

Thirty-fourth Generation

Rudolf I de Warrene was born 998. The Family of Warenne originated from Normandy France. The de Warenne surname derives from the castle of that name on the River Varenne which flows through the territory William acquired in Upper Normandy. Ruins of this old 11th Century castle are found today near Belencombe, Seine-Maritime.

He is said to have held land outside the walls of Rouen under Robert I, Duke of Normandy (*d.* 1035). He also held land at Vascoeuil, which he gave about 1053 to the abbey of St. Pierre des Préaux, and in the pays de Caux, north of Rouen, where he sold four churches with tithes to the Holy Trinity in 1059, and gave another church, also with tithes, in 1074.

He married **Beatrice de Vascoeuil** (Vicomte Tesselin of Rouen³⁵_) born 1020, whose mother was almost certainly a sister of Gotmund Rufus de Vascoeuil, daughter of Tesselin, Vicomte of Rouen. She was living about 1053.

Rudolf I de Warrene and Beatrice de Vascoeuil had the following child:

1. **Rudolf II³³ de Warrene.**

Rudolf died 1059. Beatrice also died 1059.

Ermengarde of Auvergne birth date unknown. She married **Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois**. (See Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Henry de Ferriers birth date unknown. Henry de Ferrers (also known as Henri de Ferrières) was a Norman soldier from a noble family who took part in the conquest of England and is believed to have fought at the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and, in consequence, was rewarded with much land in the subdued nation.

His elder brother William fell in the battle. William and Henri were both sons of Walkeline de Ferrers (d.c. 1040) Seigneur of Ferrières-Saint-Hilaire, Eure in upper Normandy. The Ferrers family holding at Ferrières-Saint-Hilaire was the caput of their large Norman barony.

Henry became a major land holder and was granted 210 manors throughout England and Wales, but notably in Derbyshire and Leicestershire by King William for his conspicuous bravery and support at Hastings.

He first served William I as castellan of Stafford, and in about 1066 or 1067 he was granted the lands in Berkshire and Wiltshire of Goderic, former sheriff of Berkshire, and, by the end of 1068 he also held the lands of Bondi the Staller in present day Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Northamptonshire, and Essex. He is thought to have been appointed the first Anglo-Norman High Sheriff of Berkshire.

Following this in 1070 was the Wapentake of Appletree, which covered a large part of south Derbyshire, granted to Henry on the promotion of Hugh d'Avranches to become Earl of Chester. At the centre of this was Tutbury Castle where he rebuilt and founded the priory in 1080.

His major landholdings, however, were those of the Anglo-Saxon Siward Barn, following a revolt in 1071, including more land in Berkshire and Essex and also Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

These included part of the wapentakes of Litchurch and Morleston, which contained an area later to be known as Duffield Frith. To command an important crossing over the Derwent he built Duffield Castle. In the wapentake of Hamston was the west bank of the River Dove, where he built Pilsbury Castle. Both these were of typical Norman timber motte and bailey construction. The latter history of Pilsbury is unknown, but Duffield was rebuilt as a stone fortress sometime in the Twelfth century.

He was a key administrator in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and among the most powerful Anglo-Norman magnates. In 1086 he was a legatus ('commissioner') on the West Midland circuit of the Domesday survey.

Henry had by his wife, Bertha, three sons - **Enguenulf**, William and Robert. A daughter, Amicia, married Nigel d'Aubigny, probably the brother of Henry I's butler. Henry had built Duffield Castle to protect and administer the Frith, and he placed it in the charge of Enguenulf. Meanwhile William inherited the family's Norman estates. He joined Robert Curthose and was captured at Tinchebrai.

The date of Henry de Ferrers' death is uncertain, but it would seem to be between 1093 and 1100. He was buried in Tutbury Priory.

Enguenulf died shortly afterwards and the English estate passed to Robert, who King Stephen later made the first Earl of Derby.

Martin I de Vitre birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Ruivallon³³ de Vitre.**

Count Regnier III of Hainaut (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 920. Count of Hainaut from 940 to 958.

He was born in Brabant as the son of Reginar II, Count of Hainaut. Together with his brother Rodolphe, he took part in the rebellion of his uncle Gilbert, Duke of Lorraine. When Gilbert was killed in 939, Regnier had to pledge fealty to King Otto the Great. He then allied himself with King Louis IV of France, but King Otto sent duke Hermann of Swabia to quell the rebels in 944.

He married **Adela of Dagsbourg** (Count Hugh II of Dagosbourg³⁵) born 961. Count Regnier III of Hainaut and Adela of Dagosbourg had the following children:

1. Count Regnier IV of Hainaut³³.
2. **Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of Brabant** was born ca 950.

Otto appointed Conrad the Red as duke of Lotharingia, who tried to diminish the power of Reginar. However, when Conrad rose against Otto, Reginar supported him. In an anarchic situation, Reginar appropriated the dowry of Queen Gerberge, Otto's sister and mother of the French king, and also church property. In 953, Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne, who had also been appointed duke of Lotharingia, restored order and defeated Reginar.

As Reginar refused to submit, he was exiled to Bohemia, where he died in 987.

Duke Charles (King Louis IV³⁶ "d'Outre-Mer", King Charles III "The Simple" of³⁶ France, King Louis II "The Stammerer"³⁷, Ermentrude³⁸ de Orleans). Charles (Laon, 953–993 in Orléans) was the son of Louis IV of France and Gerberga of Saxony and younger brother of King Lothair. He was a sixth generation descendant of Charlemagne.

Charles married firstly (970) **Adelais** daughter of Robert of Vermandois, count of Meaux and Troyes. Among their children were:

1. Otto, succeeded him as Duke of Lower Lotharingia
2. Adelaide
3. **Gerberga of Lower Lorraine**, countess of Brussels, who married Lambert I, Count of Leuven
4. Louis, followed his father to France and died in prison
5. Charles (b. 989), died young
6. Ermengarde, married Albert I, Count of Namur

Charles was excluded from the throne of France, and the German Emperor Otto II, made him duke of Lower Lorraine in 977.

His father probably gave him royal powers in Burgundy, but Lothair took them back upon reaching his majority. In 977, he accused Lothair's wife, Emma, daughter of Lothair II of Italy, of infidelity with Adalberon, Bishop of Laon. The council of Sainte-Macre at Fismes (near Reims) exonerated the queen and the bishop, but Charles maintained his claim was driven from the kingdom, finding refuge at the court of his cousin, Otto II. Otto promised to crown Charles as soon as Lothair was out of the way and Charles did homage, receiving back Lower Lorraine.

In August 978, Lothair invaded Germany and captured the imperial capital of Aachen, but failed to capture either Otto or Charles. In October, Otto and Charles in turn invaded France, devastating the land around Rheims, Soissons, and Laon. In the latter city, the chief seat of the kings of France, Charles was crowned by Theodoric I, Bishop of Metz. Lothair fled to Paris and was there besieged. But a relief army of Hugh Capet's forced Otto and Charles to lift the

siege on 30 November. Lothair and Capet, the tables turned once more, chased the German king and his liege back to Aachen and retook Laon.

As he had been a vassal also of Lothair, his acts on behalf of Otto were considered treason and he was thereafter excluded from the throne. On Lothair's death (986), the magnates elected his son Louis V and on the latter's death (987), Hugh Capet. Thus, the House of Capet came to the throne over the disgraced and ignored Charles. Charles' marriage to the lowborn daughter of a vassal of Hugh was championed by his opponents as a cardinal reason to deny him the throne. In order to have free hand towards France, he resigned his duchy to regency of his eldest son Otto. Charles made war on Hugh, even taking Rheims and Laon. However, on Maundy Thursday 991 26 March, he was captured, through the perfidy of the Bishop Adalberon, and with his young second son Louis imprisoned by Hugh in Orléans, where he died a short while later, in or before 993. Adelheid died 979.

In 1666, the sepulcher of Charles was discovered in the Basilica of Saint-Servais in Maastricht. His skin appears to have been interred there only in 1001, but that is not the date of his death, as some scholars assumed. Though Charles ruled Lower Lorraine, the Dukes of Lorraine (Upper Lotharingia) counted him as *Charles I of Lorraine*.

Count Godfrey of Verdun birth date unknown, called the Prisoner or the Captive (*le Captif*), sometimes the Old (*le Vieux*), was the count of Bidgau and Methingau from 959 and the count of Verdun from 963 to his death. In 969, he obtained the margravate of Antwerp and Ename. Between 974 and 998, he was also the count of Hainaut and Mons.

He was the son of Gozlin, Count of Bidgau and Methingau, and Oda of Metz. He was the brother of Adalberon, Archbishop of Reims, who crowned Hugh Capet the king of France.

He was the founder of the House of Limburg or House of Ardennes-Verdun, a cadet branch of the House of Ardennes. He was always loyal to the Ottonians, whom he was related through his maternal grandmother.

He appears as the new count of Verdun in 963, though already count of Bidgau and Methingau through inheritance since 959.

In 963, he married **Matilda**, daughter of Herman, Duke of Saxony, of the Billung family, a widow of Baldwin III of Flanders. He had the following issue:

1. Frederick (d. 1022), count of Verdun
2. Godfrey (d. 1023), count of Verdun and duke of Lower Lorraine (1012-1023)
3. Adalberon (d. 988), bishop of Verdun (984-988)
4. Herman of Ename (d. 1024), count of Brabant (retired as a monk in the abbey of Verdun abt. 1020)
5. **Gothelo** (d. 1044), margrave of Antwerp, duke of Lower (1023-1044) and later also Upper (1033-1044) Lorraine
6. Bertram de Verdun, went to England where he held the

manor of Farnham Royal in Buckinghamshire.

7. Ermengarde (d. 1042), married Otto of Hammerstein, count in the Wettergau
8. Ermentrude, married Arnold de Rumigny (d. 1010), lord of Florennes

In 974, he became count of Mons, and Hainault jointly with Arnold, Count of Valenciennes, after the fall of Reginar IV. Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine, was a supporter of Reginar and defeated Godfrey and Arnold at Mons in 976, where the former was captured.

After his release, he was at the side of the Emperor Otto II fighting Lothair of France at Verdun in 985, but he was again taken captive and held several years. He was released in 987 by Hugh Capet, whose political ally Godfrey's family was: Adalberon, Godfrey's brother, having crowned Hugh and Godfrey being an enemy of Charles of Lower Lorraine, Hugh's Carolingian rival.

In 989, he was made prisoner a third time by Herbert III of Vermandois. He was liberated before 995, when he appears at the synod of Mousson. In 998, he lost his Hainault portion (the county of Mons) to Reginar. He died in 1023.

Princess Adelaide birth date unknown. She married **Count Baldwin V "The Pious" of Flanders**. (See Count Baldwin V "The Pious" of Flanders for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Renier of Mons birth date unknown. Count Renier of Mons had the following child:

1. **Countess Richilda of Hainault & Namur**³³.

Robert De Brusse (Rognvald³⁵, Brusse³⁶, Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"³⁷, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹). Robert left Orkney and went to Normandy. Apparently he accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He was rewarded by the gift of many manors, chiefly in Yorkshire, of which Skelton was the principal.

He married **Emma of Britany**. Robert De Brusse and Emma of Britany had the following children:

1. Lord Allan³³ De Brusse.
2. **William De Brusse** was born 1049.

Waldren de St. Clare birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Agnes**³³ **de St. Clare**.

King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo was king of Leinster and a contender for the title of High King of Ireland. He was one of the most important and significant Kings in Ireland in the pre-Norman era. His influence extended beyond the island of Ireland into the Hebrides, the Isle of Man and even into England.

Diarmait belonged to the Uí Cheinnselaig, a kin group of south-east Leinster centred around Ferns. His father, Donnchad mac Diarmata, more commonly known by the epithet Máel na mBó, whence Diarmait's patronym came. The last of Diarmait's ancestors to have been counter as king of all Leinster was Crimthann mac Énnai, whose death is placed in the late 5th century, but his ancestors, most recently his great-grandfather Domnall mac Cellaig (died 974), had been counted among the kings of the Uí Cheinnselaig. Diarmait's mother was Aife, daughter of Gilla Pátraic mac Donnchada, king of Osraige. He had at least one sibling, a brother named Domnall whose son Donnchad mac Domnaill Remair was later king of Leinster.

The Uí Cheinnselaig had been prominent in earlier times, but their power had been broken at the battle of *Áth Senaig* in 738. The rival Uí Dúnlainge, based in northern Leinster around Naas and Kildare, who also enjoyed the support of the powerful Clann Cholmáin kings of Mide, dominated Leinster until the time of Brian Bóruma. The decline of Clann Cholmáin, and the defeat inflicted on the Uí Dúnlainge, led by Máel Mórda mac Murchada, at the battle of Clontarf in 1014, changed the political landscape to favour the Uí Cheinnselaig once more.

He married **Darbforgaill** (King Donnchad³⁵, Gormflath³⁶ Macfinn_) born in Leinster, Ireland 1000. King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo and Darbforgaill had the following child:

1. **King Murchadh**³³ was born 1025.

The return of the Vikings to Ireland in the early 10th century brought with it the creation of new towns on the coasts. The towns, centers of trade and manufacture, would give significant political power to those who could control their wealth. Kings of Leinster were in a particularly advantageous position to exploit this new wealth as three of the five principal towns lay in or near Leinster. In Leinster proper, in the south-eastern corner dominated by the Uí Cheinnselaig, lay Wexford. To the west of this, in the smaller kingdom of Osraige, which had been attached to Leinster since the late 10th century, was Waterford. Finally, the most important Viking town in Ireland was Dublin, which lay at the north-eastern edge of Leinster. Compared to this, kings in the north and west of Ireland had easy access to no towns, while those in the south, in Munster, had access to two, Cork on the south coast and Limerick on the west coast.

In time he was able to claim the title "King of Leinster" and install his son, Murchad, as King of Dublin. Thus ruler of two of the most powerful and wealthy towns on the island, he was able to make a bid for the High-Kingship. It was during a battle against the king of Mide, Conchobar Ua Maelsechalinn, that he was killed, near to Navan. County Meath, on 7 February 1072. Darbforgaill died 1080.

The surviving sons of King Harold Godwinson of England escaped to Leinster after the Battle of Hastings in 1066 where they were hosted by Diarmait. In 1068 and 1069 Diarmait lent them the fleet of Dublin for their attempted invasions of England.

There is a legendary line for Darbforgaill from Noah's son Japhet via Pharoah Nectanebus of Egypt; this account states that her paternal grandfather Brien Barom the Great who routed and expelled the Danes from Ireland.

Donncuan O'Toole birth date unknown.
He married **Sadb ingen Mael Morda O'Domnail**.

Donncuan O'Toole and Sadb ingen Mael Morda O'Domnail had the following child:

1. **Gilla Comgaill³³ O'Toole**.

King Amargen O'Morda birth date unknown.
King of Loigsi. He married **Gormflaith O'Neill**.

King Amargen O'Morda and Gormflaith O'Neill had the following child:

1. **King Loigsen³³ O'Morda**.

King Finn O'Caellaide birth date unknown. King of Osraige The Kings of Osraige reigned over Osraige, which was largely a buffer state between Leinster and Munster, in Ireland. Its southern border were the Suir and Barrow rivers, though it originally extended to the sea and its rulers had some influence over the Norse kings of Waterford. In the north it may have once stretched over the Slieve Bloom and reached the River Shannon, but in the historic era it generally stayed to the south of these mountains, the boundary generally being the river Nore.

Its main town and dynastic capital was Kilkenny. Modern day County Kilkenny and part of west County Laois comprise the core area of what was this kingdom.

