

***Some Descendants and
Ancestors of John and Sarah
(Davis) Washburn
of
Switzerland County, Indiana***

compiled by

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Descendants of John Washburn

Generation 1

1. **JOHN¹ WASHBURN** was born between 1795-1804. He died about 1840. He married (1) **SALLY M. BELL** (daughter of Armiger Bell and Sarah Blackford) on 01 Mar 1819 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born on 28 Mar 1800 in Versailles, Woodford Co., Kentucky. She died on 01 Mar 1819. He married (2) **SARAH ANN DAVIS** (daughter of Samuel Davis and Elizabeth Dixon) on 14 Mar 1833 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born about 1818 in Ohio.

Notes for John Washburn:

Based on the will of his father-in-law and the 1840 census, John died probably late 1839 or early 1840. John and his second wife Sarah Davis had only two children: Samuel and John. John, Sr, was alive in May 1839 because he was mentioned in the settlement of his father-in-law's estate. Sarah is listed without a husband in the 1840 census. Presumably John died sometime between May 1839 and mid-1840 when the census was taken.

There is a John Washburn in Switzerland County, Indiana in the 1820 census. This John Washburn married Sarah Bell in 1819. This John Washburn appears to be the same John Washburn who married Sarah Davis in 1833. Benton P. Washburne in his book *The Washburn Family in America* has John, the son of Jeremiah, married to Sarah Naylor. He indicates that most of the information on the Jeremiah Washburn family came from another source, but he could not remember the name and author of the source. I have yet to find any record of a John Washburn marrying a Sarah Naylor and Mr. Washburn does not cite any source. If John married a Sarah Naylor, it is likely that she is his first of three wives. Pending further research, I have not added Sarah as a wife of John.

Samuel Washburn's death certificate (son of John) lists his mother as Susanna Davis. However, this is incorrect. Her first name was Sarah. This is supported by several census records and the record of her second marriage. A year or so after John's death Sarah remarried a James Moore in Switzerland Co., Indiana.

It is known from living family members that there was at least one daughter by Sarah's married to William Moore was Mollie (real name was Amanda). Mollie married a William Herman who later became fire department captain for Jefferson Co., Kentucky. They did not have children.

The 1850 census records for Switzerland Co., Indiana shows a James Moore, age 60; with Sally, age 38; Samuel, Age 15 (listed without any indication of a Washburn surname), age 15; John, age 12 (listed without any indication of a Washburn surname); Permelia and Louisa, age 5; a daughter listed only as M., age 3; and an unnamed daughter age 1. The 1860 Carroll Co., Kentucky census shows Sarah A. Moore, age 42; Amanda Moore, age 17; Mary Moore, age 9; and Samuel Washburn, 25.

There were two other Washburn's in Switzerland Co., Indiana about the same time who appear to be related to John: Jeremiah Washburn who married Syntha/Sally Evans 31 Dec 1823 and Samuel Washburn who married Polly Evans (daughter of Thomas) 4 Apr 1819, If this John is the John who was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Duvall, Samuel was John's brother and Jeremiah (who married Sally Evans) was his nephew, the son of his half brother, Nicholas.

DNA evidence clearly indicates that John was a descendant of the Washburn family from Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Jeremiah has been accepted by the Mayflower Society as a son of Lemuel and Lemuel and the son of Jonathon who married Rebecca Perry. Jeremiah is the logical choice for John's father based on circumstantial evidence.

John Washburn and Sarah Ann Davis had the following children:

2.
 - i. **SAMUEL² WASHBURN** (son of John Washburn and Sarah Ann Davis) was born on 13 Mar 1836 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He died on 23 Dec 1925 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (1) **JANE WEBSTER** (daughter of Edward Webster and Elizabeth Moore) on 18 Jan 1863 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born about 1841 in Kentucky. She died in 1864. He married (2) **ELIZA DILLION GULLION** (daughter of James Gullion Jr. and Sarah Moore) on 01 Nov 1865 in Carroll Co.,

Generation 1 (cont.)

Kentucky. She was born on 02 Oct 1846 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 16 Feb 1934 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.

- ii. JOHN WASHBURN (son of John Washburn and Sarah Ann Davis) was born about 1839.

Notes for John Washburn:

Nothing is known of John except that he was riding a river boat down the Mississippi River during the Civil War and was never heard from again.

Generation 2

2. **SAMUEL² WASHBURN** (John¹) was born on 13 Mar 1836 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He died on 23 Dec 1925 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (1) **JANE WEBSTER** (daughter of Edward Webster and Elizabeth Moore) on 18 Jan 1863 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born about 1841 in Kentucky. She died in 1864. He married (2) **ELIZA DILLION GULLION** (daughter of James Gullion Jr. and Sarah Moore) on 01 Nov 1865 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 02 Oct 1846 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 16 Feb 1934 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.

Notes for Samuel Washburn:

Some census records give Samuel's place of birth as Kentucky, but he was probably born in Switzerland County, Indiana where his parents were married and where they appeared to live until his father's death. Samuel worked on a river boat taking logs down the Mississippi to New Orleans earlier in his life.

Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion had the following children:

3. i. **JAMES WESLEY³ WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 02 Jan 1867 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 26 Sep 1942 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio (at home). He married Martha Anna Marshall (daughter of George D. Marshall and Mary Elizabeth Jones) in 1892 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 26 Dec 1868 in Henry Co., Kentucky. She died on 13 Sep 1934 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
- ii. **SARAH ANN WASHBURN** (daughter of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 19 Oct 1869 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 24 Oct 1870 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky.
- iii. **WILLIAM AMBROS WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 25 Sep 1872 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 26 May 1873 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky.
- iv. **HENRY SCOTT WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 20 Jan 1874 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 12 Aug 1899 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky.
4. v. **SAMUEL EDWARD WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 01 Sep 1876 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 26 Apr 1964 in Worthville, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (1) **MINNIE BLANCHE MCCREARY** (daughter of Thomas McCreary and Mary Griffith) after 25 Oct 1900. She was born on 22 Jun 1884 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 01 Jun 1951 in Worthville, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (2) **LOULA TINGLE** (daughter of Elisha Thomas Tingle and Nora Ella Tingle) on 25 Oct 1900. She was born in Jul 1881 in Henry Co., Kentucky.
5. vi. **GEORGE ALVIN WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 25 Apr 1880 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 02 Jul 1963 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky (Carroll County Memorial Hospital). He married Maud Ann Tingle (daughter of Zadock Prism Tingle and Catherine Swaford) in 1908 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 05 Aug 1890 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 21 Dec 1957 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.



Generation 2 (cont.)

6. vii. EMMA JANE WASHBURN (daughter of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 03 Aug 1883 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 02 Nov 1955 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She married Kirby Smith (son of Jesse Smith and Susanah Webster) in 1911 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 20 Feb 1882. He died on 01 Feb 1963 in Henry Co., Kentucky.
- viii. IDA ELLEN WASHBURN (daughter of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 15 Aug 1886 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 04 Nov 1896 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky.
7. ix. CLARENCE ARNOLD WASHBURN (son of Samuel Washburn and Eliza Dillion Gullion) was born on 16 Jan 1892 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 19 Mar 1979 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky (Veterans Administration Medical Center). He married Elizabeth Ann Hicks (daughter of James Hicks and Lucy Gay Tingle) on 27 Jun 1919 in Vevey, Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born on 21 Sep 1899 in Henry Co., Kentucky. She died on 30 Jun 1979 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky (Carroll County Memorial Hospital).



Generation 3

3. **JAMES WESLEY³ WASHBURN** (Samuel², John¹) was born on 02 Jan 1867 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 26 Sep 1942 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio (at home). He married Martha Anna Marshall (daughter of George D. Marshall and Mary Elizabeth Jones) in 1892 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 26 Dec 1868 in Henry Co., Kentucky. She died on 13 Sep 1934 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Notes for Martha Anna Marshall:

Martha Anna generally went by Anna. She is listed in the 1900 Henry Co. KY census as Martha A. It is assumed that her full name was Martha Anna Marshall.

