk the Imperial Flanders as an appanage - including the islands of Frisia west of the Frisian Scheldt. Baldwin then became his stepson's guardian, gaining control of the islands east of the Scheldt. Baldwin managed to conquer Kennemerland (north of North Holland), but held it only briefly.

Robert therefore, in both his own right and that of Dirk, was now the ruler of all Frisia. The death of his brother Baldwin VI in 1070 led to civil war in Flanders. The claim of Robert to the guardianship of his nephew Arnulf III was disputed by Richilde, Countess of Mons and Hainaut, the widow of Baldwin VI. The issue was decided by Robert's victory at Cassel (February 1071), where Arnulf was killed and Richilda taken prisoner.

The war in Holland and Frisia became part of a large conflict from 1075 onwards. The pope had excommunicated the emperor. The bishop of Utrecht supported the emperor, while the count of Holland supported Pope Gregory VII and anti-king Rudolphe.

While Robert was thus engaged in Flanders, an effort was made to recover the County of Holland and other lands now held by William of Utrecht. The people rose in revolt, but were brought back under Episcopal rule by an army under the command of Godfrey IV (the Hunchback), duke of Lower Lorraine, by order of the emperor (Henry IV). In 1076, at the request of William, Duke Godfrey visited his domains in the Frisian borderland. At Delft, the duke was murdered by revolutionaries (February 26, 1076). William of Utrecht died on April 17, 1076.

Dirk V, now managing his own estate, was quick to take advantage of this favorable juncture. With the help of Robert (his stepfather) he raised an army and besieged Conrad of Utrecht, the successor of William, in the castle of Ysselmonde, taking him prisoner. The bishop purchased his liberty by surrendering all claim to the disputed lands.

Dirk V was succeeded by **Floris II** upon his death in 1091.

Henry I of Luxemburg (Count Sigefrid of Luxemburg³⁴, Wigeric of Luxemburg³⁵_) birth date unknown.

Son of Luxemburg had the following children:

1. **Count Gilbert of Luxemburg**³².
2. Count Henry II of Luxemburg.
3. Duke Frederick of Lorraine.

Herluin de Conteville (Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸_) born 1001, also sometimes listed as Herlevin De Conteville, was the stepfather of William the Conqueror, and the father of two men who became prominent in William's reign.

No contemporary record provides the parentage for Herluin, although much later sources have assigned him parents (such as the otherwise unknown Jean De Conteville (965) and Harlette de Meulan). Herluin was a lord of moderate income and some land on the south side of the river Seine. He was viscount of Conteville, probably so created by his stepson. and held the honor of Saint-Marie Eglise, a portion of the county of Mortain. He had a castle there, and founded in its neighborhood the Abbey of Grestain, in which he and his wives were buried.

Towards the beginning of the 11th century, Conteville and its dependences appear to be in the hands of Herluin, who married **Herleva**, the mistress of Robert II, Duke of Normandy and already mother of William the Bastard, called William the Conqueror later. Herluin and Herleva had two sons and one daughter: Odo or Eudes, who became bishop of Bayeux, and **Robert** who became Count of Mortain; both were prominent in the reign of their half-brother William. The daughter, sometimes called Muriel, married Guillaume, Seigneur de la Ferté-Macé.

After the death of Herleva (1050), Herluin married Fresendis, who was his wife when he founded Grestain Abbey. By that time she had born him two sons: Raoul de Conteville (d. aft. 1089), who later held land in Somerset and Devon, and Jean de Conteville. Little is known of the sons of his second marriage.

Herluin was afflicted with leprosy or some similar disease, and was inspired to found the abbey of Grestain in hopes of achieving a cure. He died in 1066.

Roger de Montgomery (Roger I³⁴, Hugh³⁵ De Montgomery_) birth date unknown. Roger de Montgomerie, known as Roger the Great de Montgomery, was the first Earl of Shrewsbury. His father was also Roger de Montgomerie, and was a relative, probably a grandnephew, of the Duchess Gunnor, wife of Duke Richard I of Normandy. The elder Roger had large holdings in central Normandy, chiefly in the valley of the Dives, which the younger Roger inherited.