The name Osraige is said to be from the Usdaie, a tribe that Ptolemy's map of Ireland places in roughly the same area that Osraige would later occupy. Other tribes in the vicinity were the Brigantes and the Cauici. The Osraighe themselves claimed to be descended from the Érainn people.

King Finn O'Caellaide had the following child:

1. **Gormflaith ingen Finn³³ O'Caellaide**.

Hugh III "Le Blane" de Lusignan (Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine_) birth date unknown. Called **Albus**, he was the third Lord of Lusignan, probably the son and successor of Hugh II. He confirmed the donation by one of his vassals of the church of Mezeaux to the abbey of Saint-Cyprien and himself granted the abbey the woodland and the public road between Lusignan and Poitiers. He may have been intimate with the comital court of Poitou, for the Duchess Emma, wife of William IV of Aquitaine, imposed a tax on the abbey of Saint-Maixent and gave him the proceeds.

He married **Arsendis** in 967. Hugh III "Le Blane" de Lusignan and Arsendis had the following child:

1. **High IV "The Brown"³³ de Lusignan**.

Hugh died ca. 967.

Viscount Raoul I (Viscount Herbert I³⁵_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Aldeareade of Thouars³²**.

Vicount Savery III de Thouars (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.

Vicount Savery III de Thouars had the following child:

1. **Vicount Geoffrey II³³ de Thouars**.

Count Walter II "The White" de Valois

(Count Walter I³⁵ d'Amiens_) birth date unknown. He was a count of Vexin, Valois and Amiens. The county of the Vexin was a medieval French county which comprised the *Vexin Français* and the *Vexin Normand* until the loss of the latter in 911 to Duke Rollo of Normandy. The counts descended from Nibelung, son of Childebrand, son of Pepin of Heristal.

Count Walter II "The White" de Valois had the following child:

1. **Count Dreux (Walter) of Mantes³³ de Sudeley**.

Emma of Normandy (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_).

She married **King Aethelred II "The Unready"** in Winchester Cathedral, England, April 5, 1002. (See King Aethelred II "The Unready" for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Emma died March 14, 1052 in Winchester, England. Her body was interred Winchester Cathedral, England.

Hugh de Evermer birth date unknown. He married **Thurfrida of Bourne** and had the following child:

1. **Daughter of Hugh³³ de Evermer**.

Gherardo Gherardini birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Dominus³³ Other**.

Cadell ap Einion (Einion³⁵ ap Owain, King Owain³⁶ ap Hywel Dha, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell"³⁷, King Cadell³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴).

Cadell ap Einion had the following child:

1. **Tewdwr Mawr "The Great"³³ ap Cadell.**

Lord Gwyn ap Rhytherch birth date unknown.

Lord Gwyn ap Rhytherch had the following child:

1. **Gwenllian³³.**

King Cynfyn of Powys ap Gwerystan birth date unknown. King of Powys .

He married **Queen Angharad Ferch**

Maredudd (Prince Maredudd³⁵ ap Owain, King Owain ap Hywel Dda³⁶, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell"³⁷, King Cadell³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹).

She married twice. She married **King Cynfyn of Powys ap Gwerystan**

King Cynfyn of Powys ap Gwerystan and Queen Angharad Ferch Maredudd had the following children:

1. **Rhiwallon³³ ap Cynfyn.**
2. King Bleddyn ap Cynfyn was born 1025.

She also married **King Llewelyn ap Seisyll**. King Llewelyn ap Seisyll and Queen Angharad Ferch Maredudd had the following child:

1. **Prince Gruffydd³³ ap Llewelyn.**



Saint Vladimir "The Great" of Kiev (Prince Svyatoslav I Suitislaus of Kiev³⁵, Prince Igor I of Kiev³⁶, Prince Rurik of Kiev³⁷). Saint Vladimir Svyatoslavich the Great, also sometimes spelled Volodymyr Old East Slavic: *Володимѣрь Святославичъ* (c. 958 – 15 July 1015, Berestovo) was the grand prince of Kiev who converted to Christianity in 988, and proceeded to baptise the whole Kievan Rus. His name may be spelled in different ways: in modern Ukrainian as *Volodymyr* (*Володимир*), in Old Church Slavonic and modern Russian as *Vladimir* (*Владимир*), in Old Norse as *Valdamarr* and the modern Scandinavian languages as *Valdemar*.

Vladimir was the youngest son of Sviatoslav I of Kiev by his housekeeper Malusha, described in the Norse sagas as a prophetess who lived to the age of 100 and was brought from her cave to the palace to predict the future. Malusha's brother Dobrynya was Vladimir's tutor and most trusted advisor. Hagiographic tradition of dubious authenticity also connects his childhood with the name of his grandmother, Olga Prekrasa, who was Christian and governed the capital during Sviatoslav's frequent military campaigns.

Transferring his capital to Preslavets in 969, Sviatoslav designated Vladimir ruler of Novgorod the Great but gave Kiev to his legitimate son Yaropolk. After Sviatoslav's death (972), a fratricidal war erupted (976) between Yaropolk and his younger brother Oleg, ruler of the Drevlians. In 977 Vladimir fled to his kinsmen Haakon Sigurdsson, ruler of Norway in Scandinavia, collecting as many of the Viking warriors as he could to assist him to recover Novgorod, and on his return the next year marched against Yaropolk.

On his way to Kiev he sent ambassadors to Rogvolod (Norse: Ragnvald), prince of Polotsk, to sue for the hand of his daughter Rogneda (Norse: Ragnhild). The well-born princess refused to affianc herself to the son of a bondswoman, but Vladimir attacked Polotsk, slew Rogvolod, and took Ragnhild by force. Actually, Polotsk was a key fortress on the way to Kiev, and the capture of Polotsk and Smolensk facilitated the taking of Kiev (980), where he

slew Yaropolk by treachery, and was proclaimed konung, or khagan, of all Kievan Rus.

He married **Rogneda von Polotsk** (Rognvald³⁵ von Polotzk_) 980. Saint Vladimir "The Great" of Kiev and Rogneda von Polotsk had the following children:

1. Vissavald of Kiev³³.
2. Prince Iziaslav.
3. Grand Prince Mtsislav.
4. Premislava.
5. Sviataslav.
6. Prince Sudislav.
7. Prince Wizeslau.
8. **Prince Yaroslav I "The Wise" of Kiev** was born 978.

The most significant event of Vladimir's reign was his conversion to Greek Orthodox Christianity in 988 and the institution of that religion as the official religion of the Russian people. After casting off his polygamous pagan wives (800 according to legend), Vladimir espoused Anna, sister of the Byzantine emperor. From its inception, however, the Russian Orthodox Church differed from its Byzantine parent.

Rogneda died 1002. Vladimir died July 15, 1015 in Kiev, Ukraine.

King Olaf of Sweden 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).

Olof Skötikonung (Old Icelandic: *Óláfr sænski*, Old Swedish: *Olavær skotkonongær*) was the son of Eric the Victorious and Sigrid the Haughty. He was born around 980 and he succeeded his father in 995. One of many explanations to his Swedish name *Skötikonung* is that it means "tributary king" and one scholar speculates about a tributary relationship to the Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard, who was his stepfather. This explanation is however not supported by any historical source. Our knowledge of Olof is mostly based on Snorri Sturluson's and Adam of Bremen's accounts, which have been subject to criticism from source-critical scholars. But according to Adam of Bremen, Sweyn Forkbeard was forced to defend his Danish kingdom from attacks by Olof who claimed the Danish throne. The conflict was resolved by Sweyn's marriage with Olof's mother and the two kings were thereafter allies. Also Snorri Sturluson describes Sweyn and Olof as equal allies when they defeated the Norwegian king Olav Tryggvason in the battle of Svolder 1000, and thereafter divided Norway between themselves. Another possible explanation of the name "Skötikonung" is that it means "treasure king" and refer to the fact that he was the first Swedish king to stamp coins.

According to the Sagas, Olof's father Eric the Victorious ruled together with Eric's brother Olof Björnsson. When Olof Björnsson died, Olof was proclaimed co-ruler instead of his cousin Styrbjörn Starke. This happened before he was even born. At his father's death, he inherited the throne of Sweden and became its sole ruler.

In a Viking expedition to Wendland, he had captured Edla, the daughter of a Wendish chieftain, and she gave him the son Emund (who was to become king of Sweden), and the daughter Astrid -later wife of Olaf II of Norway-.

He later married **Princess Astrid of the Obotrites** (Prince Mieceslas³⁵, Prince Mistui II³⁶, Mieceslas I³⁷, Mistui I³⁸, Rodigastus³⁹, Mieceslas of the Obotrites⁴⁰, Billung⁴¹, Billung I⁴², Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obotrites⁴⁴), a Christian girl and she bore him the son Anund Jacob and the daughter **Ingegerd Olofsdotter**. Astrid died 979.

Olof is said to have preferred royal sports to war and therefore Sweyn Forkbeard retook Denmark, which Olof's father Eric had conquered. Olof also lost the right to tribute which his predecessors had preserved in what is now Estonia and Latvia.

In 1000, he allied with Sweyn Forkbeard, who was married to Olof's mother, and with the Norwegian Jarls Eric and Sven, against the Norwegian King Olaf Tryggvason. Olaf Tryggvason died in the Battle of Svolder and Olof gained a part of Trøndelag as well as modern Bohuslän.

When the Norwegian kingdom was reestablished by Olaf II of Norway, a new war erupted between Norway and Sweden. Many men in both Sweden and Norway tried to reconcile the kings. In 1018, Olof's cousin, the earl of Västergötland, Ragnvald Ulfsson and the Norwegian king's emissaries Björn Stallare and Hjalti Skeggiason had arrived at the thing of Uppsala in an attempt to sway the Swedish king to accept peace and as a warrant marry his daughter Ingegerd Olofsdotter to the king of Norway. The Swedish king was greatly angered and threatened to banish Ragnvald from his kingdom, but Ragnvald was supported by his foster-father Thorgny Lawspeaker.

Olof was baptized, probably by the missionary Sigfrid, c.1008, and he was the first Swedish king to remain Christian until his death. However, according to Adam of Bremen, the fact that the vast majority of the Swedes were still pagan forced him to limit Christian activities to the already Christian border province of Västergötland.

His death is said to have taken place in the winter of 1021-1022. According to a legend he was martyred at Stockholm after refusing to sacrifice to pagan gods. He's venerated as a saint in the Catholic Church.



Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy de Maurienne (Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) (c. 980–1047/1048) was the first Count of Savoy from 1032, when the County of Vienne, which was recently sold to the Archdiocese of Vienne, was divided between the County of Albon and that of Maurienne. Humbert came of noble stock, possibly from Saxony, Italy, Burgundy or Provence. He himself was born in Maurienne.

He is also called the White-Handed (Italian: *Umberto Biancamano*; French: *Humbert Blanches-Mains*) reportedly to signify his generosity, however, this retroactively applied title may derive from a textual mistranslation of an early Latin record which actually refers to the walls of his castle, not his hands, as white.

During the wars between Rudolph III of Burgundy and the Emperor Henry II, Humbert supported the latter with provisions and soldiers, for he was related to the imperial family by marriage. Thus, in 1003, the emperor installed him as the Count of Aosta, a mountainous region then a part of Burgundy but today within Italy, and granted him the northern Viennois as a reward. Humbert in turn protected the right flank of Henry's army during his subsequent invasion of Italy (1004).

Humbert's lands were essentially autonomous after the death of Henry. Their inaccessibility and their minor importance lent them to being overlooked and ignored in the power struggles which inevitably followed the death of the emperor. In 1032, Humbert received the Maurienne, his native country, from the Emperor Conrad II, whom he had helped in his Italian campaigns against Aribert, Archbishop of Milan.

Humbert married **Ancilla (Auxilia or Ancilia) of Lenzbourg**, the daughter of the master of ceremonies of Burgundy, and had at least four sons:

1. Amadeus I, successor
2. Aimone (died 1054 or 1055), Bishop of Sion
3. Burchard (died 1068 or 1069), Archbishop of Lyon
4. **Otto**, successor of his brother

He died at Hermillon in 1056.

Count Ulric Manfred II of Susa (Count Manfred I³⁵, Count Ardoino³⁶, Ardoino³⁷ Margrave_) Count of Turin and Margrave of Susa in the early eleventh century, one the most powerful Italian barons of his time.

Ulric Manfred was the son of Manfred I. Ulric Manfred inherited a vast march centered on Turin (1000), which had been created from the lands of Arduin Glaber. By a charter dated 31 July 1001, the Emperor Otto III confirmed his possessions and granted him several privileges. This grant was requested by *Hugonis marchionis*, probably Hugh the Great, margrave of Tuscany.

Ulric Manfred, immediately upon his succession, began to consolidate his power vis-à-vis Arduin of the March of Ivrea on one hand and the Holy Roman Emperor Henry II on the other. In the fight over the *regnum Italicum*, he gained a great deal of territory at the expense of the Eoredian march. By the preserved notarial deeds of a priest named Sigifred (1021 and 1031), a precise catalogue of the cities under his control can be known: Turin, Ivrea, Albenga, Ventimiglia, Auriate, Tortona, and Vercelli. In all the wars between Arduin and Henry, Ulric Manfred prudently avoided any confrontation with the two leaders and gradually extended his territories by arms (he was at war with the margrave of Tuscany, Boniface III, in 1016) and by increasing his authority within his proper domains. In 1024, following the death of Henry, he opposed the election of Conrad II and instead invited William V of Aquitaine to take the Italian throne, but to no avail.

Ulric Manfred, though his capital was Turin, rarely resided in that strategic, but small city. He lived an itinerant life typical for an early eleventh century feudal lord, moving from castle to castle in order to maintain his control and to effect the administration of his dominions. His daughter Adelaide abandoned Turin as a capital and the itinerant baronial lifestyle for setting up house in Susa.

Ulric Manfred restored the old church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Susa and the monastery of Novalesa. He constructed a new monastery in Susa and a Cathedral of San Giusto (1029) as well. He fortified the villages of Exilles and Bardonecchia. He died at Turin and was buried there in the cathedral of San Giovanni.

Ulric Manfred married **Bertha of Este** (Margrave Oberto II³⁵, Margrave Oberto I³⁶, Margrave Adalberto II³⁷, Boniface of Tuscany³⁸, Margrave Adalberto I³⁹, Margrave Boniface II⁴⁰, Margrave Boniface I⁴¹_) (born 997) of the Obertenghi, daughter of Oberto II, in 1014. That year, the Emperor Henry confirmed their joint donation to the abbey of Fruttuaria. On 29 December 1037, the Emperor Conrad confirmed a donation to San Giusto expressly without her. She must therefore have died in the meanwhile. Other than his aforementioned heir, Adelaide, Ulric Manfred had two other daughters:

1. **Irmgard** (also Emilia or Immula; died 28 January 1078), married Otto III, Duke of Swabia
2. Bertha (died after 1050), inherited Vasto and Busco, married Otto, Marquis of Liguria (a great-grandson of Aleram) and was the mother of Boniface del Vasto

Bertha died 1029. Ulric died 1035.

Count Ayman of Geneva birth date unknown.

He married **Bertha of Burgundy** (Matilda of Burgundy³⁵, King Conrad "The Peaceful"³⁶, King Rudolph II³⁷, King Rudolph I³⁸, Count Conrad II³⁹, Count Conrad I of Burgundy⁴⁰, Count Guelph I of Altdorf⁴¹, Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵).

Count Ayman of Geneva and Bertha of Burgundy. had the following child:

1. **Count Gerald I**³³.