James Wesley Washburn and Martha Anna Marshall had the following children:

- i. EDITH⁴ WASHBURN (daughter of James Wesley Washburn and Martha Anna Marshall) was born in Jul 1893 in Kentucky. She died on 20 Feb 1918 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio (General Hospital). She married Almann Christian Schmid (son of Johann Peter Christian Schmid and Elisabetha Barbara Bader) in 1913 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 06 Feb 1885 in Lodi, Washtenaw Co., Michigan. He died in 1953.
- ii. NOAH LLOYD WASHBURN (son of James Wesley Washburn and Martha Anna Marshall) was born on 12 Apr 1896 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 11 May 1944 in Dayton, Greene Co., Ohio (Dayton Soldiers Home Hospital). He married Lillian Mayme Stewart between 1930-1940. She was born about 1910 in Kentucky.



Notes for Noah Lloyd Washburn:

Military Service: Co F 331 Infantry to 4 July 1918; Co M 332 Infantry to Discharge Private Vittorio-Veneto; Defensive Sector. American Expeditionary Forces 3 June 1918 to 15 Apr 1919. Honorable discharge 5 May 1919. [Source: Ohio Military Men, 1917-18, Ancestry.com]

In the 1930 Hamilton Co., Ohio Census, Noah was living with his parents in Cincinnati, Ohio.

- iii. MARY WASHBURN (daughter of James Wesley Washburn and Martha Anna Marshall) was born about 1904 in Kentucky. She died after 1940.

Notes for Mary Washburn:

In the 1930 Hamilton Co., Ohio Census, Mary was unmarried and living with her

Generation 3 (cont.)

parents in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was living with her father and niece, Hannah Doris Schmid in the 1940 Hamilton Co., Ohio Census. By 1940 her mother had died.

4. **SAMUEL EDWARD³ WASHBURN** (Samuel², John¹) was born on 01 Sep 1876 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 26 Apr 1964 in Worthville, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (1) **MINNIE BLANCHE MCCREARY** (daughter of Thomas McCreary and Mary Griffith) after 25 Oct 1900. She was born on 22 Jun 1884 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 01 Jun 1951 in Worthville, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (2) **LOULA TINGLE** (daughter of Elisha Thomas Tingle and Nora Ella Tingle) on 25 Oct 1900. She was born in Jul 1881 in Henry Co., Kentucky.



Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary had the following children:

- i. **DOLLY SANFORD⁴ WASHBURN** (daughter of Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary) was born on 06 Aug 1907 in Worthville, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 12 Mar 1982 in Biloxi, Harrison Co., Mississippi. She married (1) **RAYMOND EDWARD REYNOLDS** (son of Barnett Edward Reynolds and Sarah Belle Pryor) on 16 Apr 1923 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 03 Jun 1902 in Gestville, Henry Co., Kentucky. He died on 18 Jan 1961 in Ionia City, Ionia Co., Michigan. She married (2) **THOMAS A. MARCELL** in 1929 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She married (3) **JOSEPH S. BINKLEY** after 1929. He was born on 23 Jun 1913. He died in Apr 1987.
- ii. **SAMUEL THOMAS WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary) was born on 19 May 1909 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 26 Dec 1977 in Sanders, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married (1) **JESSIE ESTELLE EAVES** (daughter of William Isaac Eaves and Hattie Hill) in 1928 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 22 Oct 1910 in Worthville, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 03 May 1990 in San Mateo Co., California. He married (2) **DOROTHY COMBS** on 08 Jan 1975 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.
- iii. **IDA LOUISE WASHBURN** (daughter of Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary) was born on 31 Aug 1911 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 09 Oct 1975. She married (1) **CHARLES FAIRBANKS SUTHERLAND** (son of Andrew Jackson Sutherland and Amanda Alcorn) in 1926 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born in 1901. She married (2) **RALPH EMERSON FITE** (son of John Francis Oliver Fite and Lucy Ethel Foulks) after 1926. He was born in 1907. He died in 1971.
- iv. **LEROY WASHBURN** (son of Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary) was born on 18 Jan 1914 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 14 Mar 1968 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky (Carroll County Memorial Hospital). He married **EMMA JANE OSBORN**. She was born on 28 Feb 1918 in Grant Co., Kentucky. She died on 04 Mar 1983.



Notes for Leroy Washburn:
Leroy did not have children.

- v. **MARY GERTRUDE WASHBURN** (daughter of Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary) was born on 23 Aug 1917 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 01 Feb 1997 in Fort Thomas, Campbell Co., Kentucky (St. Lukes Hospital East). She married (1) **EDGAR BRUCE WILSON** (son of Thomas Grant Wilson and Nany France Aldridge) on 05 Sep 1931 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 08 Sep 1911 in Owen Co.,



Generation 3 (cont.)

Kentucky. He died on 09 Aug 1970 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio. She married (2) WILBER REED on 18 Sep 1954. She married (3) WILLIAM SNAPP on 22 Dec 1964. He was born in 1910.

- vi. ALICE KATHYRN WASHBURN (daughter of Samuel Edward Washburn and Minnie Blanche McCreary) was born on 18 Mar 1921 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 26 Mar 1997 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She married WILLIAM MARION GIRDLER. He was born on 15 Apr 1913. He died on 27 Feb 1993.



5. **GEORGE ALVIN³ WASHBURN** (Samuel², John¹) was born on 25 Apr 1880 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 02 Jul 1963 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky (Carroll County Memorial Hospital). He married Maud Ann Tingle (daughter of Zadock Prism Tingle and Catherine Swaford) in 1908 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 05 Aug 1890 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 21 Dec 1957 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.

Notes for Maud Ann Tingle:

Virginia Tolman has Maud's middle name as Atha.

George Alvin Washburn and Maud Ann Tingle had the following children:

- i. JOHN SAMUEL⁴ WASHBURN (son of George Alvin Washburn and Maud Ann Tingle) was born on 05 Jun 1909 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 10 Mar 1995 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married Mary Elva Calvert (daughter of Oscar William Calvert and Martha Llewellyn) on 04 Jul 1931 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 15 Sep 1912 in Sparta, Gallatin Co., Kentucky. She died on 09 Nov 2004 in Bedford, Trimble Co., Kentucky.

Notes for Mary Elva Calvert:

Mary Elva Washburn Carrollton, 92, died Tuesday [11/9/2004]. Funeral: 1 p.m. Thursday at Graham-Dunn Funeral Home.

Visitation: after 10 a.m. Thursday until the time of the service.

Published in The Courier-Journal on 11/11/2004.

Mary Elva Washburn, 92, of Carrollton, died Tuesday at Bedford Health Care Center. She was a retired employee of Rich Ladder Co. and a member of English Baptist Church. Her husband, John S. Washburn, and a son, George W. Washburn, both preceded her in death.

Survivors include a son, John R. Washburn of Ghent; daughters, Marlene Schirmer and Linda Stamper, both of Carrollton; 13 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

Services will be at 1 p.m. today at Graham-Dunn Funeral Home, Carrollton.

Visitation will begin there at 10 a.m. Burial will be in I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Carrollton.

[Source: Kentucky Post, 11-11-2004]

- ii. GILBERT CLARANSE WASHBURN (son of George Alvin Washburn and Maud Ann Tingle) was born on 16 Nov 1910 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky (Old Blackwell Place near). He died on 08 Mar 2005 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He married Helen Elizabeth Beach (daughter of Donie Beach and Lillian Pearl Sipple) in 1937 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She was born on 31 Jul 1918 in Grant Co., Kentucky (Near Elliston). She died on 27 Nov 1978 in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico.