Roger was one of William the Conqueror's principal counselors. He did not fight in the initial invasion of England in 1066, instead staying behind to help govern Normandy. Afterwards he was entrusted with land in two places critical for the defense of England, receiving the rape of Arundel at the end of 1067 (or in early 1068), and in November 1071 he was created Earl of Shrewsbury. (A few historians believe that while he received the Shropshire territories in 1071 he was not created Earl until a few years later.)

Roger was thus one of the half a dozen greatest magnates in England during William the Conqueror's reign. In addition to the large part of Sussex included in the Rape of Arundel,

and seven-eighths of Shropshire which were associated with the earldom of Shrewsbury, he had estates in Surrey, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Cambridgeshire, Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

After William I's death in 1087, Roger had joined with other rebels to overthrow the newly crowned King William Rufus in the Rebellion of 1088. However William Rufus was able to convince Roger to abandon the rebellion and side with him, which was fortuitous as the rebels were beaten and lost their land holdings in England.

Roger first married **Mabel de Belleme** (William³⁴ Talvas, William³⁵ de Belleme, Ivres I³⁶ de Belesme, Count Fulk³⁷ de Corbonais_), who was heiress to a large territory on both sides of the border between Normandy and Maine. By her he had 10 children:

1. Roger Montgomery
2. Robert of Bellême, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury
3. Hugh of Montgomery
4. Roger the Poitevin
5. Philip 'the Grammarian', Died while on crusade at the Siege of Antioch
6. Arnulf of Montgomery
7. Emma, abbess of Almenchêches
8. **Matilda** m. Robert, Count of Mortain
9. Mabel m. Hugh of Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais
10. Sibyl m. Robert Fitzhamon

Mabel died December 1079 in Bures.

Roger then married Adelaide de Le Puiset, by whom he had one son, Everard, who entered the Church.

After his death July 1094, Roger's estates were divided. The eldest surviving son, Robert, received the bulk of the Norman estates (as well as his mother's estates); the next son, Hugh, received the bulk of the English estates and the Earldom of Shrewsbury. After Hugh's death the elder son Robert inherited the earldom.

King Turlock (Tiege³⁴, King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶_). Toirdelbach Ua Briain (1009–14 July 1086), anglicised *Turlough O'Brien*, was King of Munster and effectively High King of Ireland. A grandson of Brian Bóruma, Toirdelbach was the son of Tadc mac Briain who was killed in 1023 by his half-brother Donnchad mac Briain.

For the first forty years of his life nothing is known of Toirdelbach. It was not until the 1050s that he found allies in Connacht and in Leinster, particularly the powerful King of Leinster Diarmait mac Máil na mBó, who would aid his claims to be ruler of Munster. It took perhaps ten years of sustained attack to remove his uncle Donnchad from power, and send him into exile, and to place Toirdelbach in power in Munster as Diarmait's faithful ally.

On Diarmait's death Toirdelbach took over the reins of power, establishing himself as ruler of more than half of Ireland. While not a great military leader, he was a capable

politician whose influence extended as far north as Ulaid and who made and unmade Kings of Connacht. He died after more than two decades in power, following a lengthy illness, still in control of events. His son Muirchertach Ua Briain would be the leading king of his day, and his grandson Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair would be greater yet.

Toirdelbach was the son of Tadc mac Brian, son of Brian Bóruma, and Mór, daughter of Gilla Brigte Ua Mail Muaid of Cenél Fiachach. His father was killed in 1023, probably on the orders of his half-brother Donnchad mac Briain who thereby made himself king of Munster. Donnchad, while he successfully retained control of Munster for four decades, was never able to achieve the same success as Brian. Epigraphic evidence shows that he aimed to be king of Ireland, and perhaps considered himself to be such, but the annalists and later historians recognized no such pretensions.