King Sancho III "El Mayor" Garces (King García II "The Tremulous"³⁵ Sanchez, King Sancho II Garces³⁶ Abarca, King García I³⁷ Sanchez, King Sancho I Garces³⁸ _) called the Great (Spanish: *el Mayor* or *el Grande*), was King of Navarre (which included the County of Aragon) from 1004 until his death and claimed the overlordship of the County of Castile from 1017 to his death, appearing in a charter as "king in Castile". Between 1015 and 1019, he conquered Sobrarbe and Ribagorza.

During his lifetime, he was the most important Christian monarch of the Iberian Peninsula, bearing, in various media, the title of *rex Hispaniarum*. Having gone further than any of his predecessors in uniting the divided kingdoms of Iberia, his life's work was undone when he divided his domains shortly before his death to provide for each of his sons. The Kingdom of Navarre existed for almost six centuries after his death, but was never as powerful again.

Sancho was born around 985 (or even 992 or later) to García Sánchez II the Tremulous and Jimena Fernández, daughter of the count of Cea on the Galician frontier. He was raised in Leyra. He became king in 1004, inheriting the kingdom of Pamplona (later known as Navarre). He was initially under a council of regency led by the bishops, his mother Jimena, and grandmother Urraca Fernández.

Sancho aspired to unify the Christian principalities in the face of the fragmentation Muslim Spain into the taifa kingdoms following the Battle of Calatañazor. In about 1010 he married Muniadona Mayor, daughter of Sancho García of Castile, and in 1015 he began a policy of expansion. He displaced Muslim control in the depopulated former county of Sobrarbe, and profited from the internal difficulties in Ribagorza to annex that county between 1016 and 1019, a conquest initiated before the 1017 death of his brother-in-law left his wife with a distant claim. In 1025 he received the submission, as vassal, of Raymond III of Pallars Jussà, who had also been a Ribagorza claimant. He also forced Berengar Raymond I of Barcelona to become his vassal, though he was already a vassal of the French king. Berengar met Sancho in Zaragoza and in Navarre many times to confer on a mutual policy against the counts of Toulouse.

In 1016, Sancho fixed the border between Navarre and Castile, part of the good relationship he established by marrying **Munia Mayor Sanchez** (Conde Sancho³⁵

de Castile, Conde García I³⁶, Conde Fernan³⁷ Gonzalez_) born 995, daughter of Sancho García of Castile.

King Sancho III "El Mayor" Garces and Munia Mayor Sanchez had the following children:

1. King Gonzalo of Sobrarbe³³.
2. Bernardo Garces.
3. King Ramiro I. King died 1063. King of Aragon 1035-1063. Founder of the ruling family of Aragon and other territories. The house during the 12th century conquered much territory from the Moors in Spain and also in Southern France. In the 13th and 15th centuries, it acquired Sicily and Sardinia, and the kingdom of Naples.
4. **Ferdinand I "The Great" of Castile Sanchez** was born 1017.
5. King García III Najera Sanchez was born 1020.

In 1017, he became the protector of Castile for the young García Sánchez. However, relations between the three Christian entities of León, Castile, and Navarre soured after the assassination of Count García in 1027. He had been betrothed to Sancha, daughter of Alfonso V, who was set thus to gain from Castile lands between the rivers Cea and Pisuerga (as the price for approving the marital pact). As García arrived in León for his wedding, he was killed by the sons of a noble he had expelled from his lands.

Sancho III had opposed the wedding—and the ensuing Leonese expansion—and received a chance to act upon García's death. As the late count's brother-in-law, he immediately occupied Castile and was soon engaged in a full-scale war with León under Alfonso's successor, Vermudo III. The combined Castilian and Navarrese armies quickly overran Vermudo's kingdom, occupying Astorga. By March 1033, he was king from Zamora to the borders of Barcelona.

In 1034, even the city of León, the *imperiale culmen* (imperial capital, as Sancho saw it), fell, and there Sancho had himself crowned again. This was the height of Sancho's rule which now extended from the borders of Galicia in the west to the county of Barcelona in the east.

Taking residence in Nájera instead of the traditional capital of Pamplona, as his realm grew larger, he considered himself a European monarch, establishing relations on the other side of the Pyrenees. He was assassinated at Aguilar de Bureba on 18 October 1035 and was buried in the monastery of San Salvador of Oña, an enclave in Burgos, under the inscription *Sancius, gratia Dei, Hispaniarum rex*.

Munia died 1066.



King Alfonso V of Leon (King Vermundo "The Gouty" of Leon³⁵, King Ordon III of Leon³⁶, King Ramiro II of Leon³⁷, King Ordon II of Leon³⁸_). Alfonso V (994-1028), called the Noble, King of León, son of Bermudo II by his second wife Elvira García of Castile, reigned from 999 to 1028. The Abbot Oliva called him Emperor of all Hispania.

Because of his youth at his father's death, his mother acted as a regent. She retired in 1007 and became a nun. He began the work of reorganizing the Christian kingdom of the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula after a most disastrous period of civil war and Arab inroads. Enough is known of him to justify the belief that he had some of the qualities of a soldier and a statesman.

His first wife was **Elvira Mendes** (Conde Menendo³⁵ Gonzalez_). Elvira Mendes, sometimes called *Elvira* or *Geloria Menéndez of Portugal* or *Galicia*, (c. 996 – 20 December 1022), was Queen of León (1008-1022). She was the daughter of Count Mendo Gonçalves II of the First County of Portugal (House of Vímara Peres) and coregente of León, descendant of the highest nobility of Portugal and Galicia.

King Alfonso V of Leon and Elvira had the following children:

1. King Vermudo of Leon³³.
2. **Sancha de Leon** was born 1013.

Elvira died December 2, 1022.

His second wife was Urraca of Navarre, daughter of García Sánchez II of Pamplona. They had one daughter.

His name, and that of his wife Elvira Mendes (sometimes Geloria Mendes), are associated with the grant of the first franchises of León (1017). He was killed August 7, 1028 by an arrow while besieging the town of Viseu in northern Portugal, then held by the Muslims.

Damas I de Semur-en-Brionnais birth date unknown. Semur-en-Brionnais is a commune in the Saône-et-Loire *département*, in the French region of Bourgogne

He married **Aremburge de Bourgogne**. Damas I de Semur-en-Brionnais and Aremburge de Bourgogne had the following child:

1. **Helie³³ de Semur-en-Brionnais**.



Duke Casimir I "The Restorer" of Poland

(King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland³⁶, King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland³⁶, Duke Mieszko (Burlaf) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislaw of Poland³⁸_). Casimir I the Restorer (Polish: *Kazimierz I Odnowiciel*; 25 July 1016 – 28 November 1058), was a Duke of Poland of the Piast dynasty and the *de facto* monarch of the entire country. He is known as *the Restorer* mostly because he managed to reunite all parts of the Polish Kingdom after a period of turmoil. He reinstated Masovia, Silesia and Pomerania into his realm. Son of Mieszko II Lambert and Richensa of Lotharingia, Casimir failed to crown himself the King of Poland, mainly because of internal and external threats to his rule.

Relatively little is known of Casimir's early life. Born to Mieszko II of Poland and Richensa of Lotharingia, the granddaughter of Emperor Otto II, he must have spent his childhood at the royal court of Poland in Gniezno. Casimir seems to have been destined for the cloth as he was sent away to monastery in 1026. He left the church, however, in 1031.

Casimir's father Mieszko II was crowned the king of Poland in 1025 after the death of Boleslaw I Chrobry. However, powerful magnates feared a strong central government reminiscent of Boleslaw's rule. This situation led to considerable friction between crown and nobility. Taking advantage of the king's precarious situation, Mieszko's brothers Bezprym and Otton turned against him and allied themselves with Emperor Conrad II whose forces attacked the country, regaining Lusatia. Years of chaos and conflict followed, during which Mieszko II died (A.D. 1034) in suspicious circumstances after he was forced to abdicate. Following his father's death Casimir attempted to seize the throne in 1034. This precipitated a Baron's rebellion, which coupled with the so called "Pagan Reaction" of the commoners forced Casimir to flee to Saxony (A.D. 1034).

Casimir returned to Poland and in 1038, once again, tried to regain power with the aide of his influential mother. This also failed and Casimir had to flee to the Kingdom of Hungary where he was imprisoned by Stephen I.

The central parts of Poland were controlled by Bezprym. The central district of Wielkopolska revolted against the nobles and catholic clergy in a mass rebellion. Pagan revival ensued there for some years. The district of Masovia seceded and a local landlord named Mieclaw formed a state of his own there. A similar situation took place in Pomerania. Taking advantage of the chaos and his neighbor's weakness, Duke Bretislaus I of Bohemia, invaded and ravaged the country. After a short struggle Bretislaus I gained control of Silesia, took Małopolska along with Cracow and severely pillaged Greater Poland, burning Gniezno to the ground and looting the relics of Saint Adalbert. Greater Poland was in fact razed so completely that it ceased to function as a primary power base of the Polish kingdom.

The following year the new Holy Roman Emperor, Henry III, allied himself with the exiled Polish ruler against the Bohemians. Casimir was given a troop of 1,000 heavy footmen and a significant amount of gold to restore his power in the country. Casimir also signed an alliance with Yaroslav I the Wise, the Prince of Kievan Rus'. The alliance was sealed by Casimir's marriage with Yaroslav's sister, **Dobronega (Maria) of Kiev** (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) born 1001. With such support Casimir returned to Poland and managed to retake most of his domain. In 1041, the defeated Bretislaus signed a treaty at Regensburg in which he renounced his claims to all Polish lands except for Silesia, which was to be incorporated into the Crown of Bohemia. It was Casimir's success in strengthening royal power and ending internal strife that earned him the epithet of "the Restorer".

Duke Casimir I "The Restorer" of Poland and Dobronega (Maria) of Kiev had the following children:

1. King Boleslaus II "The Bold" of Poland³³ was born 1039.
2. **Duke Wladyslaw I** (Herman) of Poland was born 1043.

The treaty gained Casimir a period of peace at the southern border and the capital of Poland was moved to Kraków, the only major Polish city relatively untouched by the wars. It is probable that the Holy Roman Emperor was happy with the balance of power restored in the region and forced Casimir not to crown himself the king of Poland. In 1046 Emperor Henry held royal and imperial courts at Merseburg and Meissen, at which he ended the strife among the *Dux Bomeraniorum* (Duke of Pomerania), Duke Bretislaus of Bohemia, and Poland's Casimir I. In 1047 Casimir, aided by his Kievan ally, started a war against Masovia and seized the land. It is probable that he also defeated Mieclaw's allies from Pomerania and attached Gdańsk to Poland. This secured his power in central Poland. Three years later, against the will of the emperor, Casimir seized Bohemian-controlled Silesia, thus securing most of his father's domain.

In 1054 in Quedlinburg the Emperor ruled that Silesia was to remain in Poland in exchange for a yearly tribute of 117 kilograms of silver and 7 kg of gold.

Casimir died November 28, 1058 in Poland. Dobronega died 1087.



Prince Iziaslav I of Kiev (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). Iziaslav Yaroslavich (1024-3 October 1078), Kniiaz' (Prince of Turov), Veliki Kniiaz (the Grand Prince) of Kiev (since 1054), the oldest son of Yaroslav I the Wise from his second wife Ingigerd Olafsdottir. Iziaslav succeeded his father, after Yaroslav's oldest child, Valdimir (only child from Yaroslav's first wife), had predeceased his father. Iziaslav was one of the authors of "*Pravda Yaroslavichiv*" - a part of the first legal code of Rus called Ruska Pravda.

He is also credited with the foundation of the Kiev Pechersk Monastery. Prince Iziaslav I of Kiev ceded the whole mount to the Antonite monks who founded a monastery built by architects from Constantinople. According to the Primary Chronicle, in the early 11th century, Antony, a Greek Orthodox monk from Esphigmenon monastery on Mount Athos, originally from Liubech of the Principality of Chernigov, returned to Rus' and settled in Kiev as a missionary of monastic tradition to Kievan Rus'. He chose a cave at the Berestov Mount that overlooked the Dnieper River and a community of disciples soon grew.

In 1043 his father Veliki Kniiaz (Grand Prince) Yaroslav made an agreement with King Casimir I of Poland that recognized Cherven as part of Kiev. The agreement was sealed with a double marriage—Casimir to Dobronega, Yaroslav's sister; and Iziaslav to **Gertrude of Poland** (King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland³⁶, King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland³⁶, Duke Mieszko (Burislaf) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislav of Poland³⁸), Casimir's sister. From this marriage were born three Iziaslav's son Yaropolk, Mstislav and **Sviatopolk**.

As a result of the popular uprising in 1068, Iziaslav was deposed and fled to Poland. In 1069 he retook Kiev with the help of the Polish army; however, he was ousted again by his brothers in 1073. Iziaslav turned to German emperor,

Polish king and the Pope for help on several occasions. In 1076 he succeeded in retaking Kiev once again, but soon died in an internecine war against princes Oleg Sviatoslavich and Boris Vyacheslavich.

Prince Iziaslav died October 3, 1078. Gertrude died January 4, 1107.

Count Ermengaud III D'Urgel (Count Ermengaud II "the Peregrine"³⁵, Count Ermengaud I³⁶). Ermengol III or Armengol III (1032 – 1066), called *el de Barbastro*, was the Count of Urgell from 1038 to his death. He was the son of Ermengol II and Constance, daughter of the Count of Besalú.

Ermengol married before 1048 Adelaide, whose family is not known, even if some scholars made her daughter of Guillem I Count of Besalu. She died before May 1055, leaving a daughter.

Allied with his contemporary and second cousin Raymond Berengar I of Barcelona, together they shared in the process of erosion of the comital authority to the noblesse. They also cooperated in the Reconquista and he received a third part of the conquests, occupying, in 1050, Camarasa and Cubells after taking them from Yusuf of Lleida. In 1039–1040, Ermengol and Raymond Berengar signed a pact against Raymond of Cerdanya. Later in that decade, Raymond Berengar paid 20,000 *solidi* for Ermengol's support and military aid.

Before May 7, 1055, Ermengol took as his second wife **Clemencia**, presumably daughter of Berengar Raymond I and his second wife Guisla. They had the following children:

1. **Ermengol IV**, his heir
2. Berenguer
3. Guillem
4. Ramon

Clemencia died after June 26, 1057, and before November 6, 1062, Ermengol was remarried to a lady named Elvira.

In 1065, Ermengol married as his fourth wife Sancha, daughter of Ramiro I of Aragon by Ermessinda of Foix. They may have had daughter, Sancha, who married Hugh II of Empúries. He died that same year.

Count William IV (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). William Bertrand (died 28 July 1094), known as William V or Bertrand I or II, was the count and margrave of Provence from 1051 to his death. He succeeded his father Fulk Bertrand on his death in that year, but did not receive the margravian title at first, for it went to his uncle Jofred.

William Bertrand co-ruled for his entire life with his uncle and cousins, though he received the margravian rank upon his uncle's death in 1062. In 1081, Bernard renounced his allegiance to the Holy Roman Emperor and swore fealty to the Papacy. When he died, the margraviate was inherited

by Raymond IV of Toulouse.

His first wife was Theresa, daughter of Ramiro I of Aragon. His second wife was **Adelaide of Cavenez**. Their daughter, **Adelaide**, inherited Forcalquier from her uncle.

Count Odo I of Blois (Count Theobald I of Blois³⁵, Count Gello of Blois³⁶). Odo I (also spelled Eudes, c. 950 – 12 March 996), Count of Blois, Chartres, Reims, Provins, Châteaudun, and Omois, was the son of Theobald I of Blois and Luitgard, daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois. He received the title of count palatine, which was traditional in his family, from King Lothair.

Like his relations, the counts of Vermandois, he remained faithful to the Carolingians against the Capetians. Following the war between his father and Odalric, Archbishop of Reims, over the castle of Coucy, he received the castle to hold it from the archbishop.