- iii. ADA MAE WASHBURN (daughter of George Alvin Washburn and Maud Ann Tingle)

Generation 3 (cont.)

was born on 15 Dec 1912 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 14 Oct 1931 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.

- iv. EMMA VICTORIA WASHBURN (daughter of George Alvin Washburn and Maud Ann Tingle) was born on 23 Jul 1914 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 26 Oct 2009 in La Grange, Oldham Co., Kentucky (Richwood Nursing Home). She married Everett Earl Bickers (son of Shelby Stafford Bickers and Myrtle Forester Tingle) on 24 Dec 1932 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 13 Jan 1913 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 11 May 1998 in Henry Co., Kentucky.



Notes for Emma Victoria Washburn:

Emma W. Bickers, age 95 of Campbellsburg, died Monday, October 26, 2009, at the Richwood Nursing Home in LaGrange. She was the daughter of the late George Alvin Washburn and Maude Tingle Washburn and member of Campbellsburg Baptist Church.

She is survived by three sons: Everett Bickers, Greenville, Indiana; Doug Bickers and wife, Judy, Shelbyville, Tennessee; Danny Bickers and wife Theresa, Campbellsburg; 8 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her husband, Everett Earl Bickers; one sister, Ada Mae Washburn; and two brothers: John and Gilbert Washburn.

Funeral services were held at 1 p.m. Wednesday, October 28 at the Ransdell Funeral Home in Campbellsburg. Reverend Shawn Golden, Campbellsburg Baptist Church, officiated. Interment was in the Campbellsburg Masonic Cemetery.

Expressions of sympathy may take the form of contributions to the Campbellsburg Baptist Church.

[Source: Henry County Local, New Castle, Kentucky, November 5, 2009]

Notes for Everett Earl Bickers:

Obituary - Henry Co. Local, New Castle, Kentucky, May 13, 1998

Everett Bickers, 85

Everett Earl Bickers, age 85, of Campbellsburg died Monday, May 11, 1998 at his home. He was a native of Carrollton, the son of the late Shelby S. and Myrtle Tingle Bickers, a farmer and merchant who operated a grocery and food locker in Campbellsburg for many years, a charter member of Campbellsburg Lions Club and a member of Campbellsburg Baptist Church.

He is survived by his wife, Emma Washburn Bickers, Campbellsburg; three sons: Dr. Everett Bickers Jr., Floyd Knobs, Indiana; Doug Bickers, Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Danny Bickers, Campbellsburg; two brothers: James Clifford Bickers, Campbellsburg; and Shelby Bickers, Carrollton; one sister, Margaret Bickers Staudt, Fort Myers, Florida; eight grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Generation 3 (cont.)

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. today (Wednesday, May 13) at Ransdell Funeral Home, Campbellsburg. Bro. Scott Orr, Campbellsburg Baptist Church, will officiate. Burial will be in Campbellsburg Masonic Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers will be Don Heilman, John M. Garrett, Neal Heilman, Roy Brent, Roger O'Nan, Bill Spillman, Barren Mayse and Brent Boyer.

Active pallbearers will be Erin Bickers, Rex Bickers, Mark Bickers, Tom Bickers, Jimmie Bickers and Tony Knotts.

Expressions of sympathy may take the form. of contributions to Hospice of Louisville.

6. **EMMA JANE³ WASHBURN** (Samuel², John¹) was born on 03 Aug 1883 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 02 Nov 1955 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She married Kirby Smith (son of Jesse Smith and Susanah Webster) in 1911 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 20 Feb 1882. He died on 01 Feb 1963 in Henry Co., Kentucky.

Notes for Emma Jane Washburn:

Mrs. Emma Smith Dies Following Long Illness

Mrs. Emma Smith of English died Wednesday afternoon, November 2 following a prolonged illness. She is survived by her husband, Kirby Smith, to who she was married October 12, 1911, and preceded in death an only child who died in infancy. Also surviving is a foster son, Billie Camden of Dayton, Ohio, three brothers, Edward Washburn of Worthville, Alvin and Clarence Washburn of English; and a number of nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Smith was born August 3, 1883, the daughter of Samuel and Eliza Washburn. Early in life she united with the English Baptist Church and was an active member as Sunday school teacher and in the Missionary Society until ill health prevented her service.

Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon in English Baptist Church , the Rev. Rodger Turner, pastor, officiating, assisted by Rev. Dickey, former pastor.

Pallbearers were Chester Garrett, Donnie Griffith, Robert Osborne, Courtland Garrett and Marion Griffith.

Burial was in the English cemetery.

[Source: News Democrat, Carrollton, Kentucky November 10, 1955]

Kirby Smith and Emma Jane Washburn had the following children:

- i. CLARANCE ALLEN⁴ SMITH (son of Kirby Smith and Emma Jane Washburn) was born on 22 Aug 1915 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 08 Jan 1917 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.
- ii. WILLIAM CAMDEN (adopted son of Kirby Smith and Emma Jane Washburn) was born about 1925 in Kentucky.

Notes for William Camden:

William was a foster son.

Generation 3 (cont.)

7. **CLARENCE ARNOLD³ WASHBURN** (Samuel², John¹) was born on 16 Jan 1892 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 19 Mar 1979 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky (Veterans Administration Medical Center). He married Elizabeth Ann Hicks (daughter of James Hicks and Lucy Gay Tingle) on 27 Jun 1919 in Vevey, Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born on 21 Sep 1899 in Henry Co., Kentucky. She died on 30 Jun 1979 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky (Carroll County Memorial Hospital).



Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks had the following children:

- i. **JUANITA⁴ WASHBURN** (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 22 Apr 1920 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 16 Jan 1994 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky. She married James Leo Coffey (son of Charles Rector Coffey and Julia Townsend) on 09 Apr 1953. He was born on 07 Sep 1919. He died on 24 May 1958 in Jefferson Co., Kentucky.



Notes for Juanita Washburn:

Kentucky Post, The (Covington, KY) - January 18, 1994

Deceased Name: Juanita Washburn Coffey

Juanita Washburn Coffey, 73, of Carrollton, died Sunday in Louisville. She was a homemaker and a member of First Baptist Church in Carrollton. Her husband, James Leo Coffey, died in 1958. Survivors include a daughter, Cynthia Diane Coffey of San Diego; sisters, Alberta Murphy of Louisville, India Sarles of Jeffersonville, Ind., Mildred Marshall of Sanders, Betty Hill of New Castle and Diane Goetzinger of Mt. Washington; and a brother, Clarence Raymond Washburn of Rhode Island. Services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday at Tandy-Eckler-Riley Funeral Home, Carrollton. Visitation will be there from 5 to 9 p.m. Wednesday. Burial will be in English Cemetery.

Kentucky Post, The (Covington, KY)

Date: January 18, 1994

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- ii. **ALBERTA WASHBURN** (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 10 Aug 1921 in Vandalia, Montgomery Co., Ohio. She died on 14 Sep 2019 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky. She married (1) **JAMES WILLIAM SULLIVAN** (son of Orrin Todd Sullivan and Hallie Mahoney) on 27 Oct 1940. He was born on 08 Oct 1915. He died on 30 Oct 1956 in Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois (Mercy Hospital). She married (2) **PHILIP THOMAS MURPHY JR.** (son of Philip Thomas Murphy and Sarah McWilliam) on 16 May 1964. He was born on 25 Jan 1929. He died on 11 Jun 2003 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky.



Notes for Alberta Washburn:

Alberta Murphy, 98, died Saturday, September 14, 2019.

She was the former Alberta Washburn, daughter of Clarence and Elizabeth Hicks Washburn and a native on Cincinnati, OH.

Generation 3 (cont.)

She was retired from Indiana Army Ammunition Plant.