As for Toirdelbach, the annals record nothing of him until the 1050s, at which time he was seeking, and finding, outside assistance against his uncle. Donnchad's main rivals were Diarmait mac Mail na mBó, King of Leinster from 1042, and Áed in Gai Bernaig, King of Connacht from 1046. Diarmait in particular was a serious threat; allied with Niall mac Eochada, King of Ulster, he installed his son Murchad as ruler of Dublin in 1052, driving out Donnchad's brother-in-law and ally Echmarcach mac Ragnaill. From the beginning of the 1050s onwards, Donnchad came under sustained attack from both Áed and Diarmait. Toirdelbach first joined with Áed in the early 1050s, raiding into Tuadmumu in 1052 and inflicting a heavy defeat on Donnchad's son Murchad in Corco Mruad, the north-west of modern County Clare in 1055. By 1058 Toirdelbach had gained Diarmait's support, for he was present when Diarmait, the Leinstermen and the Osraige drove Donnchad from Limerick, which he burned so that it would not fall into the hands of his enemies, and defeated him at Sliabh gCrot in the Galtee Mountains.

In 1060 Donnchad attempted to divide his enemies by submitting to Áed. This was unsuccessful as Áed attacked again in 1061, razing the Dál gCais fortress at Kincora and burning their church at Killaloe. Injury was added to insult when Diarmait brought an army, and Toirdelbach in his train, to Munster in 1062. Donnchad's son Murchad led the unsuccessful resistance, and even when Diarmait returned to Leinster, Toirdelbach defeated his kinsmen. By 1063, Donnchad was beaten. Deposed, he went on pilgrimage to Rome where he died the following year. Diarmait installed Toirdelbach as a puppet king in Munster.

Toirdelbach employed the policy of divide and rule to maintain control of Leinster and to prevent the emergence of a rival in Connacht. In the north, he supported the Ulaid to weaken the Cenél nEógain kings of Ailech. This policy was successful in keeping Leinster pacified, but was less successful in dealing with the Cenél nEógain of the north and the kings of Connacht in the west.

Toirdelbach was probably married three times. Dubchoblaig of the Uí Cheinnselaig, who died in 1088, was the mother of Diarmait, perhaps named for her kinsman and Toirdelbach's protector Diarmait mac Mail na mBó. Derbforgaill of Osraige

was the mother of Tadc and Muirchertach. No children of Gormlaith of Ua Fógarta are named and the mother of Toirdelbach's daughter Mór is not recorded.

Mór married Ruaidrí na Saide Buide. Her son Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair was one of the greatest kings of medieval Ireland. She died in 1088, perhaps coincidentally the year in which a gloss to the *Annals of Ulster* records Toirdelbach's birth. Toirdelbach apparently planned to divide his lands between his three sons. Tadc survived him by only weeks, dying of natural causes at Kincora, after which Muirchertach and Diarmait disputed the succession. Diarmait was the loser, banished by his half-brother, and exiled with his mother's kin in Leinster.

Toirdelbach fell seriously ill in 1085 and lost his hair. The *Annals of the Four Masters*, a late and not always reliable source, state that he had been ill for many years. He may never have fully recovered from his earlier illness. The *Annals of Ulster* report that he "died in Kincora [near Killaloe] after great suffering and long repentance, and after receiving the Body of Christ and His Blood, on [14 July] in the seventy-seventh year of his age [1086]". Rarely given to over-praising southern kings, this northern annal calls him "king of Ireland". The *Annals of Tigernach*, another northern record, styles Toirdelbach *rí urmóir Erenn*, "king of the greater part of Ireland".

King Tadhg Macarthy (Prince Muircadhach³⁴, Prince Carthac³⁵, Saerbtreatac³⁶, Prince Donnchadh³⁷, King Ceallachan³⁸) birth date unknown. King of Munster .

King Tadhg Macarthy had the following child:

1. **Sabh³⁹ Macarthy.**