In the 970s, in the wars for control of Brittany, he subjugated the county of Rennes, Duke Conan I affirmed the rights of his family in the region. Around 977, his father died and he succeeded in his counties.

He married (c. 983) **Bertha of Burgundy** (Conrad III of Burgundy³⁵), daughter of King Conrad of Burgundy and Matilda of France. Their children were:

1. Robert (died between 980 and 996)
2. Theobald II (c. 985–1004)
3. **Odo II** (c. 990–1037)
4. Thierry (died 996)
5. Agnes, married Viscount Guy of Thouars
6. Roger

In 988, he assisted Charles of Lorraine in taking Laon. In 991, he abandoned the Lorrainers at Dreux and besieged Melun, belonging to Bouchard the Venerable, a vassal of Hugh Capet. Hugh, with Richard I of Normandy and Fulk Nerra, assembled against him and he had to lift his siege.

Near 995, he entered into a war against Fulk, who was already at war with Conan of Brittany. Odo allied with his brother-in-law William IV of Aquitaine and Baldwin IV of Flanders. Even his old enemy, Richard of Normandy joined in the war on Fulk. In the winter of 995 – 996, they besieged Langeais, but the arrival of the forces of the king forced their retreat. Odo died 12 March 996.

Count Valeran I of Arlon (Count Conrad of Arlon³⁵) birth date unknown.

In 870 when the land was divided between Charles the Bald and Ludwig the German, Ludwig received Limburg, and it was ruled by several counts of which it is certain that Valeran I was mentioned in 1060. He built castle Limburg. His son Henry also became Duke of Lower Lorraine and Margrave of Antwerp. But since he refused to swear allegiance to Emperor Henry V, he lost his new honors again in 1106 and only kept his County.

He married **Adela of Bar**. Count Valeran I of Arlon and Adela of Bar had the following child:

1. **Count Valeran II of Limburg**³³.

He died in 1118. His follower, Valeran II received Lower Lorraine and Antwerp in 1129 the protective jurisdiction of Duisberg, possessions with the county of Arlon, which had been his brother's possession, and a large possession in the Ardennes.

Frederick of Luxemburg (Count Frederick of Luxemburg³³, Count Siegfried of Ardenne and Luxemburg³⁴, Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne³⁵) birth date unknown.

He married **Gerberge of Bologne** (Count Eustace I of Bologne³⁵, Count Baudouin II of Bologne³⁶, Count Gui of Bologne³⁷, Count Ermicule of Bologne³⁸, Count William I of Montreuil³⁹, Count Rotgair of Montreuil⁴⁰, Count Herluin II of Montre⁴¹, Helgaud of Ponthieu⁴², Herluin of Ponthieu⁴³, Helgaud I of Ponthieu⁴⁴, Nithard "The Chronicler"⁴⁵, Agilbert of Ponthieu⁴⁶).

Frederick of Luxemburg and Gerberge of Bologne had the following child:

1. **Jutta of Luxemburg**³³.

Frederick died 1065.

Hartwig II of Pottenstein (Count Ariba III³⁵, Count Aribo II³⁶, Count Ottakar I³⁷, Count Arebo I³⁸, Marquess Ernst II³⁹, Marquess Ernst I⁴⁰) birth date unknown. Count Palatinate of Bieiren.

He married **Friderun of Brieren** 1024. Hartwig II of Pottenstein had the following child:

1. **Count Bodon of Pottenstein**³³ was born 1026.

Hartwig died 1026.

Gerard II of Wassenberg (Gerard I of Wassenberg³⁵) birth date unknown.

He married **Bertha of Zutphen** (Wernher of Zutphen³⁵, Count Gerlach of Zutphen³⁶, Count Otto I of Zutphen³⁷, Everhard of Niederlahngau³⁸, Count Everhard of Niederlahngau³⁹).

Gerard II of Wassenberg and Bertha of Zutphen had the following child:

1. **Gerard III of Wassenberg**³³.

Godschalk birth date unknown. He married **Adelheid of Zutphen** (Count Ludolph of Zutphen³⁵, Count Edza of Lorraine³⁶, Count Herman I of Lorraine³⁷).

Godschalk and Adelheid of Zutphen had the following child:

1. **Count Otto II of Zutphen**³³.

Godschalk died 1059.

Louis of Arnstein (Arnold of Arnstein³⁵, Ulric of Arnstein³⁶) birth date unknown. Louis of Arnstein had the following child:

1. **Judith of Arnstein**³³.



Kaiser Konrad II (Emperor Frederick³⁵ II_) (c. 990– June 4, 1039) was the son of a mid-level nobleman in Franconia, Count Henry of Speyer and Adelaide of Alsace, who inherited the titles of count of Speyer and of Worms as an infant when Henry died at age twenty. As he matured he came to be well known beyond his power base in Worms and Speyer, so when the Saxon line died off and the elected monarchy for the German realm stood vacant, he was elected King of Germany in 1024 at the respectably old age of thirty-four years and crowned emperor of the Holy Roman Empire on March 26, 1027, becoming the first of four kings and emperors of the Salian Dynasty.

The father of Conrad II, Henry, Count of Speyer was a grandson of Luitgard, a daughter of the great Emperor Otto I who had married the Salian Duke Conrad the Red of Lorraine. Despite his bloodline in that age when people died young and younger, the orphaned Conrad grew up poor by the standards of the nobility and was raised by the bishop of Worms.

He was reputed to be prudent and firm out of consciousness of deprivation. In 1016, he married Gisela of Swabia, a widowed duchess.



Both parties claimed descent from Charles the Great (Charlemagne) and were thus distantly related. Strict canonists took exception to the marriage, and Emperor Henry II used this to force Conrad into temporary exile.

Gisela of Swabia (989 or 990 – February 14, 1043 in Goslar) was the daughter of Herman II of Swabia and Gerberga of Burgundy.

They became reconciled, and upon Henry's death in 1024, Conrad appeared as a candidate before the electoral assembly of princes at Kamba in the Rhineland. He was elected by the majority and was crowned king in Mainz on September 8, 1024, arguably in the prime of life. It was equally obvious that the Saxon line of Emperors was at an end, and all of Europe speculated and maneuvered to influence the Prince-electors in unseemly disrespect for the aging Henry II.

Kaiser Konrad II and Gisela had the following children:

1. Emelia³⁹.
2. **King Kaiser Heinrich III** was born October 28, 1017.

Conrad campaigned unsuccessfully against Poland in 1028-1030, but in 1031 in a combined action with Kievan Rus' forced King Mieszko II, son and heir of Boleslaw I, to make peace and return the land that Boleslaw had conquered from the Empire during Henry II's reign. Mieszko II was compelled to give up his royal title and for the remainder of his troubled rule became the Duke of Poland and Conrad's vassal.

In 1029 some Bavarian border conflicts undermined the good relations with Stephen I of Hungary. One year later Conrad launched a campaign against Hungary. The Hungarians successfully used the scorched earth tactics and the emperor had to withdraw with his army. Finally the Hungarian army forced him to surrender at Vienna. After his defeat Conrad was obliged to cede some border territory to Hungary.

When Rudolph III, King of Burgundy died on February 2, 1032, he bequeathed his kingdom, which combined two earlier kingdoms of Burgundy, to Conrad. Despite some opposition, the Burgundian and Provençal nobles paid homage to Conrad in Zürich in 1034. This kingdom of Burgundy, which under Conrad's successors would become known as the Kingdom of Arles, corresponded to most of the southeastern quarter of modern France and included western Switzerland, the Franche-Comté and Dauphiné. It did not include the smaller Duchy of Burgundy to the north, ruled by a cadet branch of the Capetian King of France. (Piecemeal over the next centuries most of the former Kingdom of Arles was incorporated into France - but King of Arles remained one of the Holy Roman Emperor's subsidiary titles until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806.)

Conrad upheld the rights of the *valvassores* (knights and burghers of the cities) of Italy against Archbishop Aribert of Milan and the local nobles. The nobles as vassal lords and the bishop had conspired to rescind rights from the burghers. With skillful diplomacy and luck Conrad restored order.

In 1038, Prince Guaimar IV of Salerno requested his adjudication in a dispute over Capua with its Prince Pandulf, whom Conrad had released from imprisonment in 1024, immediately after his coronation. Hearing that Michael IV the Paphlagonian of the Byzantine Empire had received the same request, Conrad went to Southern Italy, to Salerno and Aversa.

He appointed Richer, from Germany, as abbot of Monte Cassino, the abbot Theobald being imprisoned by Pandulf. At Troia, he ordered Pandulf to restore stolen property to Monte Cassino. Pandulf sent his wife and son to ask for peace, giving 300 lb of gold and a son and daughter as hostages. The emperor accepted Pandulf's offer, but the hostage escaped and Pandulf holed up in his outlying castle of Sant'Agata de' Goti. Conrad besieged and took Capua and gave it to Guaimar with the title of Prince. He also recognised Aversa as a county of Salerno under Ranulf Drengot, the Norman adventurer. Pandulf, meanwhile, fled to Constantinople. Conrad thus left the *Mezzogiorno* firmly in Guaimar's hands and loyal, for once, to the Holy Roman Empire.

During the return trip to Germany an epidemic broke out among the troops. Conrad's daughter-in-law and stepson died. Conrad himself returned safely and held several important courts in Solothurn, Strasbourg and in Goslar. His son Henry was invested with the kingdom of Burgundy.

A year later in 1039 Conrad fell ill and died of gout in Utrecht. His heart and bowels are buried at the Cathedral of Saint Martin, Utrecht. His body was transferred to Speyer via Cologne, Mainz and Worms, where the funeral procession made stops.



His body is buried at Speyer Cathedral, which was founded by Conrad himself and was still under construction at this time. During a major excavation in 1900 his sarcophagus was relocated from his original resting place in front of the altar to the crypt, where it is still visible today.

Gisela died of dysentery in the royal palace in Goslar in 1043. She is interred in the grotto of the Imperial Cathedral of Speyer, Germany along with several emperors and other members of the imperial family. Her tomb was opened in 1900 and Gisela's mummified body was found to be 172 cm

tall, with long blond hair.

Count Gerard of Metz birth date unknown.

Count Gerard of Metz had the following children:

1. **Duke Gerard³³ de Lorraine.**
2. Duke Adalbert of Lorraine.

Robert II de Meulan (Count Robert I³⁵_) birth date unknown. Robert died 997.

He married **Adela de Vexin** (Count Gauthier II of Vexintamiens³⁵, Gauthier I of Vexintamiens³⁶, Raoul³⁷ de Gouy_).

Robert II de Meulan and Adela de Vexin had the following child:

1. **Count Waleran³³ de Meulan** was born 990.

Godfrey of Brionne and Eu (Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy³³, Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_) was born 976.

The Clares came to England with William the Conqueror. The origin of the family can be traced to Godfrey, eldest of the illegitimate children of Duke Richard I (The Fearless), the Conqueror's great-grandfather.

Godfrey of Brionne and Eu had the following child:

1. **Count Gilbert of Brionne³³** .

Thurstain de Goz (Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogewald³⁸_) birth date unknown. Thurstain de Goz had the following child:

1. **Robert³³ Bigod I.**

Uchtred birth date unknown, married **Ælfgifu of England** daughter of Aethelred II.

Uchtred and Ælfgifu of England had the following child:

1. **Ealdgyth³³** .

Lord Charles Courci birth date unknown.

Lord Charles Courci had the following child:

1. **Wigilius³³ De Courci.**

Hugh de Montgomery birth date unknown. He married **Sibell de Crepon**, daughter of Herfast de Crepon.

Hugh de Montgomery and Sibell de Crepon had the following child:

Roger I "The Great"³³ de Montgomery.

Senor William I de Belleme (Yves I³⁵ de Creil_)

birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Lord William II³³ Talvas.**

William died 1028.

Amaury I birth date unknown. He married **Dau. of Count Isaac** 952.

Amaury I and Dau. of Count Isaac had the following child:

1. **Baron William of Hainault³³ de Montfort.**

Lord Thibaud de Montlhery (Baron Bouchard II³⁵, Baron Bouchard I³⁶, Alberic³⁷_) birth date unknown.

Monthéry is a commune of the Essonne *département*, in France outside Paris.

The Monthéry noble house was related to the Montmorency family; Thibaud, the founder of the Monthéry dynasty, was the brother of Bouchard II, the progenitor of the Montmorency house. Thibaud ruled from 970 to 1031 and was succeeded by his son Guy I, who ruled until 1095. Guy I's children married into other local noble families: his daughter Melisende married Hugh, count of Rethel, and another daughter Elizabeth married Joscelin of Courtenay. Through these marriages and subsequent Monthéry participation on the First Crusade, Guy I was the ancestor of the ruling dynasties of the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem and the County of Edessa. Another daughter, Alice, married into the Le Puiset family, and a son, Guy, became count of Rochefort. Guy I was succeeded by Milo I, followed by Milo's sons Guy II and Milo II. In 1118, after many disputes with the rebellious lords, Louis VI of France ordered the castle to be dismantled, and turned the town into a royal residence. Louis VI had himself been married to a granddaughter of Guy I, Lucienne of Rochefort, from 1104 to 1107.

Lord Thibaud de Montlhery had the following child:

1. **Lord Guy I³³ de Montlhery.**

Lord William of Gometz birth date unknown.

Lord William of Gometz had the following child:

1. **Hadierne³³ de Gometz.**

Count William of Corbiel (Count Mauger of Corbiel³⁵_) birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Count Bouchard II of Corbiel³³** .

William died 1060.

Seigneur Humphrey de Vieilles (Turof of Pontaudemar³⁵, Torf the Rich³⁶, Bernard "The Dane"³⁷_) birth date unknown. Humphrey (or Onfroi or Umfrid) of Vieilles (d. c. 1050), was the first holder of the "grand honneur" of Beaumont-le-Roger, one of the most important groups of domains in eastern Normandy.

His early life and origins are the subject of much discussion. He was the grandson of Torf (or Turolf), who some historians identify with Turstin le Riche, the father-in-law of Robert the Dane, and by others with an ancestor of the lords of Harcourt. Whichever is the better hypothesis, we can be sure Humphrey descended from a Scandinavian Viking family.

Besides Beaumont-le-Roger, he had lands dispersed through the whole of Normandy, in Cotentin, in Hiémois, in the Pays d'Auge, in Basse Seine (Vatteville-la-Rue), in Évrechin (Normanville) and in Vexin normand (Bouafles). These lands originated in the favor of the dukes Richard II and Robert II, from confiscated church lands. The "honneur" of Beaumont was, for example, constituted from the remains of the lands of the abbey of Bernay. On the other hand, the possessions around Pont-Audemer came to him by family inheritance.

In 1034, he 'founded' (or, rather, restored) the male monastery at Préaux, a few kilometres from Pont-Audemer, with monks from the Saint-Wandrille.

He married **Aubree de la Haie**. Seigneur Humphrey de Vielles and Aubree de la Haie had the following child:

1. Robert, the elder, assassinated by Roger de Clères
2. **Roger³³ de Bello-Mont**.

Oda de Conteville (Margrave Alberto I of Tuscany³⁵, Margrave Bonifacio II of Tuscany³⁶, Margrave Bonifacio I of Tuscany³⁷) birth date unknown. She married **Count Waleran de Meulan**. (See Count Waleran de Meulan for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Ralph of Ivry birth date unknown. Count Ralph of Ivry had the following child:

1. **Emma of Ivry³³**.