She was preceded in death by her first husband, James Sullivan; second husband, Phillip Murphy; and daughter, Geraldine Phelps

She is survived by her daughter, Meraldine Devine; and eight grandchildren.

Her funeral is 11:30am Wednesday at Fern Creek Funeral Home, 5406 Bardstown Road with burial in Highland Memory Gardens. Visitation is after 9:30am Wednesday until the time of the service.

Notes for Philip Thomas Murphy Jr.:

Philip T. Murphy

Philip T. Murphy, 74, of Louisville, died Wednesday, June 11, 2003. He was retired from the old Wies Barber and Beauty Supply Company and a Catholic. He is survived by his wife, Alberta; sisters, Mary Louise Babcock and Cleta Angel; brothers, Joe, Robert Edward and Jerry Murphy; stepdaughters, Meraldine Divine and Geraldine Phelps; eight grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be held at 11:30 a.m. Saturday at family-owned Fern Creek Funeral Home, 5406 Bardstown Rd., with burial to follow in Highland Memory Gardens. Visitation will be from 3-8 p.m. Friday. Memorial gifts may be made to St. Athanasius Catholic Church. Published in The Courier-Journal on 6/12/2003.

- iii. DOROTHY MAY WASHBURN (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 02 Apr 1922 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 14 Apr 1922 in Carroll Co., Kentucky.
- iv. MILDRED WASHBURN (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 24 May 1924 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 11 Jul 2015 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky. She married Benjamin Richard Marshall (son of Benjamin Martin Marshall and Essica Roland Meadows) on 24 Dec 1941 in Carrollton Baptist Parsonage, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 02 Nov 1920 in English, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He died on 12 Sep 2003 in Jefferson Co., Indiana.



Notes for Mildred Washburn:

Mildred Marshall, 91, of Sanders, KY, died on Saturday, July 11, 2015 at the Green Valley Health & Rehabilitation Center in Carrollton, KY.

She was born on April 24, 1924 in English, Carroll County, KY, the daughter of the late Clarence Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Washburn. She was a homemaker and a housewife. She was of the Baptist faith.

She is survived by four sons, Richard Dale Marshall, Philip Brent Marshall, Spencer Keith Marshall and Barry Neal Marshall, all of Sanders, KY, a sister, Alberta Murphy of Louisville, KY, and four grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her parents, her husband, Benjamin Richard "Dick" Marshall on September 12, 2003, four

Generation 3 (cont.)

sisters, Juanita Washburn Coffey, India Sarles, Diane Goetvinger, and Betty Hill, and a brother, Buddy Washburn.

The Tandy-Eckler-Riley Funeral Home has been entrusted with the arrangements.

Notes for Benjamin Richard Marshall:
Madison Courier
Saturday, September 13, 2003

Benjamin Marshall

Benjamin Richard "Dick" Marshall, 82, of Sanders, Ky., died Friday, Sept. 12, 2003, at the King's Daughters' Hospital.

He was born Nov. 2, 1920, in Carroll County, Ky., the son of Benjamin Martin and Essica Meadows Marshall. He was a retired supervisor with the Kentucky State Highway Department, and also a retired farmer. He was a member of the Baptist faith; a World War II veteran; and a Kentucky Colonel.

Surviving are his wife, Mildred Washburn Marshall; four sons, Richard Dale Marshall, Philip Brent Marshall, Spencer Keith Marshall and Barry Neal Marshall, all of Sanders; six sisters, Eula Robertson and Dona Wells, both of Carrollton, Dortha Parker of Jacksonville, NC, Jean Schirmer of Ghent, Ky., Joyce Boggs of Cincinnati and Judy Keith of Sanders; two brothers, Charles Marshall of Sanders and Robert Marshall of Louisville, Ky.; and four grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by his parents.

Services will be at 2 p.m. EDT Monday at the Tandy-Eckler-Riley Funeral Home in Carrollton, with burial in the Carrollton I.O.O.F. Cemetery.

Friends may call from 5 to 8 p.m. EDT Sunday at the funeral home.

- v. INDIA WASHBURN (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 04 Aug 1926 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio. She died on 25 Jan 2004 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky (Norton Audubon Hospital). She married (1) AMBROSE MOORE JR. (son of Ambrose Moore and Ethel Calvert) on 12 Jul 1943 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 05 Nov 1927 in Sparta, Gallatin Co., Kentucky. He died on 23 Dec 1966 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She married (2) JASPER CHARLES POSANTE (son of Phillip Posante and Rebecca Abrams) after 1962. He was born on 20 Oct 1923. He died on 29 Mar 1970. She married (3) WESLEY JACKSON SARLES (son of Thomas Jefferson Sarles and Irma A. Scott) on 13 Apr 1968 in Clark Co., Indiana. He was born on 12 Dec 1914 in Floyd Co., Indiana. He died on 20 Jan 1981 in Floyd Co., Indiana.

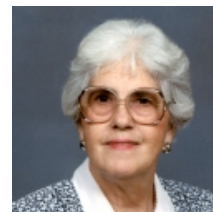


Notes for India Washburn:
India W. Sarles

Generation 3 (cont.)

JEFFERSONVILLE -- India W. Sarles, 77, died Monday, January 26, 2004, at Norton Audubon Hospital in Louisville. She was born in Cincinnati, OH, retired from Olin Mathison in Charlestown, IN, and was a member of VFW Auxiliary Hobart Beach Post #1693, New Albany, IN. She was preceded in death by her sister, Juanita Coffey, and husband, Wesley J. Sarles. She is survived by her sons, Donnie C. Moore of Louisville, Bruce Moore of Jeffersonville and Dwight C. Moore of Crestwood, KY; brother, Buddy Washburn of East Greenwich, RI; sisters, Alberta Murphy of Louisville, Mildred Marshall of Sanders, KY, Betty W. Hill of La Grange, Oldham Co., KY, and Diane Goetzinger of Mt. Washington, KY; eight grandchildren; and 10 great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Thursday, January 29, 2004, at Coots Funeral Home, with burial in Friendship E.U.B. Cemetery, New Albany. Visitation will be from 2-8 p.m. Wednesday, January 28, 2004. Published in The Courier-Journal on 1/28/2004.

- vi. BETTY JEAN WASHBURN (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 20 Dec 1928 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio. She died on 14 Jun 2014 in New Castle, Henry Co., Kentucky (at her home). She married Horace Edgar Hill (son of William Weldon Hill and Bernice Harlan) on 19 Jan 1952 in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Kentucky. He was born on 19 Jan 1924 in Smithfield, Henry Co., Kentucky (on family farm). He died on 11 Oct 1990 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky (Jewish Hospital).



Notes for Betty Jean Washburn:
Betty (Washburn) Hill

NEW CASTLE - Hill, Betty (Washburn), 85, passed away Saturday, June 14, 2014 at Twin Oaks Assisted Living in New Castle.

Born in Cincinnati, OH to the late Clarence and Elizabeth (Hicks) Washburn, she grew up in English, KY. Betty was a longtime member of New Castle United Methodist Church. She also served as a magistrate on the Henry County Fiscal Court, filling out the term of her husband upon his death.

In addition to her parents, she was preceded in death by her husband, Ed Hill, Sr.; four sisters, Juanita Coffey, Dorothy Mae Washburn, India Sarles and Diane Goetzinger, and brother, Clarence "Buddy" Washburn.

She is survived by a daughter, Bernice (Hill) Southworth (Ron), of Salvisa, KY; son, Ed Hill (Karen), of Louisville; two sisters, Alberta Murphy, Louisville and Mildred Marshall, Carrollton, KY; and four grandchildren, Elizabeth Collins (Dave) of Louisville, Stephen Hill (Kelly) of Lexington, KY and Wes and Hagan Southworth of Lexington.

Service: 1 p.m. Wednesday at Prewitt New Castle Funeral Home, officiated by Rev. Garry Polston of Eminence. Burial will follow in New Castle Cemetery. Pallbearers are Elizabeth Collins, Stephen Hill, Wesley and Hagan Southworth and Donnie and Kathy Moore. Visitation: 5-8 p.m. Tuesday, June 17, 2014 at

Generation 3 (cont.)

Prewitt New Castle Funeral Home.

Contributions may be given to New Castle United Methodist Church or Hosparus.

Published in The Courier-Journal on June 17, 2014

Notes for Horace Edgar Hill:
Horace (Ed) Hill

Mr. Horace Edgar (Ed) Hill, age 66, of Smithfield, died Thursday, October 11, 1990 at the Jewish Hospital in Louisville. He was a Henry County Magistrate for twenty-five years, a farmer and a life member of the New Castle United Methodist Church.

Survivors include his wife: Betty Washburn Hill, Smithfield; one daughter: Mrs. Ron (Bernice) Southworth, Lexington; one son: Mr. H. Edgar Hill, Jr., Louisville; one brother: Mr. Weldon Harlan Hill, Rocklin, California and three grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at 2 p.m. Sunday, October 14, at the Prewitt Funeral Home, New Castle, officiated by Rev. Garnett Slone, pastor of the New Castle United Methodist Church. Interment was in the New Castle Cemetery.

[Source: Henry County Local October 17, 1990

Horace Edgar "Ed" Hill was born near Smithfield, Kentucky. He was born in what we used as the dining room in the house his father built. The house was built to by his father and his father's brother, Marshall Tyler Hill, known as Rip, before his father and mother were married. Ed was fifth generation to live and farm on that the land. The farm he grew up on was part of the original farm purchased by his great great grandmother, Clarissa (Holloway) Hill when she move to Henry County from Virginia after a short stop in Fayette County, Kentucky.

Horace Edgar was married first to Jane Pardo and had one son, Forest Weldon Hill. They divorced when Forest Weldon, known as Mickey, was very young. After his divorce, he married Betty Jean Washburn, from Carroll County, Kentucky, in 1952. Ed and Betty Jean married shortly after Ed's mother, Bernice (Harlan) Hill, died of the breast cancer. They had two children Horace Edgar Hill, Jr. and Bernice Hill Southworth. Three of his four grandchildren (Elizabeth Hill, Stephen Hill and Wesley Southworth) were born before his death. His forth grandchild, Hagan Southworth, was born less than a year after he died.

He farmed almost his entire life, except for a short period of time when he worked at the Bourbon Stockyards in Louisville, Kentucky during the late 1950's. He had a disagreement with his father, William Weldon Hill, concerning the sharing of income from the farm. Ultimately his father gave in and he returned to the farm. Later, with the agreement of his brother, Horace Edgar bought the farm from his father. In the meantime, he also bought another farm that adjoined his father's farm on the back.

Generation 3 (cont.)

Ed served as a magistrate in Henry County for many years. He won his first election after a recount of the votes. He spent most of his years as magistrate fighting to enact zoning laws in the county. He died while still in office and after zoning was passed.

Ed died at age 66 at Jewish Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky in 1990 during his second coronary bypass operation. His first coronary bypass was approximately 10 years earlier.

- vii. CLARENCE RAYMOND WASHBURN (son of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 23 Mar 1931 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio. He died on 08 Jun 2012 in Rhode Island. He married (1) DOROTHY MARIE KEATING on 28 Mar 1952. She was born on 16 Dec 1928. He married (2) LUCY DELORES DILULLO (daughter of Peter DiLullo and Mafalda Norcini) on 11 Apr 1970 in Johnston, Providence Co., Rhode Island. She was born on 10 Jul 1934 in Providence, Providence Co., Rhode Island. She died on 14 Feb 2011 in Rhode Island.



Notes for Clarence Raymond Washburn:
WASHBURN, CLARENCE RAYMOND "BUD" USN RET.
passed away June 8, 2012. He was the husband of the late Lucy Delores (DiLullo) Washburn. Born in Cincinnati, OH he was the son of the late Clarence Arnold and Elizabeth (Hicks) Washburn and was the brother of the late Juanita, Dorothy May, India and Diane. Mr. Washburn enlisted in the US Navy in 1948 at the age of 17. He specialized in naval aviation and was stationed in Norfolk, VA before being transported with his squadron to Quonset Point. Mr. Washburn served during the Korean and Vietnam War and retired in 1970 after serving his country for 22 years. Mr. Washburn is survived by his son Gregory Scott Washburn and his wife Erin, 2 grandchildren; Cameron Scott and Kayla Elizabeth and sisters; Alberta, Mildred and Betty Jean. Visitation will be held on Wednesday from 10:00 am - 12:00 pm in the Hill Funeral Home, 822 Main St., E. Greenwich. Burial with military honors will be in the RI Veterans Cemetery, Exeter.

[Source: Published in The Providence Journal on June 11, 2012]

Notes for Lucy Delores DiLullo:
WASHBURN, LUCY, D., 76, passed away February 14, 2011. She was the wife of Clarence Raymond "Buddy" Washburn. Born in Providence, she was a daughter of the late Peter and Mafalda (Norcini) DiLullo. Mrs. Washburn was a homemaker and over the years was a caregiver to many of the neighborhood children. Besides her husband she is survived by a son, Gregory Scott Washburn and his wife Erin; 2 grandchildren Cameron Scott and Kayla Elizabeth and siblings; Peter Jr., Richard Edward, David Stephen and Virginia Dorothy DiLullo and Genevieve Marie Leo. A Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated Friday at 11:00am at St. Francis de Sales Church, School St., North Kingstown. Burial will be private. In Lieu of flowers donations may be made to the American Cancer Society , 931 Jefferson Blvd., Suite 3004, Warwick, RI 02886.

Generation 3 (cont.)

- viii. DIANE WASHBURN (daughter of Clarence Arnold Washburn and Elizabeth Ann Hicks) was born on 19 Feb 1943 in Carroll Co., Kentucky. She died on 21 Mar 2009 in Mount Washington, Bullitt Co., Kentucky. She married Anthony James Goetzinger (son of Martin Paul Goetzinger and Margaret Kiesler) on 31 Jul 1965 in Clark Co., Indiana. He was born on 25 Jul 1936. He died on 05 Jan 2016 (Age: 79).



Notes for Diane Washburn:

Diane Washburn Goetzinger GOETZINGER, DIANE WASHBURN, 66, of Mt. Washington, KY, passed away peacefully at her home after a long battle with cancer on Saturday, March 21, 2009. She was a longtime employee of Jones Plastic Company. She was preceded in death by two sisters, India W. Sarles and Juanita Coffey. She is survived by her two loving children, Glenn Troy Goetzinger of Louisville, and Janet Reynolds (Kevin) of Cox's Creek, KY; three sisters, Betty Hill, Mildred Marshall and Alberta Murphy; one brother, Clarence "Buddy" Washburn Jr.; three grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and former spouse, Anthony James Goetzinger. Funeral services will be held at 7 p.m. Monday at the McFarland-Troutman-Proffitt Funeral Home, Mount Washington. Visitation will be from 4 p.m. until time of service. Memorial contributions are suggested to the Nelson Co. Special Olympics "NCSO", 106 Kenton Dr., Bardstown, KY, 40004. [Source: Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, March 23, 2009]

PIONEER NEWS OBITUARY - 03/23/2009

Diane Washburn Goetzinger, 66, of Mount Washington, died on Saturday, March 21, 2009. She was a longtime employee of Jones Plastic Co. She was preceded in death by two sisters, India W. Sarles and Juanita Coffey. She is survived by her children, Glenn Troy Goetzinger of Louisville and Janet (Kevin) Reynolds of Cox's Creek; three sisters, Betty Hill, Mildred Marshall and Alberta Murphy; a brother, Clarence "Buddy" Washburn Jr.; three grandchildren; a great-grandchild; and former spouse, Anthony James Goetzinger. Funeral services were at 7 p.n. on Monday, March 23, at McFarland-Troutman-Proffitt Funeral Home in Mount Washington. Visitation was after 4 p.m. on Monday. Expressions of sympathy may go to Nelson County Special Olympics, 106 Kenton Drive, Bardstown, Ky. 40004.