Osbern de Crepon (Herfast³⁵) birth date unknown. Osbern became the steward of his cousin Duke Robert I of Normandy, and when Robert left the Duchy to his young son William, Osbern was one of Duke William's guardians. Osbern was killed defending the person of Duke William against an assassination attempt, sometime around 1040.

Osbern had married **Emma (Alberade) de Bayeux** (Count Raoul of Bayeux³⁵, Asperleng of Vaudreuil³⁶). Through her he inherited a large property in central Normandy, including the honors of Pacy and Breteuil.

Osbern de Crepon and Emma (Alberade) de Bayeux had the following child:

1. **William³³ Fitz Osbern**.

Robert de Grantmesnil birth date unknown.

He married **Hawise D'Eschauffon** (Giroj³⁵, Arnold³⁶ le Gros). Robert de Grantmesnil and Hawise D'Eschauffon had the following child:

1. **Hugh I³³ de Grantmesnil**.

Robert died 1038.

Count Yvres II de Beaumont (Yvres I³⁵, Yvres³⁶) birth date unknown. The Norman family of Beaumont was one of the great baronial Anglo-Norman families which became rooted in England after the Norman conquest.

Count Yvres II de Beaumont had the following child:

1. **Alice³³ de Beaumont**.

Yvres II died 1070.

Raoul de Gant (Count Adalbert of Gand³⁵) birth date unknown. Raoul de Gant had the following child:

1. **Gilbert³³ De Gant**.

Hugh II de Montfort (Hugh I³⁵, Thurston³⁶) birth date unknown. Hugh died 1066.

He married **Alice de Beaufou** (Richard³⁵, Raoul³⁶ de Beaufou). Hugh II de Montfort and Alice de Beaufou had the following child:

1. **Jeanne³³ De Montfort**.

Hugh died 1066.

Count Renaud of Rheims (Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁵) Renaud or Ragenold, Count of Roucy (b: abt 920 or 931 - d: 10 May 967). Known as a Viking who became the military chief of Reims after the restoration of Artald of Reims. He'd built a fort at Roucy between late 940s and early 950s and supported young King Lothair of France in the expedition at Aquitaine and the siege of Poitiers. Renaud became the Count of Roucy around or before 955 by King Lot.

Around 945 he married **Alberade of Lorraine** (Gerberge³⁵, King Henry I "The Fowler"³⁶, Duke Otto of Saxony³⁷, Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸) born 930.

Count Renaud of Rheims and Alberade of Lorraine had the following children:

1. **Ermentrude³³ de Roucy**.
2. Count Geselbert de Rourcy.
3. Unknown daughter who may have married to Fromond II of Sens.
4. Bruno, the Bishop of Langres.

Renaud died in 10 May 967 and was buried at the Abbey of Saint-Remi.

Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou (Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou³⁵, Ingelgerius³⁶_) was born in Anjou, France. Son of Fulk the Red, he was count of Anjou from 941 to 958. He was often at war with the Bretons. He seems to have been a man of culture, a poet and an artist. I

He married **Gerverga of Gatinais**. Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou and Gerverga of Gatinais had the following children:

1. **Geoffrey I Grisegonelle of Anjou**³³ .
2. Arsinde (Blanka) of Anjou.
3. Bouchard IV, Count of Vendome, married Elizabeth of Vendome; their daughter, Elizabeth married her cousin, Geoffrey I's son, Fulk the Black, only to be burnt at the stake by her husband in her wedding dress.

In 958 he was succeeded by his son Geoffrey Grey mantle.

Fulk died November 11, 958 in Tours, France.

Robert of Troyes (Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁵_) was born 910.

He married **Countess Adela of Troyes** (Gilbert of Chalon³⁵_) . Robert of Troyes and Countess Adela of Troyes had the following children:

1. Herbert "The Younger"³³ .
2. **Adelais of Vermandois** was born 950.

Robert died 975.

King Adalbert of Italy (King Berengar 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 the king of Italy from 950 to 963. He was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa.

On 15 December 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father forced Adelaide, widow of the late Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship.

In 951, King Otto I of Germany invaded Italy and rescued Adelaide, marrying her himself. He forced Berengar and Adalbert to do homage to him for their kingdom in 952. In 953, Adalbert began besieging Count Adalbert Azzo of Canossa, in his Canossan castle, where Adelaide had taken refuge two years prior.

In 956 he married **Gerberge of Chalons** (Count Lambert of Chalons³⁵_) . King Adalbert of Italy and Gerberga had the following child:

1. **Count Othon-Guillaume de Mcaon** was born 957.

In 957, Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, invaded Lombardy and caused Berenagar to flee, though Adalbert gathered a large force at Verona. He was defeated, but Liudolf died prematurely and his army left.

In 960, he joined his father in attacking the pope, John XII. Otto came down at the pope's call and defeated the two co-kings and was crowned Emperor. Adalbert fled to Fraxinet, then under the Saracens. From there he fled to Corsica. When he returned, he tried to take Pavia, the Italian capital, but was defeated by another invading Swabian army, this time under Burchard III. Only the interference of his brothers Conrad and Guy, who died fighting, saved him to fight another day, which he never did. His negotiations with the Byzantine Empire fell through and he retired with his wife Gerberga to Burgundy, where he died at Autun sometime between 971 and 975. His widow married Otto-Henry, Duke of Burgundy, and his son, Otto-William, inherited through his stepfather the county of Burgundy and is thus the forefather of the Free Counts and the Hohenstaufen emperors.

Gerberge died 989.



King Hugh Capet (Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷_) . Hugh Capet (c. 940 – 24 October 996) was the first King of France of the eponymous Capetian dynasty from his election to succeed the Carolingian Louis V in 987 until his death.

The son of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, and Hedwige of Saxony, daughter of the German king Henry the Fowler, Hugh was born about 940. His paternal family, the Robertians, were powerful landowners in the Île-de-France. His grandfather had been King Robert I and his grandmother Beatrice was a Carolingian, a daughter of Herbert I of Vermandois. King Odo was his great uncle and King Rudolph Odo's son-in-law. Hugh was born into a well-connected and powerful family with many ties to the reigning nobility of Europe. But for all this, Hugh's father was never king. When Rudolph died in 936, Hugh the Great organized the return of Louis d'Outremer, son of Charles the Simple, from his exile at the court of Athelstan of England. Hugh's motives are unknown, but it is presumed that he acted to forestall Rudolph's brother and successor as Duke of Burgundy, Hugh the Black from taking the French throne, or to prevent it from falling into the grasping hands of Herbert II of Vermandois or William Longsword, Duke of Normandy.

In 956, Hugh inherited his father's estates and became one of the most powerful nobles in the much-reduced Monckey Frankish kingdom. However, as he was not yet an adult, his uncle Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne, acted as regent. Young Hugh's neighbours made the most of the opportunity. Theobald I of Blois, a former vassal of Hugh the Great, took the counties of Chartres and Châteaudun. Further south, on the border of the kingdom, Fulk II of Anjou, another former client of Hugh the Great, carved out a principality at Hugh's expense and that of the Bretons.

In 969 Hugh Capet married **Adelais of Normandy** (Count William I (III) "Towhead" of Poitou³⁵, Count Ebalus "The Bastard" of Poitou Manzer³⁶, Count Ramnulf II of Poitou³⁷, Count Ramnulf I of Poitou³⁸) born 945, daughter of William Towhead, Count of Poitou. Their children are as follows:

1. **Robert II**, who became king after the death of his father
2. Hedwig, or Hathui, who married Reginar IV, Count of Hainaut
3. Gisela, or Gisele

From 977 to 986, Hugh Capet allied himself with the German emperors Otto II and Otto III and with Archbishop Adalberon of Reims to dominate the Carolingian king, Lothair. By 986, he was king in all but name. After Lothair and his son died in early 987, Adalberon and Gerbert of Aurillac convened an assembly of nobles to elect Hugh Capet as their king.

He was elected and crowned *rex Francorum* at Noyon in Picardy on 3 July 987, by the prelate of Reims, the first of the Capetian house. Immediately after his coronation, Hugh began to push for the coronation of his son Robert. Hugh's own 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 two kings should he die while on expedition.

Hugh Capet died on 24 October 996 in Paris and was interred in the Saint Denis Basilica. His son Robert continued to reign. Adelais died 1004.

Count William III of Toulouse Taillefer

(Count Raymond III Pons of Toulouse³⁵, Count Raymond II of Toulouse³⁶, Count Eudes of Toulouse³⁷, Count Raymond I of Toulouse³⁸) was born 947. He was the Count of Toulouse, Albi, and Quercy from 972 or 978 to his death. He was the first of the Toulousain branch of his family to bear the title *marchio*, which he inherited (c.975) from Raymond II of Rouergue.

His parentage has been subject to reevaluation. He has traditionally been called son of Raymond III Pons and Garsinda. However, recent research has revealed that William was instead son of Adelais of Anjou, known to have married a Raymond, "Prince of Gothia". This discovery has required a complete reevaluation of the succession to the County of Toulouse during this period, and no scholarly consensus has developed.

He and his vassals were notorious usurpers of church property. He stole from the abbey of Lézat, but gave it back between 1015 and 1025. Pope John XIX ordered him to stop his vassals from taking the lands of Moissac, a problem later remedied by his successor, Pons, who gave Moissac to Cluny.

William became the most powerful prince in western Languedoc and he saw the rise of the House of Capet in France and a corresponding decrease in royal authority recognised in the south. He bore the title of *marchio prefatus in pago Tholosano*: "prefect margrave in the Toulousain country." His influence extended into the Narbonensis and even Provence, on behalf of his wife. His power did not remain undiminished in his own city of Toulouse, where he was forced by a council of local noblemen and clerics to give up dues imposed on the market there.

Before 992, William married **Emma**, daughter of Rotbold III of Provence. From her he gained titles and lands to Provence.

Count William III of Toulouse Taillefer and Emma had the following child:

1. **Constance of Arles**³³.

William died September, 1039.



Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy

(Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰). William I Longsword (French: *Guillaume Longue-Épée*, Latin: *Willermus Longa Spata*, Scandinavian: *Vilhjálmr Langaspjót*; 893 – 17 December 942) was the second Duke of Normandy from his father's death until his own assassination. The title *dux* (duke) was not in use at the time and has been applied to early Norman rulers retroactively; William actually used the title *comes* (count).

Little is known about his early years. He was born in Bayeux or Rouen to Rollo and his wife Poppa. All that is known of Poppa is that she was a Christian, and the daughter to Berengar of Rennes, the previous lord of *Brittania Nova*, which eventually became western Normandy. According to the William's *planctus*, he was baptised a Christian.

He married twice. He married **Sprota (Adela) of Senlis**. Sprota was born in Bretagne, Normandy. She was the daughter of Hubert I. Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy and Sprota (Adela) of Senlis had the following child:

1. **Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy** was born 933.



He was murdered December 17, 942 on the island of Picquigny by followers of Arnulf while at a meeting to settle their conflict. His son Richard the Fearless, child of his first wife, Sprota, succeeded him. William also left a widow, Liëgard (Liutgard), who died in 985.

King Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson (Danish: *Harald Blåtand*, Old Norse: *Haraldr Blátönn*, Norwegian: *Harald Blåtann*) (born c. 935) was the son of King Gorm the Old and of Thyra (also known as *Thyre Danebod*) a supposed daughter of Harald Klak, Jarl of Jutland, or daughter of a noblemen of Sønderjylland who is supposed to have been kindly disposed towards Christianity. He died in 985 or 986 having ruled as King of Denmark from around 958 and king of Norway for a few years probably around 970. Some sources state that his son Sweyn forcibly deposed him as king.

The nickname Blátönn ("Bluetooth") could mean "shy tooth" indicating that he would avoid conflicts. It could also indicate that Harald had a "blue" or dark tooth, maybe stemming from an accident, but the epithet is probably a later invention. In Old Norse, blá "blue" could also mean "black" - for instance, when the Vikings encountered black Africans, they were referred to as "blámenn", literally "blue men", their land being called "Bláland" = "Blue land".

He married **Gyrid Olafsdottir**, probably by 950. They had the following children:

1. **Gunnor of Crepon**³³.
2. Thyra Haraldsdottir.
3. Hakon.
4. Gunhild.
5. Swein Forkbeard. King died 1014.

The Norse sagas presents Harald in a rather negative light. He was forced twice to submit to the renegade Swedish prince Styrbjörn the Strong of the Jomsvikings- first by giving Styrbjörn a fleet and his daughter Tyra, the second time by giving up himself as hostage and an additional fleet. Styrbjörn brought this fleet to Uppsala in Sweden in order to claim the throne of Sweden. However, this time Harald broke his oath and fled with his Danes in order to avoid

facing the Swedish army at the Battle of the Fýrisvellir.

As a consequence of Harald's army having lost to the Germans in the shadow of Danevirke in 974, he no longer had control of Norway and Germans having settled back into the border area between Scandinavia and Germany. The German settlers were driven out of Denmark in 983 by an alliance consisting of Obodrite soldiers and troops loyal to Harald. Soon after, Harald was killed fighting off a rebellion led by his son Sweyn.

He died 1 November, 985 or 986 in Jomsborg. His remains were buried in the cathedral at Roskilde, where his bones are still preserved, walled up in one of the pillars of the choir.

Count Baldwin III "The Young "of Flanders (Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶) (940 – January 1, 962) was count of Flanders together with his father Arnulf I.

Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958. During his short rule, Baldwin established the weaving and fulling industry in Ghent thus laying the basis for the economical importance of the county in the centuries to come.

In 961 Baldwin married **Matilda Billung** (Duke Herman Billung³⁵, Count Billung of Saxony³⁶, Count Athelbert³⁷), daughter of Herman, Duke of Saxony, by whom he had:

1. Count John³³ de Bourg.
2. **Count Arnolph II** of Flanders was born 961.

Baldwin died November 1, 962 before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with his father acting as regent until his own death. Matilda died May 25, 1008.

King Berenger II of Ivrea (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) born 900, sometimes also referred to as Berengar II of Italy, was margrave of Ivrea, and usurper King of Italy. He was of Lombard descent.

He was a son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli. His maternal grandparents were Berengar I of Italy and Bertila of Spoleto.

From the time of Berengar's successful uprising of the nobles in 945, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands. Thus, the king's power in Italy was nominal and, following the uprising, Berengar became the effective King of Italy upon the withdrawal to Provence of Hugh of Arles, who left his young son Lothar as titular king. Lothar's brief reign ended upon his death in 950.

Berengar, for his part, then attempted to legitimize his rule in Lombardy by forcing Lothar's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last

three kings of Italy, into marriage with his son Adalbert. Instead she entreated the protection of Otto, King of Germany, whom she married. Berengar then seized the opportunity and declared himself king, with his son as co-king. Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in Otto's invasion in 951. Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility and assumed the title of a *King of the Lombards*. He forced Berengar to pay him homage (952) and married Adelaide himself.

He married **Willa of Tuscany** the daughter of Boso, count of Arles and Avignon and margrave of Tuscany. King Berenger II of Ivrea and Willa of Tuscany had the following children:

1. **Rozela (Susanna) of Italy**³³ .
2. King Adalbert of Italy.
3. Margrave Wido of Ivrea.
4. Cunrad-Cono of Ivrea.
5. Gisela of Ivrea.
6. Gerberga of Ivrea.

Willa mistreated Adelaide when Berengar held her captive for several months in 951. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at his court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of Willa's character. She was held captive in a German nunnery.

Berengar died August 6, 966 in Bamberg.

Count Siegfried of Ardenne and

Luxemburg (Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne³⁵) Siegfried or Sigefroy (c.922–28 Oct 998) is considered the first count of Luxembourg. He was actually count in the Moselgau and the Ardennes. He was also the advocate of the abbeys of Saint-Maximin de Trêves and Saint-Willibrod d'Echternach. He was a son of the Count Palatine Wigeric of Lotharingia and Cunigunda. He is the founder of the House of Luxembourg, a cadet branch of the House of Ardennes.

Around 950, he married **Hedwig of Nordgau** (Eberhard IV of Hohenbuegh³⁵, Hugh III of Hohenbuegh³⁶) (937–992), daughter of Eberhard IV of Nordgau. They had the following issue:

1. Henry I of Luxembourg
2. Siegfried, cited in 985
3. **Frederick I, Count of Salm and Luxembourg**, married Ermentrude of Gleiberg, daughter of Heribert I, Count of Gleiberg and Ermentrud (Imizi).
4. Thierry II, Bishop of Metz
5. Adalberon, canon of Trier
6. Poloaner, count in the Moselgau, married Lolital
7. Gislebert (d.1004), count in the Moselgau
8. Cunigunda, married Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor
9. Eve, married Gerard, Count of Metz
10. Ermentrude, abbess
11. Luitgarde, married Arnulf, Count of Holland
12. a daughter, married Thietmar
13. a son, married Mietzer

He had possessions from his father in Upper Lorraine. At the centre of his dominions he constructed the fortress of

Luxembourg in 963. A town soon grew up around the castle. Though he used the title of count, the title "count of Luxembourg" was only applied to William some 150 years later.

Siegfried died October 28, 998.



King Kenneth II 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).

Cináed mac Máil Coluim, (Modern Gaelic: *Coinneach mac Mhaoil Chaluim*) anglicized as Kenneth II, and nicknamed An Fionnghalach, "The Fratricide" (before 954–995) was King of Scotland (*Alba*). The son of Malcolm I (Máel Coluim mac Domnaill), he succeeded King Cuilén (Cuilén mac Iduilb) on the latter's death at the hands of Amdarch of Strathclyde in 971.

The *Chronicle of the Kings of Alba* was compiled in Kenneth's reign, but many of the place names mentioned are entirely corrupt, if not fictitious. Whatever the reality, the Chronicle states that "[h]e immediately plundered [Strathclyde] in part. Kenneth's infantry were slain with very great slaughter in Moin Uacoruar." The Chronicle further states that Kenneth plundered Northumbria three times, first as far as Stainmore, then to *Cluim* and lastly to the River Dee by Chester. These raids may belong to around 980, when the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records attacks on Cheshire.

King Kenneth II MacMalcolm had the following children:

1. Dungal of Alba³³ .
2. **King Malcolm II Mackenneth** was born 954.

In 973, the *Chronicle of Melrose* reports that Kenneth, with Máel Coluim I (Máel Coluim mac Domnaill), the King of Strathclyde, "Maccus, king of very many islands" (i.e. Magnus Haraldsson (Maccus mac Arailt), King of Mann and

the Isles) and other kings, Welsh and Norse, came to Chester to acknowledge the overlordship of the English king Edgar the Peaceable. It may be that Edgar here regulated the frontier between the southern lands of the kingdom of Alba and the northern lands of his English kingdom. Cumbria was English, the western frontier lay on the Solway. In the east, the frontier lay somewhere in later Lothian, south of Edinburgh.

The *Annals of Tigernach*, in an aside, name three of the Mormaers of Alba in Kenneth's reign in entry in 976: Cellach mac Fíndgaine, Cellach mac Baireda and Donnchad mac Morgaínd. The third of these, if not an error for Domnall mac Morgaínd, is very likely a brother of Domnall, and thus the Mormaer of Moray. The Mormaerdoms or kingdoms ruled by the two Cellachs cannot be identified.

The feud which had persisted since the death of King Indulf (Idulb mac Causantín) between his descendants and Kenneth's family persisted. In 977 the *Annals of Ulster* report that "Amlaíb mac Iduilb [Amlaíb, son of Indulf], King of Scotland, was killed by Cináed mac Domnaill." The *Annals of Tigernach* give the correct name of Amlaíb's killer: *Cináed mac Mail Coluim*, or Kenneth II. Thus, even if only for a short time, Kenneth had been overthrown by the brother of the previous king.

Adam of Bremen tells that Sweyn Forkbeard found exile in Scotland at this time, but whether this was with Kenneth, or one of the other kings in Scotland, is unknown. Also at this time, *Njal's Saga*, the *Orkneyinga Saga* and other sources recount wars between "the Scots" and the Northmen, but these are more probably wars between Sigurd Hlodvisson, Earl of Orkney, and the Mormaers, or Kings, of Moray.

Kenneth was killed in 995, the *Annals of Ulster* say "by deceit" and the *Annals of Tigernach* say "by his subjects". Some later sources, such as the *Chronicle of Melrose*, John of Fordun and Andrew of Wyntoun provide more details, accurately or not. The simplest account is that he was killed by his own men in Fettercairn, through the treachery of Finnguala (also called Fimberhele), daughter of Cuncar, Mormaer of Angus, in revenge for the killing of her only son.



King Edgar "The Peaceful" (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). Edgar I the Peaceful or the Peaceable (c. 7 August 943–8 July 975) was the younger son of Edmund I of England. His cognomen, "The Peaceable", was not necessarily a comment on the deeds of his life, for he was a strong leader, shown by his seizure of the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms from his older brother, Edwy, in 958. A conclave of nobles held Edgar to be king north of the Thames, and Edgar aspired to succeed to the English throne. Upon Edwy's death in October 959, Edgar immediately recalled Dunstan (eventually canonized as St. Dunstan) from exile to have him made Bishop of Worcester (and subsequently Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury). The allegation Dunstan at first refused to crown Edgar because of disapproval for his way of life is a discreet reference in popular histories to Edgar's abduction of Wulfthryth, a nun at Wilton, who bore him a daughter Eadgyth. Dunstan remained Edgar's advisor throughout his reign.

He married twice. He married his first wife Ethelfleda in 960 by whom he had Edward "The Martyr" was born 962.

In 964 he married **Ælfthryth (Elfrida)** (Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon³⁵) born in Lydford Castle, Devon 945. Ælfthryth was born in Lydford Castle, Devon 945. She was the daughter of Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon and Widow Athelwald.

King Edgar "The Peaceful" and Aelfthryth (Elfrida) had the following child:

1. King Aethelred II "The Unready" was born 968

Though Edgar was not a particularly peaceable man, his reign was a peaceful one. The Anglo-Saxon kingdom of England was at its height. Edgar consolidated the political unity achieved by his predecessors. By the end of Edgar's reign, England was sufficiently unified that it was unlikely to regress back to a state of division among rival kingdoms.

Edgar was crowned at Bath, but not until 973, in an imperial ceremony planned not as the initiation, but as the culmination of his reign (a move that must have taken a great deal of preliminary diplomacy). This service, devised by Dunstan himself and celebrated with a poem in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, forms the basis of the present-day British coronation ceremony. The symbolic coronation was an important step; other kings of Britain came and gave their allegiance to Edgar shortly afterwards at Chester. Six kings in Britain, including the kings of Scotland and of Strathclyde, pledged their faith that they would be the king's liege-men on sea and land. Later chroniclers made the kings into eight, all plying the oars of Edgar's state barge on the River Dee. Such embellishments may not be factual, but the main outlines of the "submission at Chester" appear true.

Edgar died on 8 July 975 at Winchester, and was buried at Glastonbury Abbey. Ælfthryth died November 17, 1002 in Wherwell Abbey, Hampshire, England. Her body was interred Wherwell Abbey, Hampshire.

Ealdorman Thored (Gunnor³⁵ _) birth date unknown. He was Ealdorman of York and Hilda. An ealdorman (modern alderman) was the prior magistrate of an Anglo-Saxon shire from 900 to the time of the Danes. The ealdorman, rendered in Latin as *dux* or (in early West Saxon charters) *præfectus* (which is also the equivalent of *gerefa*, modern reeve, from which sheriff or shire reeve), was the chief magistrate of a shire (county) in Anglo-Saxon England. He commanded the army of the shire(s) and districts under his control on behalf of the king. They were appointees of the king and were originally mostly from the ancient and powerful families, but later were often chosen from among the king's *comites* (plural of *comes*, meaning companion) and many, especially in the early Danish period, were new to high office. The term gradually disappeared as it was replaced by *eorl*, the Danish term which evolved into the modern earl, the analogous term of which happens to be count, from the French *comte*, derived from the Latin *comes*. The ealdormen can be thought of as the early English earls, for their ealdormanries (singular ealdormanry, same meaning as earldom) eventually became the great earldoms of Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Norman England.

An ealdormancy was an Anglo-Saxon governing body over several shires, made up of more than one ealdorman.

Thored married **Hilda** and had the following child:

1. **Elfreda (AEIlfifu)**³³ was born 963.

Count Brunon I of Brunswick (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 **Hildeswind of Croatie**. Count Brunon I of Brunswick and Hildeswind of Croatie had the following child:

1. **Margrave Brunon II of Saxony**³³ .

He died 972.

Hugh de Calvalcamp was born 890.

Hugh de Calvalcamp had the following children:

1. **Ralph I³³ de Toeni**.
2. **Hugh de Calvalcamp**. Archbishop of Rouen.



King Malcolm II of Scotland 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.

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.

Malcolm II had the following child:

1. **Bethoc of³³ Scotland**.

Not a great deal is known of Malcolm's activities beyond the wars and killings. 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 honor 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.

Earl Waltheof of Northumberland birth date unknown. Waltheof was high-reeve or ealdorman of Bamburgh (fl. 994). He was the son of Osulf I. His name is Scandinavian and implies that he had Viking ancestors. **He was** Earl of Northumberland at the time the City of Durham was founded and resided at Bamburgh Castle where his son Uchtred stopped a major Scottish invasion of England.

Earl Waltheof of Northumberland had the following child:

1. **Uchtred "The Bold"**³³ .

Waltheof died 970.

Baron Ealdhum birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Elgfrida**³³ .

Raoul de Warenne (Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) birth date unknown. Raoul was a benefactor of the Abbey of Trinite de Mont in the middle of the 11 century.

Raoul de Warenne had the following child:

1. **Lord Roger³³ de Mortimer.**

Raoul died 1050.

Anschitil of Bessin birth date unknown. The Bessin is an area in Normandy, France, corresponding to the territory of the Bajocasse tribe of Celts who also gave their name to the city of Bayeux, central town of the Bessin

Anschitil of Bessin had the following child:

1. **Ranulph I³³ de Brayeux.**

Anschitil died 1032.



Duke Richard III of Normandy (Duke Richard II "The Good" of Normandy³², Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy³³, Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_).

Richard III (997 - 1027) was the eldest son of Richard II, who died in 1027. Before succeeding his father, perhaps about 1020, he had been sent by his father in command of a large army, to attack bishop/count Hugh of Chalon in order to rescue his brother-in-law, Reginald, later Count of Burgundy, who the count/bishop had captured and imprisoned.

He was betrothed to Adela, countess of Corbie (1009-June 5, 1063), second daughter of Robert II of France and Constance of Arles, but they never married.

He married **Judith of Brittany**. Duke Richard III of Normandy and Judith of Brittany had the following child:

1. **Alice of Normandy**³³ .

After his father's death, he ruled the Duchy of Normandy only briefly, dying September 1028 mysteriously, perhaps by poison, soon after his father. The duchy passed to his younger brother Robert I. Adela later married Baldwin V, Count of Flanders.

Vicomte Turstain de Goz (Onfray³⁵ D'Exmes, Osmet³⁶ de Goz, Ansfrid³⁷, Hrolf³⁸ Turstan, Hrollager of Maer³⁹ , Count Ragenwald of Maer⁴⁰_) birth date unknown. Vicomte 1035-41.

He married **Judith de Monterolier**. They had the following child:

1. **Vicomte Richard³³ d'Avranches.**

Herleve of Falaise birth date unknown. She married **Herlouin de Conteville**. (See Herlouin de Conteville for the children resulting from this marriage.)

King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig (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_) King of Gwynedd 1023-39.

He married **Avendreg**. King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig had the following child:

1. **Cynan³³ ap Iago.**

The inter-dynastic rivalries of the descendants of Rhodri Mawr continued after the death of Llywelyn ap Seisyll, when his distant cousin, Iago, great great grandson of Anarawd ap Rhodri claimed the throne of Gwynedd. It seems that his struggle for the throne lasted for perhaps 10 years as he battled another claimant who succeeded in gaining the throne of Deheubarth. Iago did not eventually settle in Gwynedd until the death of Rhydderch in 1033, but his grip on the country was weak and after six years of inconsequential but oppressive rule, Iago's own men turned

on him and he was murdered. Iago's son Cynan sought refuge in Ireland from where his son, Gruffydd, later sailed to claim the throne.

Olaf of Dublin (Slani³⁵) birth date unknown.

He married the daughter of King Dunlang, King of Leinster and had the following child:

1. Ranult (Ragnhildir) of Dublin ingen³³ Olaf.

Olaf was slain by Saxons in 1034 while on a pilgrimage to Rome in 1034 in Maelcorcre.

Garonwy (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). Garonwy had the following child:

1. **Marfydd**³³.

Prince Gruffydd ap Llywelyn (Queen Angharad Ferch³⁴ Maredudd, Prince Maredudd³⁵ 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 Eildyr⁴², 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).

Gruffydd ap Llywelyn (c. 1007 – August 5, 1063), was the ruler of all Wales from 1055 until his death, one of very few able to make this boast. Known as King of the Britons, he was great-great-grandson to Hywel Dda and King Anarawd ap Rhodri of Gwynedd.

Gruffydd was the eldest of two sons of Llywelyn ap Seisyll, who had been able to rule both Gwynedd and Powys. On Llywelyn's death in 1023, a member of the Aberffraw dynasty, Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig, became ruler of Gwynedd. Gruffydd according to an early story had been a lazy youth, but one New Year's Eve, he was driven out of the house by his exasperated sister. Leaning against the wall of another house, he heard a cook who was boiling pieces of beef in a cauldron complain that there was one piece of meat which kept coming to the top of the cauldron, however often it was thrust down. Gruffydd took the comment to apply to himself, and began his rise to power.

In 1039 Iago ab Idwal was killed by his own men (his son Cynan ap Iago, who may have been as young as four, was taken into exile in Dublin) and Gruffydd, already the usurper-king of Powys, was able to become king of Gwynedd. Soon after gaining power he surprised a Mercian army at Rhyd y Groes near Welshpool and totally defeated it, killing its leader, Edwin, the brother of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. He then attacked the neighboring principality of Deheubarth which was now ruled by Hywel ab Edwin. Gruffydd defeated Hywel in a battle at Pencader in 1041 and carried off Hywel's wife. Gruffydd seems to have been able to drive Hywel out of Deheubarth in about 1043, for in

1044 Hywel is recorded as returning with a Danish fleet to the mouth of the River Tywi to try to reclaim his kingdom. Gruffydd however defeated and killed him in a close fought fight.

Gruffydd ap Rhydderch of Gwent was able to expel Gruffydd ap Llywelyn from Deheubarth in 1047 and became king of Deheubarth himself after the nobles of Ystrad Tywi had attacked and killed 140 of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn's household guard. He was able to resist several attacks by Gruffydd ap Llywelyn in the following years. Gruffydd ap Llywelyn was active on the Welsh border in 1052, when he attacked Herefordshire and defeated a mixed force of Normans and English near Leominster.

He married **Ealdgyth** 1050. Prince Gruffydd ap Llewelyn and Ealdgyth had the following children:

1. **Nest Ferch**³³ Gruffydd.
2. King Maredudd.
3. Ithell.