Prepared By:

Preparer:	H Edgar Hill	Address:	5411 Navajo Road Louisville, KY 40207 USA
Phone:			
Email:	ed@hill-ky.org		

Ancestors of Sarah Ann Davis

Generation 1

1. **Sarah Ann Davis**, daughter of Samuel Davis and Elizabeth Dixon, was born about 1818 in Ohio. She married **John Washburn** on 14 Mar 1833 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born between 1795-1804. He died about 1840. She married **James Moore** on 17 Oct 1842 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born in 1790 in Pennsylvania. He died before 1860 in Switzerland Co., Indiana.

Notes for John Washburn:

Based on the will of his father-in-law and the 1840 census, John died probably late 1839 or early 1840. John and his second wife Sarah Davis had only two children: Samuel and John. John, Sr, was alive in May 1839 because he was mentioned in the settlement of his father-in-law's estate. Sarah is listed without a husband in the 1840 census. Presumably John died sometime between May 1839 and mid-1840 when the census was taken.

There is a John Washburn in Switzerland County, Indiana in the 1820 census. This John Washburn married Sarah Bell in 1819. This John Washburn appears to be the same John Washburn who married Sarah Davis in 1833. Benton P. Washburne in his book *The Washburn Family in America* has John, the son of Jeremiah, married to Sarah Naylor. He indicates that most of the information on the Jeremiah Washburn family came from another source, but he could not remember the name and author of the or the source. I have yet to find any record of a John Washburn marrying a Sarah Naylor and Mr. Washburn does not cite any source. If John married a Sarah Naylor, it is likely that she is his first of three wives. Pending further research, I have not added Sarah as a wife of John.

Samuel Washburn's death certificate (son of John) lists his mother as Susanna Davis. However, this is incorrect. Her first name was Sarah. This is supported by several census records and the record of her second marriage. A year or so after John's death Sarah remarried a James Moore in Switzerland Co., Indiana.

It is known from living family members that there was at least one daughter by Sarah's married to William Moore was Mollie (real name was Amanda). Mollie married a William Herman who later became fire department captain for Jefferson Co., Kentucky. They did not have children.

The 1850 census records for Switzerland Co., Indiana shows a James Moore, age 60; with Sally, age 38; Samuel, Age 15 (listed without any indication of a Washburn surname), age 15; John, age 12 (listed without any indication of a Washburn surname); Permelia and Louisa, age 5; a daughter listed only as M., age 3; and an unnamed daughter age 1. The 1860 Carroll Co., Kentucky census shows Sarah A. Moore, age 42; Amanda Moore, age 17; Mary Moore, age 9; and Samuel Washburn, 25.

There were two other Washburn's in Switzerland Co., Indiana about the same time who appear to be related to John: Jeremiah Washburn who married Syntha/Sally Evans 31 Dec 1823 and Samuel Washburn who married Polly Evans (daughter of Thomas) 4 Apr 1819, If this John is the John who was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Duvall, Samuel was John's brother and Jeremiah (who married Sally Evans) was his nephew, the son of his half brother, Nicholas.

DNA evidence clearly indicates that John was a descendant of the Washburn family from Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Jeremiah has been accepted by the Mayflower Society as a son of Lemuel and Lemuel and the son of Jonathon who married Rebecca Perry. Jeremiah is the logical choice for John's father based on circumstantial evidence.

Generation 2

2. **Samuel Davis** was born in 1787 in New York City, Manhattan Co., New York. He died about 1839 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He married **Elizabeth Dixon**.
3. **Elizabeth Dixon** was born about 1788 in New York City, Manhattan Co., New York. She died in 1860 in Switzerland Co., Indiana.

Notes for Samuel Davis:

In 1814 the people living in Vevay assembled a petition for the site of a courthouse. August 1822 a final agreement and the deed for the property were turned over to the county. Members of the Dufour family were the leading land holders and the wealthiest family in Vevay. Samuel Davis was hired to clean up the lot for \$25.00.

Notes for Elizabeth Dixon:

Elizabeth was living with her daughter and son-in-law, Zeralda and Joshua Stephenson in Posey, Switzerland Co., IN in 1850. Elizabeth was living in Posey, Switzerland Co., IN with her daughter Malinda and son-in-law, Matthew Stephenson in the 1860 census. The death certificate of daughter Fanny Mary lists her mother's maiden name as Smith. The death certificate of daughter Zeralda lists her mother's maiden name as Dixon. I have listed it as "Dixon" since she lived with Zeralda. My assumption is that Zeralda's family would have been more likely to have known her maiden name.

Elizabeth Dixon and Samuel Davis had the following children:

- i. Mary Davis was born between 1801-1810. She married Thomas Jackson on 07 Aug 1828 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born between 1801-1810.
- ii. Elizabeth Davis was born after 1810 in Indiana. She died after 1870. She married William Morris on 22 May 1832 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born about 1788 in Kentucky. He died after 1870.
1. iii. Sarah Ann Davis was born about 1818 in Ohio. She married John Washburn on 14 Mar 1833 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born between 1795-1804. He died about 1840. She married James Moore on 17 Oct 1842 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born in 1790 in Pennsylvania. He died before 1860 in Switzerland Co., Indiana.
- iv. Fanny Maria Davis was born on 11 May 1823 in Patriot, Switzerland Co., Indiana. She died on 16 Feb 1907 in Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Indiana. She married Joseph M. Hewitt on 10 Mar 1845 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born about Jul 1820 in Ohio. He died on 15 Aug 1863 in Evansville, Vanderburgh Co., Indiana.
- v. Jane Davis was born before 1828. She married Charles Beatty.
- vi. Julia Louisa Davis was born after 1828.
- vii. Caroline Davis was born after 1828. She married David Stephenson on 16 Feb 1844 in Gallatin Co., Kentucky. He was born about 1814 in Guilford Co., North Carolina.
- viii. Malinda Davis was born about 1832 in Indiana. She married Matthew Stephenson on 23 Feb 1848 in Ohio Co., Indiana. He was born about 1820 in Guilford Co., North Carolina. He died about 1890.
- ix. Zerelda Davis was born on 25 Nov 1833 in Indiana. She died on 27 Dec 1913 in Allenville, Switzerland Co., Indiana. She married Joshua Stephenson on 26 Jan 1850 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. He was born about 1825 in Guilford Co., North Carolina. He died in 1900 in Switzerland Co., Indiana.

Ancestors of John Washburn

Generation 1

1. **John Washburn**, son of Jeremiah Washburn and Elizabeth Duvall, was born between 1795-1804. He died about 1840. He married **Sally M. Bell** on 01 Mar 1819 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born on 28 Mar 1800 in Versailles, Woodford Co., Kentucky. She died on 01 Mar 1819. He married **Sarah Ann Davis** on 14 Mar 1833 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born about 1818 in Ohio.

Notes for John Washburn:

Based on the will of his father-in-law and the 1840 census, John died probably late 1839 or early 1840. John and his second wife Sarah Davis had only two children: Samuel and John. John, Sr, was alive in May 1839 because he was mentioned in the settlement of his father-in-law's estate. Sarah is listed without a husband in the 1840 census. Presumably John died sometime between May 1839 and mid-1840 when the census was taken.

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It is known from living family members that there was at least one daughter by Sarah's married to William Moore was Mollie (real name was Amanda). Mollie married a William Herman who later became fire department captain for Jefferson Co., Kentucky. They did not have children.