In 1055 Gruffydd ap Llywelyn killed his rival Gruffydd ap Rhydderch in battle and recaptured Deheubarth. Gruffydd now allied himself with Ælfgār, son of Earl Leofric of Mercia, who had been deprived of his earldom of East Anglia by Harold Godwinson and his brothers. They marched on Hereford and were opposed by a force led by the Earl of Hereford, Ralph the Timid. This force was mounted and armed in the Norman fashion, but on October 24 Gruffydd defeated it. He then sacked the city and destroyed its Norman castle. Earl Harold was given the task of counter attacking, and seems to have built a fortification at Longtown in Herefordshire before refortifying Hereford. Shortly afterwards Ælfgār was restored to his earldom and a peace treaty concluded.

Around this time Gruffydd was also able to seize Morgannwg and Gwent, along with extensive territories along the border with England. In 1056 he won another victory over an English army near Glasbury. He now claimed sovereignty over the whole of Wales - a claim which was recognized by the English. Historian John Davies states that Gruffydd was *"the only Welsh king ever to rule over the entire territory of Wales... Thus, from about 1057 until his death in 1063, the whole of Wales recognized the kingship of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn. For about seven brief years, Wales was one, under one ruler, a feat with neither precedent nor successor."*

Gruffydd reached an agreement with Edward the Confessor, but the death of his ally Ælfgār in 1062 left him more vulnerable. In late 1062 Harold Godwinson obtained the king's approval for a surprise attack on Gruffydd's court at Rhuddlan. Gruffydd was nearly captured, but was warned in time to escape out to sea in one of his ships, though his other ships were destroyed. In the spring of 1063 Harold's brother Tostig led an army into north Wales while Harold led the fleet first to south Wales and then north to meet with his brother's army. Gruffydd was forced to take refuge in Snowdonia, but at this stage his own men killed him, on 5 August according to Brut y Tywysogion. The Ulster Chronicle states that he was killed by Cynan ap Iago in 1064, whose father Iago ab Idwal had been put to death by

Gruffydd in 1039. Gruffydd had probably made enemies in the course of uniting Wales under his rule.

Following Gruffydd's death, Harold married his widow Ealdgyth, though she was to be widowed again three years later. Gruffydd's realm was divided again into the traditional kingdoms. Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and his brother Rhiwallon came to an agreement with Harold and were given the rule of Gwynedd and Powys. Thus when Harold was defeated and killed at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, the Normans reaching the borders of Wales were confronted by the traditional kingdoms rather than a single king. Gruffydd left two sons who in 1069 challenged Bleddyn and Rhiwallon at the battle of Mechain in an attempt to win back part of their father's kingdom. However they were defeated, one being killed and the other dying of exposure after the battle.

Ealdgyth died 1070.

Lord Cilin ap y Blaidd Rhydd birth date unknown. Cilin ap y Blaidd Rhydd had the following child:

1. **Haer**³³.

Bernard of Neufmarche birth date unknown.

He married **Nest** (Nest Ferch³³ Gruffydd, Prince Gruffydd³⁴ ap Llewelyn, King Llewelyn³⁵ ap Seisyll³⁶).

Bernard of Neufmarche and Nest had the following child:

1. **Sybil**³³.



Count Guifre (Wilfred) "The Hairy" (Count Sunifred I of Urgell³⁵, Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶) was Count of Urgell (870–897), Cerdanya (870–897), Barcelona (878–897), Girona (878–897), Besalú (878–897), and Ausona (886–897).

Wilfred was of Gothic lineage from the region of Carcassonne. Tradition claims he was born near Prades in the County of Conflent, now Rià, in Roussillon, France. According to legend, he was the son of Wilfred of Arriaouant

(or Wilfred of Arri), a county near Prades. His father was murdered by Salomón and Wilfred became his avenger, killing the assassin. However Ramón de Abadal's study claimed him to be the son of Sunifred I of Barcelona, count of many counties under Louis the Pious and Charles the Bald. Sunifred was the son of Belló, count of Carcassonne during the reign of Charlemagne. Thus, as a descendant of Sunifred and his brother, Sunyer I, count of Empúries and Roussillon (834-848), he was a member of the Bellonid dynasty.

In the dynastic struggles that accompanied the three years between Louis the Pious' death (840) and the Treaty of Verdun (843), the count of Barcelona (and many other margravates and counties: Septimania, Girona, Narbonne, Béziers, Agde, Melgueil, Nîmes, and Toulouse) Bernard of Septimania, aligned with Pepin II of Aquitaine, while the Bellonids maintained their allegiance to Charles the Bald. In 844, after taking Toulouse and capturing Bernard, Charles had him executed. In exchange for his fealty, Charles gave the dead count's honours of Barcelona, Girona, Narbonne, Nîmes, Agde, Béziers, and Melgueil to Sunifred.

He married **Widinille of Flanders** (Count Baldwin I "Bras der Fer" of Flanders³⁵, Anachar "Great Forester"³⁶). Count Guifre (Wilfred) "The Hairy" and Widinille of Flanders had the following child:

1. **Count Sunyer of Barcelona**³³.
2. Count Guifre Borrell II of Barcelona.
3. Miro II.
4. Sunifred II.

After becoming Count of Urgell and Cerdanya in 870, Wilfred received the counties of Barcelona, Girona, and Besalú in 878 from the Carolingian king of France, Louis the Stammerer. His reign coincided with the crumbling of Carolingian authority and unity. He was thus the last count of the Hispanic March appointed by the French king and the first to pass his vast holdings as an inheritance to his sons (albeit sanctioned by the monarch).

Wilfred came into possession of Barcelona through his service to Charles the Bald against the rebel Bernard of Gothia, Count of Barcelona, Rousillon, and numerous other Septimanian counties. Wilfred, Miró, their brother Sunifred (who became the Abbot of Arles), and the Viscount of Narbonne, Lindoí, marched against Bernard on behalf of the King and his son, Louis the Stammerer. In March and April of 878, they defeated the nobles loyal to Bernard, including Sigebuto, Bishop of Narbonne, and expelled all partisan priests from the church.

At the Council of Troyes in August 878, presided over by Pope John VIII and King Louis II the Stammerer, Wilfred was formally invested as Count of Urgell and Cerdanya, Miró as Count of Conflent, Sunyer as Count of Empurias, and Oliba II as Count of Carcassonne. On September 11, Bernard was dispossessed of all his titles. The Bishop of Elna, Bishop of Urgell, Bishop of Girona, and Bishop of Barcelona were confirmed in their sees. Bernard's former possessions were given to Wilfred (Barcelona, Ausona, Besalú, and Girona) and Miró (Roussillon). The counties of Narbonne, Béziers, and Agde were separated from that of

Barcelona. Sunifred was made Abbot of Arles and Riculf Bishop of Elna. Wilfred immediately ceded Besalú to his brother Radulph (878-920).

By 883 or 884, the Muslims became increasingly uneasy by the expansion of the Christian Counties to the north. Wilfred had established defensive positions or castles in Ausona at Cardona, Bergueda, and Vall de Lord; some were even in the Valle de Cervelló south of the River Llobregat. The frontier of the County of Barcelona passed north of Solsona, past Besora, Tantallatge, and Correà; that of Berga, past Sorba, Gargalla, and Serrateix; and that of the County of Ausona past Cardona, Manresa, and Montserrat.

The Muslim ruler Ismail ibn Musa ibn Qasi fortified Lleida in response. Provoked by this, Wilfred attacked Lleida and Ismail. The attack however was a disaster. The historian Ibn al Athir describes the massacre of the attackers by the city's defenders. Buoyed by this success Ismail's successor, Lubd ibn Muhammed ibn Qasi attacked Barcelona in 897. Wilfred died in battle on 11 August 897. He was buried in the monastery at Ripoll.

Ramon Sanchez (King Garcia III Najera³⁵_) birth date unknown, had the following children:

1. **Senor Sancho³³ Garcés.**
2. Sanchez.

King Sancho IV de Maranon (King Garcia III Najera³⁵ Sanchez_). Sancho IV Garcés (c.1039 - 4 June 1076), called of Peñalén or the Noble (Spanish: *El de Peñalén*), was King of Navarre from 1054 to 1076. He was the eldest son and heir of García Sánchez III and Estefanía de Barcelona.

He was only fourteen years of age when he was proclaimed king in the camp after his father's death in the field at the battle of Atapuerca. He was under his mother's regency until he was eighteen and she was dead (1058). Faithful to her husband's wishes, she continued the support of the monastery he founded at Nájera, where Navarrese monarchs are interred.

With his uncle, King Ramiro of Aragón, he forced al-Muqtadir, king of Zaragoza, to submission and exacted a tribute.

He was married in 1068 to the Frenchwoman **Placencia**. They had the following children:

1. García, titular king of Navarre
2. Ramón, lord of Esquiroz
3. **Costanza³³ de Maranon.**

He was in constant and various conflicts with Castile culminating in the so-called War of the Three Sanchos (1067-1068). Sancho II, "the Strong", of Castile was looking to retake Bureba and Alta Rioja from Sancho IV, whose father had managed to retain them from Ferdinand I of Castile when Ferdinand tried to regain all former Castilian territories. Sancho (of Navarre) asked for aid from his cousin, Sancho of Aragón, and together they attacked.

Defeated by Sancho the Strong and his trusted *alférez* (supreme commander of Castilian forces) El Cid, Sancho lost Bureba, Alta Rioja, and Álava to his cousin Sancho (of Castile).

He was assassinated 4 June 1076 in Peñalén, hence his nickname, by a conspiracy headed by his brother Ramón (*el Fratricida*, the Fratricide).

Count Baudouin I de Clermont birth date unknown. Clermont, in northern France about 40 miles north of Paris, appears to have been founded during the invasions of the Norsemen. It was fortified in the middle ages.

Count Baudouin I de Clermont had the following child:

1. **Count Baudouin II³³ de Clermont.**

Baudouin died 1023.

Count Hilpuis D'Arcis-Sur-Aube birth date unknown. Arcis-sur-Aube is a commune in the Aube department in north-central France, 17 miles north of Troyes.

He married **Countess Hersende de Rameru**. They had the following child:

1. **Count Hildouin II³³ de Rameru.**

Count Geselbert de Rourcy (Count Renaud of Rheims³⁴, Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁵_) birth date unknown.

Count Geselbert de Rourcy had the following child:

1. **Archbishop Ebles I³³ de Rheims.**

Count Regnier IV of Hainaut (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_). Count of Mons (c. 950-1013) he was the son of Reginar III, Count of Hainaut. Lambert I of Leuven was his brother.

His father was Count of Hainaut until 958, but fell in disgrace with Otto I, Holy Roman Emperor and lost his County to Godfrey I, Duke of Lower Lorraine. He received the County of Mons in 973 but was replaced with Godfrey I, Count of Verdun in 974. He replaced Godfrey as Count of Mons in 998.

Regnier IV married **Hedwig** (King Hugh Capet³⁴, Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷_), (c. 970- after 1013), also called Avoise, Hadevide or Haltude, daughter of Hugh Capet, King of France, and Adelaide of Poitou. They had the following children:

1. Reginar V, Count of Mons. Married Mathilde of Verdun, daughter of Herman, Count of Brabant.

- Lambert of Mons
- Beatrix**, who married Ebles I, Count of Rheims and Roucy, and Archbishop of Rheims.

Regnier died 1013.

Louis of Mousson (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).

Louis of Mousson had the following child:

- Count Louis of Bar and Montbeliard**³³.

Duke Frederick II of Lorraine (Duke Thierry I of Lorraine³⁵, Count Frederick I Bar-Le-Duc³⁶). Frederick II (c. 995–1026), son of Thierry I and Richilde von Blieskastel, daughter of Folmar III, Count in Bliesgau; was the count of Bar and duke of Lorraine, co-reigning with his father from 1019.

He married **Matilde of Swabia** (Duke Herman II of Swabia³⁵, Duke Otto of Swabia³⁶, Duke Luitolph of Swabia³⁷, King Otto I "The Great"³⁸) (c. 995–1031), daughter of Herman II, Duke of Swabia, and sister-in-law of Conrad. They had three children:

- Sophia**, countess of Bar and Pont-à-Mousson, married Louis, count of Montbeliard
- Frederick, his successor
- Beatrice, married firstly Boniface, margrave of Tuscany, and secondly Godfrey III, Duke of Lower Lotharingia; mother of Matilda of Canossa

On the Emperor Henry II's death in 1024, he joined Ernest II, Duke of Swabia, in revolt against the new king, Conrad II. Soon they made peace and recognized the new king. Frederick died soon after.

Count Hugo IV Van Eguisheim (Count Hugues III³⁵ Von Eguisheim, 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). Eguisheim (German: *Egisheim*) is a commune in the Haut-Rhin *département* of Alsace, France.

Count Hugo IV Van Eguisheim had the following child:

- Count Gerard II of Eguisheim**³³.

Ioannis Komnenos had the following child:

- Emperor Alexius I³³ Comnenus**.

King Geza I of Hungary (King Bela I of Hungary³⁵, Prince Vazul of Hungary³⁶, Michael of Hungary³⁷, Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸). Géza I (Hungarian: *I. Géza*) (c. 1040 – 25 April 1077), King of Hungary (1074-1077). During King Solomon's rule he governed, as Duke, one third of the

Kingdom of Hungary. Afterwards, Géza rebelled against his cousin's reign and his followers proclaimed him king. However, he never achieved to strengthen his position, because King Solomon could maintain his rule over the Western part of the kingdom.

Géza was the eldest son of the future King Béla I of Hungary and his wife Adelaide/Rixa of Poland. When Géza was born, his parents were living in the court of his mother's brother, King Casimir I of Poland, because Béla had been obliged to leave Hungary after his father made an unsuccessful attempt against his cousin, King Stephen, the first King of Hungary.

Géza was probably his pagan name, because he was baptized Magnus. In 1048, the family moved to Hungary, where his father received as appanage one third of Hungary ("*Tercia pars Regni*") from his brother, King Andrew I of Hungary who had acquired the throne from King Peter after a pagan revolt. Following his accession, King Andrew I had to face the attacks of Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor whose supremacy had been acknowledged by King Peter. King Andrew I and Duke Béla cooperated closely against the German attacks and they could preserve Hungary's independence. However, their cooperation began to loosen from 1053 when the king fathered a son, Solomon, because from that time he wanted to ensure his son's inheritance against his brother, who pursuant to the old Hungarian customs, as the oldest member of the royal family, could lay claim to the throne in case of the king's death.

In 1057, King Andrew I had Solomon crowned to ensure his accession, and Géza had to participate in the coronation together with his father and his brothers, Ladislaus and Lampert. However, Duke Béla and his sons left the country in 1059 and they returned with Polish troops in the next year. King Andrew I lost two battles against his brother and died, and after his death Béla was crowned on 6 December 1060.

During his father's reign, Géza was his main adviser and after his father's fatal accident it was he who administered the defence of the country against the German troops which entered Hungary in order to ensure Solomon's rule who had escaped to Germany in 1060. After his father's death on 11 September 1063, Géza offered to accept his cousin's rule if he received his father's former duchy. However, King Solomon refused the offer and the superiority of his troops obliged Géza and his brothers to leave Hungary and they went to Poland. However, after the withdrawal of the German army, they came back to Hungary followed by troops King Boleslaw II of Poland, their maternal cousin, provided them.

The parties, however, wanted to avoid the civil war and therefore they accepted the mediation services of the bishops, and they made an agreement on 20 January 1064 in Győr. Under the agreement Géza and his brothers accepted Solomon's rule, and they received their father's former duchy, *i.e.*, the one third of Hungary.

King Geza I of Hungary had the following children:

- Duke Almos of Hungary**³³.

2. King Koloman of Hungary.

After the conclusion of the peace, King Solomon and his three cousins celebrated Easter together in Pécs. However, when a fire broke out, the two parties accused the other's followers of incendiarism. The bishops had to intervene again in order to appease the king and the dukes. At that time, Géza married Sophia who was probably a daughter of a German count.

In the next years, Géza and his brothers collaborated successfully with the king. In 1067, they led an army together to provide assistance to Géza's brother-in-law, King Dmitar Zvonimir of Croatia against Venice. In 1068, when the Pechenegs had overrun the territories of Transylvania, Géza, his brothers and the king went together against them and they won a victory at Kerlés. In 1071, King Solomon and the dukes led a campaign against the Byzantine Empire and laid siege to the fortress of Belgrade. The siege lasted two months, and the Greek commander surrendered the fort to Géza not to the king. Moreover, Géza denied to hand over the king's share of the booty and set the Greek captives free without the king's permission.

Having the Byzantine troops reoccupied Belgrade in the next year, Géza and King Solomon led their armies together against the Greeks, but Géza left his two brothers behind, because he was worrying about that the king's partisans would try to occupy their duchy during their absence. The campaign was a total failure, because the king and the duke were not able to cooperate during the siege any more.

During 1073, both King Solomon and his cousins were preparing for the coming struggle. The king sent his envoys to his brother-in-law, King Henry IV of Germany, while Géza and his brothers were seeking the help of their Polish and Czech relatives. In the beginning of 1074, before the Polish and Czech troops arrived, King Solomon led his armies against the dukes' territory and defeated Géza's troops on 26 February at Kemej. However, after the arrival of the reinforcement from Poland and Bohemia, the dukes' armies started a counter-attack and they won a decisive victory over King Solomon's troops on 14 March in the Battle of Mogyoród.

Following the Battle of Mogyoród, King Solomon ran to the Western borders of Hungary seeking help from King Henry IV, whose supremacy he accepted, while Géza was declared king by his followers. However, King Solomon could still maintain his rule over the Counties (*megye*) of Moson and Pozsony. In August 1074, the imperial troops invaded the Northern part of the kingdom and advanced till Vác, but the German king was obliged to return to his domain because of the Saxons' uprising.

Géza tried to obtain the international acknowledgement of his rule; therefore he sent embassies to Pope Gregory VII, who was struggling against the German king, and to Michael VII, Emperor of the Byzantine Empire. The pope claimed the recognition of his supremacy over Hungary which Géza did not accept, but the Byzantine emperor sent a crown, that was later incorporated with the ancient crown of Hungary, to him and Géza was crowned by that crown because the ancient crown was in the possession of King Solomon. At this time, Géza married a niece of Michael VII's

military commander Nikephoros Botaneiates.

During his reign Géza set up the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek and finished the building of the cathedral of Vác. In 1076, he sent his troops led by his brother, Duke Ladislaus against Pozsony, but King Solomon could beat off the troops. After this failure, according to the chronicles, Géza, who had become more and more ill, was thinking of his abdication in favour of his opponent, but they did not reach an agreement.

He was buried in the cathedral of Vác.

Prince Vsevolod I of Kiev (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) Vsevolod I Yaroslavich (Ukrainian and Russian: Всеволод I Ярославич), (1030 – 13 April 1093) ruled as Grand Prince of Kiev from 1078 until his death.

He was the fourth and favourite son of Yaroslav I the Wise by Ingigerd Olafsdottir. To back up an armistice signed with the Byzantine Empire in 1046, his father married him to a daughter of Emperor Constantine IX, Anastasia, a princess, d. 1067. The couple had a son, the future Vladimir Monomakh.

Upon his father's death in 1054, he received in appanage the towns of Pereyaslav, Rostov, Suzdal, and the township of Beloozero which would remain in possession of his descendants until the end of Middle Ages. Together with his elder brothers Iziaslav and Sviatoslav he formed a sort of princely triumvirate which jointly waged war on the steppe nomads, polovtsy, and compiled the first East Slavic law code.

In 1046, he married **Irene of Byzantium** (Emperor Constantine VIII of Byzantium³⁵, Emperor Romanus II of Byzantium³⁶, Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus³⁷, Emperor Leo VI "The Wise" of Byzantium³⁸). They had the following child:

1. **Vladimir II Monomakh** (1053 - 19 May 1125).

Irene died in 1067. He soon married a Kypchak princess. She brought him another son, who drowned after the Battle of the Stugna River, and two daughters, one becoming a nun and another, Eupraxia of Kiev, marrying Emperor Henry IV.

Upon Sviatoslav's death in 1076, Vsevolod inherited the Kievan throne, but ceded it to the banished Iziaslav in return for his patrimony of Chernigov. But Iziaslav died two years later, and Vsevolod took the Kievan throne yet again. Vsevolod was versed in Greek learning and spoke five languages. Since he lost most of his battles, his eldest son, Vladimir Monomakh, a grand and famous warrior, did most of the fighting for his father. Last years of his reign were clouded by grave illness, and Vladimir Monomakh presided over the government.



King Harold II Godwinsson (Earl Godwin of Wessex³⁵, Wulfnoth of Sussex³⁶, Athelmaer³⁷, Athelweard³⁸, Athelfrith³⁹, Athelhelm⁴⁰, King Aethelred I⁴¹...). Harold Godwinson (c. 1022 – 14 October 1066) also known as Harold II, was the last Anglo-Saxon King of England before the Norman Conquest. Harold reigned from 5 January 1066, until his death at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October of that same year, fighting the Norman invaders, led by William the Conqueror. Harold is one of only two English monarchs to have died in battle (the other being Richard III).

Harold was a son of Godwin, the powerful Earl of Wessex, and his wife Gytha Thorkelsdóttir, whose supposed brother Ulf Jarl was the son-in-law of Sweyn I and the father of Sweyn II of Denmark. Godwin and Gytha had several children, notably sons Sweyn, Harold, Tostig, Gyrth and Leofwine and a daughter, Edith of Wessex (1020–75), who became the Queen consort of Edward the Confessor.

In 1045 he married **Edith Swannesha** and had at least six children by her:

1. **Gytha**³³.
2. Godwine.
3. Edmund Godwinsson.
4. Magnus Godwinsson.
5. Gunhild Godwinsson.
6. Ulf Godwinsson.

As a result of his sister's marriage to the king, Godwin's second son Harold was made Earl of East Anglia in 1045. Harold accompanied Godwin into exile in 1051, but helped him to regain his position a year later. When Godwin died in 1053, Harold succeeded him as Earl of Wessex (a province at that time covering the southernmost third of England). This arguably made him the most powerful figure in England after the king.

In 1058 Harold also became Earl of Hereford, and replaced his late father as the focus of opposition to growing Norman influence in England under the restored English monarchy (1042–66) of Edward the Confessor, who had spent more than a quarter of a century in exile in Normandy.

He gained glory in a series of campaigns (1062–63) against the ruler of Gwynedd, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, who had conquered all of Wales; this conflict ended with Gruffydd's defeat, and death at the hands of his own troops, in 1063.

In 1064, Harold was apparently shipwrecked in Ponthieu. There is much speculation about this voyage. The earliest post-conquest Norman chroniclers report that at some prior time, Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury had been sent by the childless king to appoint as his heir Edward's maternal kinsman, William of Normandy, and that at this later date Harold was sent to swear fealty. Scholars disagree as to the reliability of this story. William, at least, seems to have believed he had been offered the succession, but there must have been some confusion either on William's part or perhaps by both men, since the English succession was neither inherited nor determined by the sitting monarch. Instead the Witenagemot, the assembly of the kingdom's leading notables, would convene after a king's death to select a successor. Other acts of Edward are inconsistent with his having made such a promise, such as his efforts to return his nephew Edward the Exile, son of king Edmund Ironside, from Hungary in 1057. Later Norman chroniclers suggest alternative explanations for Harold's journey, that he was seeking the release of members of his family who had been held hostage since Godwin's exile in 1051, or even that he had simply been travelling along the English coast on a hunting and fishing expedition and had been driven across the channel by an unexpected storm. There is general agreement that he left from Bosham, and was blown off course, landing on the coast of Ponthieu, where he was held hostage by Count Guy. Duke William arrived soon after and ordered Guy to turn Harold over to him.

Harold then apparently accompanied William to battle against William's enemy, Conan II, Duke of Brittany. While crossing into Brittany past the fortified abbey of Mont St Michel, Harold is recorded as rescuing two of William's soldiers from the quicksand. They pursued Conan from Dol de Bretagne to Rennes, and finally to Dinan, where he surrendered the fortress's keys on the point of a lance. William presented Harold with weapons and arms, knighting him. The Bayeux Tapestry, and other Norman sources, then record that Harold swore an oath on sacred relics to William to support his claim to the English throne. After Harold's death, the Normans were quick to point out that in accepting the crown of England, Harold had perjured himself of this alleged oath.

Due to an unjust doubling of taxation instituted by Tostig in 1065 that threatened to plunge England into civil war, Harold supported Northumbrian rebels against his brother Tostig and replaced him with Morcar. This strengthened his acceptability as Edward's successor, but fatally divided his own family, driving Tostig into alliance with King Harald Hardrada ("Hard Reign") of Norway.

About January 1066, Harold married Edith (or Ealdgyth), daughter of Ælfgar, Earl of Mercia, and widow of the Welsh prince Gruffydd ap Llywelyn an enemy of the English. Edith had two sons — possibly twins — named Harold and Ulf (born c. November 1066), both of whom survived into adulthood and probably lived out their lives in exile.

According to tradition, Harold was killed by an arrow in the eye, but it is unclear if the victim depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry is intended to be Harold, or whether indeed the tapestry's scene depicts that particular type of wound. Historians are divided over whether the Bayeux Tapestry depicts Harold being shot in the eye (the figure that has his

name above) or whether Harold is actually the next figure being mutilated beneath a horse's hooves. Older etchings made of the tapestry made c. 1730 show the standing figure holding what appears to be part of a spear shaft, rather than clutching an arrow. The contemporary account of the battle "Carmen de Hastingae Proelio" (the Song of the Battle of Hastings), written shortly after the battle by Guy, Bishop of Amiens, says that Harold was killed by four knights, probably including Duke William, and his body brutally dismembered. Examination has shown that the second figure once had an arrow in its eye that had later been unstitched, but this may have been the work of overenthusiastic nineteenth century restorers which was soon removed. Whether he did, indeed, die by an arrow, or was killed by the sword, will probably never be known. Harold's wife, Edith Swannesha, was called to identify the body, which she did by some private mark known only to herself.

Harold's strong association with Bosham, his birthplace, and the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon coffin in the church in 1954 has led some to speculate that King Harold was buried there. A request to exhume a grave in Bosham church was refused by the Diocese of Chichester in December 2003, the Chancellor ruling that the chances of establishing the identity of the body as Harold's were too slim to justify disturbing a burial place. A prior exhumation had revealed the remains of a man, estimated at up to 60 years of age from photographs of the remains, lacking a head, one leg and the lower part of his other leg, a description consistent with the fate of the king as depicted in the Carmen. The poem also claims Harold was buried by the sea which is consistent with it being at Bosham Church which is only yards from Chichester Harbor and in sight of the English Channel.

There were legends of Harold's body being given a proper funeral years later in his church of Waltham Holy Cross in Essex, which he had refounded in 1060. There is a legend that Henry I of England met an elderly monk at Waltham Abbey, who was in fact a very old Harold. King Harold had a son posthumously, called Harold Haroldsson, who may have been this man, and may also be the occupant of the grave.



Count Floris I of Holland (Count Dirk III of Holland³⁵, Count Arnulf of Holland³⁶, Hildegard of Flanders³⁷, Alix³⁸ de Vermandois). Floris I of Holland (born ca. 1020/1030 in Vlaardingen - killed June 28, 1061 in Gelderland, Netherlands) was Count of Holland (which was called Frisia at that time) from 1049 to 1061. He was a son of Dirk III and Othelindis.

He succeeded his brother Dirk IV who was murdered in 1049.

He married ca. 1050 **Gertrude of Saxony**. Gertrude of Saxony (also known as Gertrude Billung) (c. 1030 – August 4, 1113), was the daughter of Bernard II, Duke of Saxony and Eilika of Schweinfurt.

Count Floris I of Holland and Gertrude of Saxony had the following children:

1. **Dirk V** (c. 1052, Vlaardingen–17 June 1091).
2. Bertha (c. 1055–1094, Montreuil-sur-Mer), who married Philip I of France in 1072.
3. Floris (b. c. 1055), a canon at Liège.

Floris was involved in a war of a few Lotharingian vassals against the imperial authority. On a retreat from Zaltbommel he was ambushed and killed in battle at Nederhemert (called Hamerth at the time), on 28 June 1061.

When Dirk V came into power, William I, Bishop of Utrecht, took advantage of the situation, occupying territory that he had claimed in Holland. 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. This act gave Dirk the Imperial Flanders as an appanage - including the islands of Frisia west of the Frisian Scheldt. She and her husband then acted as co-regents for the young count.

Count Siegfried of Luxembourg (Wigeric of Luxembourg³⁵). Siegfried or Sigefroy (c.922–28 Oct 998) is considered the first count of Luxembourg. He was actually count in the Moselgau and the Ardennes. He was also the advocate of the abbeys of Saint-Maximin de Trêves and Saint-Willibrod d'Echternach. He was a son of the Count Palatine Wigeric of Lotharingia and Cunigunda. He is the founder of the House of Luxembourg, a cadet branch of the House of Ardennes.

Around 950, he married **Hedwig of Nordgau** (937–992), daughter of Eberhard IV of Nordgau. They had the following issue:

1. **Henry I of Luxembourg**
2. Siegfried, cited in 985
3. Frederick I, Count of Salm and Luxembourg, married Ermentrude of Gleiberg, daughter of Heribert I, Count of Gleiberg and Ermentrud (Imizi).
4. Thierry II, Bishop of Metz
5. Adalberon, canon of Trier
6. Poloaner, count in the Moselgau, married Lolital
7. Gislebert (d.1004), count in the Moselgau
8. Cunigunda, married Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor
9. Eve, married Gerard, Count of Metz
10. Ermentrude, abbess
11. Luitgarde, married Arnulf, Count of Holland
12. a daughter, married Thietmar
13. a son, married Mietzer

He had possessions from his father in Upper Lorraine. At the centre of his dominions he constructed the fortress of Luxembourg in 963. A town soon grew up around the castle. Though he used the title of count, the title "count of Luxembourg" was only applied to William some 150 years later.

Siegfried died October 28, 998.

Count John de Bourg (Count Baldwin III of Flanders³⁴, Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶) was Earl of Comyn, Baron of Toursbourg, and General of the Kings Forces.

Count John de Bourg had the following child:

1. **Herlouin³³ de Conteville.**

Roger I de Montgomery (Hugh³⁵ De Montgomery_) birth date unknown.

In 994 he married **Josceline** (Senfrie³⁵, Herfastus³⁶ de Crepon, Herbastus³⁷ _). Roger I de Montgomery and Josceline had the following child:

1. **Roger³³ de Montgomery.**

William Talvas (William³⁵ de Belleme, Ivres I³⁶ de Belesme, Count Fulk³⁷ de Corbonais_) William I Talvas (c. 995–after 1030), 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."

Tiege (King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶ _) birth date unknown. Also known as Tadc mac Briain, Tiege had the following child:

1. **King Turlock³³.**

Tiege died 1023.

Prince Muircadhach (Prince Carthac³⁵, Saerbtreatac³⁶, Prince Donnchadh³⁷, King Ceallachan³⁸_) was born 1011. Prince of Desmond

Prince Muircadhach had the following child:

1. **King Tadgh³³ Macarthy.**

Muircadhach died 1095.