The 1850 census records for Switzerland Co., Indiana shows a James Moore, age 60; with Sally, age 38; Samuel, Age 15 (listed without any indication of a Washburn surname), age 15; John, age 12 (listed without any indication of a Washburn surname); Permelia and Louisa, age 5; a daughter listed only as M., age 3; and an unnamed daughter age 1. The 1860 Carroll Co., Kentucky census shows Sarah A. Moore, age 42; Amanda Moore, age 17; Mary Moore, age 9; and Samuel Washburn, 25.

There were two other Washburn's in Switzerland Co., Indiana about the same time who appear to be related to John: Jeremiah Washburn who married Syntha/Sally Evans 31 Dec 1823 and Samuel Washburn who married Polly Evans (daughter of Thomas) 4 Apr 1819, If this John is the John who was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Duvall, Samuel was John's brother and Jeremiah (who married Sally Evans) was his nephew, the son of his half brother, Nicholas.

DNA evidence clearly indicates that John was a descendant of the Washburn family from Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Jeremiah has been accepted by the Mayflower Society as a son of Lemuel and Lemuel and the son of Jonathon who married Rebecca Perry. Jeremiah is the logical choice for John's father based on circumstantial evidence.

Generation 2

2. **Jeremiah Washburn**, son of Susannah Washburn, was born about 1738 in Sussex Co., New Jersey. He died between 1805-Oct 1806 in Mason Co., Kentucky. He married **Elizabeth Duvall** on 20 Jun 1788 in Bourbon Co., Kentucky.
3. **Elizabeth Duvall**, daughter of John Duval, was born in 1755 in Virginia.

Notes for Jeremiah Washburn:

Jeremiah was most likely the biological son of Susannah Washburn, but he was born out of wedlock and it appears that his uncle, Lemuel Washburn claimed him as his son. Susannah Washburn married George McKoy when Jeremiah was about 5 years old. Jeremiah refers to George McKoy, who Susannah married in 1743, as his step-father in his will dated July 20, 1801. Susannah Washburn and Lemuel Washburn were brother and sister and their parents were Jonathan Washburn and Rebecca Perry, so Jeremiah's line to the Mayflower ancestors would be the same regardless of which one is the biological parent.

The Mayflower Society has accepted Jeremiah Washburn as the son of Lemuel Washburn, and Lemuel Washburn as the son of Jonathan Washburn and Rebecca Perry. This acceptance has since been rescinded.

Jeremiah moved from Sussex Co., New Jersey to Washington Co., Pennsylvania in 1774. After 1785 he moved to Limestone, Mason Co., Kentucky.

Elizabeth Duvall and Jeremiah Washburn had the following children:

- i. Samuel Washburn was born on 04 Apr 1780 in Maysville, Mason Co., Kentucky. He died in 1863. He married Polly Evans on 03 Apr 1819 in Switzerland Co., Indiana.
- ii. Rebecca Washburn was born in 1793 in Kentucky. She died in 1870 in Rock Island Co., Illinois. She married Samuel Doty on 12 Jan 1815 in Adams Co., Ohio. He was born in 1796 in Derry, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania. He died in Feb 1850 in Rock Island Co., Illinois.
1. iii. John Washburn was born between 1795-1804. He died about 1840. He married Sally M. Bell on 01 Mar 1819 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born on 28 Mar 1800 in Versailles, Woodford Co., Kentucky. She died on 01 Mar 1819. He married Sarah Ann Davis on 14 Mar 1833 in Switzerland Co., Indiana. She was born about 1818 in Ohio.

Generation 3

5. **Susannah Washburn**, daughter of Jonathan Washburn and Rebecca Perry, was born about 1716 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 26 Mar 1807 in Sussex Co., New Jersey.

Notes for Susannah Washburn:

Plymouth Co. Court Records, Vol. 2, General Sessions of the Peace, Session 9, March 1735/36, case #6, p. 56, Susanna Washburn of Bridgewater, daughter of Jonathan Washburn of said Town, Single woman, in court for fornication, "for having...a Bastard Child born of her body some time within five months." Susannah is probably the biological mother of Jeremiah. Susannah was still unmarried and living in Bridgewater in March 1739, had a son born out-of-wedlock in about 1735. She is thought to have possibly married George McCoy, of New Jersey.

Jeremiah Washburn names his "step father George McCoy" in his will. George McCoy was supposedly the husband of Susannah Washburn.

Susannah Washburn had the following child:

2. i. Jeremiah Washburn was born about 1738 in Sussex Co., New Jersey. He died between 1805-Oct 1806 in Mason Co., Kentucky. He married Rebecca Devore. She died in 1786 in Charleston, Bracken Co., Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Duvall on 20 Jun 1788 in Bourbon Co., Kentucky. She was born in 1755 in Virginia.

George McCoy and Susannah Washburn had the following child:

- i. James McCoy was born in 1746 in Sussex Co., New Jersey.

6. **John Duval**.

John Duval had the following child:

3. i. Elizabeth Duvall was born in 1755 in Virginia. She married _____ Milage. She married Jeremiah Washburn on 20 Jun 1788 in Bourbon Co., Kentucky. He was

born about 1738 in Sussex Co., New Jersey. He died between 1805-Oct 1806 in Mason Co., Kentucky.

Generation 4

10. **Jonathan Washburn**, son of Joseph Washburn and Hannah Latham, was born in 1689 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 26 Dec 1766 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Rebecca Perry** on 24 Dec 1711 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
11. **Rebecca Perry**, daughter of Ezra Perry and Rebecca Freeman, was born on 02 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She died on 05 Nov 1788 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Jonathan Washburn:

Jonathan Washburn, the third son of Joseph and Hannah (Latham) Washburn, born in Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony, in ca. 1683, married Rebecca Perry, daughter of Ezra and Rebecca (Freeman) Perry Jr, of Sandwich, MA on 24 Dec 1711 in Sandwich. She was born on 2 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, a granddaughter of Edmund and Rebecca (Prence) Freeman.

No death or probate records were found for Jonathan Washburn in Plymouth County, and he may have died in New York or New Jersey, since all three of his children apparently moved to that part of the country.

Jonathan Washburn had three children by Rebecca Perry.

(Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts --- Fourth Generation in America --- Families of the Children of Joseph Washburn and Hannah Latham)

Rebecca Perry and Jonathan Washburn had the following children:

- i. Silas Washburn was born on 11 Feb 1712 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1777 in Putnam, Washington Co., New York. He married Fannie _____.
- ii. Lemuel Washburn was born on 18 Aug 1714 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in Sussex Co., New Jersey.

Notes for Lemuel Washburn:

In Sept. 1733 Lemuel Washburn and Samuel Edson III, both of Bridgewater, labourers, were presented in court for "prophaning the Sabbath" on 4 June 1733 at the meeting house in South Bridgewater, where they "did Whisper and Laff and divert themselves" during the service. He probably moved to New Jersey, but no marriage record was found for him. He was possibly the Lemuel Washburn who was living in Sussex Co., NJ, in the 1740s, but he was not a head of household in New Jersey in the 1790 federal census.

5. iii. Susannah Washburn was born about 1716 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 26 Mar 1807 in Sussex Co., New Jersey. She married George McCoy in 1743 in Wantage Township, Sussex Co., New Jersey. He was born in 1717 in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania. He died in 1801 in New Jersey.

Generation 5

20. **Joseph Washburn**, son of John Washburn and Elizabeth Mitchell, was born on 07 Jul 1653 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 20 Apr 1733 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Hannah Latham** about 1676 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
21. **Hannah Latham**, daughter of Robert Latham and Susanna Winslow, was born after 1658 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 01 Jul 1725 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Joseph Washburn:

In a deed dated January 13, 1706/07, "Joseph Washburn of ye Town of Bridgewater ...love and ...affection towards my natural Son Jonathan Washburn of ye same Town..." gave to son Jonathan

land in Bridgewater. Among the bounds of this land is a reference to "...an Ancient Bounds between Father Lathams Lot & Deacon Willis's Lot &..." The deed was acknowledged January 24, 1706/7 and recorded February 12, 1713. On August 3, 1714 Joseph Washburn Senior of Bridgewater, in another "love & affection" deed, transferred land to son Joseph Washburn naming "...my Father In Law Robert Lathums Decd..." On April 17, 1717, Joseph Washburn, blacksmith, of Bridgewater, with wife Hannah releasing her dower rights, sold his home in that place to Isaac Lazell. This deed was confirmed on June 14, 1720 by Joseph Washburn, blacksmith, of Plympton, formerly of Bridgewater. In 1718 and 1721 Joseph Washburn of Plympton, blacksmith, transferred Bridgewater land to son Jonathan.

Still of Plympton, in 1719/20 Joseph Washburn conveyed land to son Joseph of Bridgewater, and in 1720 Joseph Washburn transferred land to son Ebenezer of Bridgewater and in 1723 to son Miles of Plympton.

In 1738 Miles and Edward Washburn of Plympton, husbandmen, sold a meadow bought by their father.

No Plymouth County probate has been found for Joseph. No Plymouth County probate, land or vital records have been found to confirm possible daughters Hepzibah and Hannah Washburn. However, a process of elimination suggests Joseph Washburn as the probable father of the Hepzibah Washburn who married Benjamin Leach in 1702

Hannah Latham and Joseph Washburn had the following children:

- i. Miles Washburn was born on 1677/78 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 06 Sep 1738. He married Susanna Perry in 1723 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She was born on 27 Dec 1701 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
- ii. Hepzibah Washburn was born in 1680 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 04 Apr 1750 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Benjamin Leach on 08 Sep 1702 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born in 1672. He died on 13 Jul 1764 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
10. iii. Jonathan Washburn was born in 1689 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 26 Dec 1766 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Rebecca Perry on 24 Dec 1711 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She was born on 02 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She died on 05 Nov 1788 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Rebecca Johnson in 1719. She was born in 1701 in West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1784.
- iv. Mary Washburn was born about 1689 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 23 Apr 1750 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Thomas Perkins on 20 Feb 1716/17 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 08 May 1688 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 05 Jun 1761 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- v. Joseph Washburn was born on 07 Jul 1691 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1753 in Leicester, Worcester Co., Massachusetts. He married Hannah Johnson in 1717 in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She was born on 17 Jan 1694 in Hingham, Plymouth, MA. She died on 06 Aug 1780 in Leicester, Worcester Co., Massachusetts.
- vi. Ebenezer Washburn was born about 1693 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 05 Mar 1762 in Kent, Litchfield Co. Connecticut. He married Mary Patience Miles. She was born on 20 Sep 1704 in Derby, New Haven Co. Connecticut. She died in 1764 in Kent, Litchfield Co. Connecticut.
- vii. Ephraim Washburn was born about 1695 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 16 Jul 1755 in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Mary Polden on 13 Jan 1725/26. She died in Sep 1784 in Plympton,

Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

- viii. Rebecca Washburn was born about 1697 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 26 Apr 1764 in West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married David Johnson on 07 Jan 1719/20 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 16 Oct 1692 in Hingham, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. He died on 22 Feb 1773 in West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - ix. Edward Washburn was born about 1699 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 06 Sep 1738 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Judith Rickard on 20 Apr 1732 in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She was born in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States. She died after 03 Nov 1745.
 - x. Hannah Washburn was born between 1701-1703. She married Zechariah Whitmarsh on 28 Jan 1729/30 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 01 Apr 1707 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts. He died on 06 Feb 1797 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - xi. Benjamin Washburn was born about 1703 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 07 Nov 1753 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Zerviah Pachard on 01 Sep 1740 in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
22. **Ezra Perry**, son of Ezra Perry and Elizabeth Burgess, was born on 11 Feb 1653 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He died on 31 Jan 1729 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married **Rebecca Freeman** in 1672 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
23. **Rebecca Freeman**, daughter of Edmund Freeman and Rebecca Prence, was born in 1646 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She died on 16 Apr 1738 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
- Rebecca Freeman and Ezra Perry had the following child:
- 11. i. Rebecca Perry was born on 02 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She died on 05 Nov 1788 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Jonathan Washburn on 24 Dec 1711 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He was born in 1689 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 26 Dec 1766 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Generation 6

- 40. **John Washburn**, son of John Washburn and Margery Moore, was born on 26 Nov 1620 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 12 Nov 1686 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Mitchell** on 06 Dec 1645 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- 41. **Elizabeth Mitchell**, daughter of Experience Mitchell and Jane Cooke, was born on 27 Aug 1627 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 05 Dec 1684 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for John Washburn:

John was born and baptized (on the 28th) in Bengeworth, Worcester, England.

John came to Plymouth Colony in 1635. The ship was the "Elizabeth and Ann". He is recorded as 14 years of age. He came with his mother Margery (Moore) Washborne and his brother Philip Washborne, and they were recorded as 49 and 11 years of age.

John married Elizabeth Mitchell on 6 Dec 1645. They had 11 children.

John and Elizabeth were among the original settlers of what is referred to today as "Old Bridgewater". They settled in the area that is today the central portion of the town of Bridgewater. "Old Bridgewater" was officially incorporated in 1656.

Elizabeth died between 1681 and 1684. She died before her father, and thus not mentioned in his will.

John married again, another woman named Elizabeth. Her maiden name is not known. She was the widow of Samuel Packard (D: 7 Nov 1684). The marriage took place about 1685.

John made his will on 30 Oct 1686. He died on 12 Nov 1686, in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Plymouth Colony.

The place of his burial is not known. He is not buried in the First Cemetery of current day Bridgewater, as is repeatedly stated.

Notes for Elizabeth Mitchell:

Elizabeth Mitchell was born 27 August 1627 in what is now Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts to Experience Mitchell (1603-1689) and Jane Cooke (c1609-c1641) and died 5 December 1684 in what is now Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts of unspecified causes. She married John Washburn (1620-1686) 6 December 1645 in what is now Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Elizabeth and her husband, John Washburn, were among the original settlers of what is referred to today as "Old Bridgewater". They settled in the area that is today the central portion of the town of Bridgewater. "Old Bridgewater" was officially incorporated in 1656.

Elizabeth Mitchell and John Washburn had the following children:

- i. John Washburn was born in 1646 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1719 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Rebecca Lapham on 16 Apr 1679 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She was born in 1652. She died in 1717 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- ii. Thomas Washburn was born in 1647 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 04 Dec 1732 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Deliverance Packard before 28 Oct 1684. She was born on 11 Jul 1652 in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 20 Apr 1727 in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Abigail Leonard in 1701. She was born in 1655. She died in 1732. He married Sarah Leonard on 22 Jul 1708 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- iii. Samuel Washburn was born in 1651 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts (probably Duxbury). He died on 24 Mar 1720. He married Deborah Packard. She was born in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 01 Jul 1725 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
20. iv. Joseph Washburn was born on 07 Jul 1653 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 20 Apr 1733 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Hannah Latham about 1676 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She was born after 1658 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 01 Jul 1725 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- v. Jonathan Washburn was born in 1656 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 10 Jan 1726. He married Mary Vaughan. She was born before 01 Jul 1660. She died in 1727 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- vi. Benjamin Washburn was born about 1658 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 26 Jul 1690 in Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pennsylvania.

Notes for Benjamin Washburn:

The Will of Benjamin Washburn, of Bridgewater, Colony of New Plymouth (1690):

On the 28th Day of July 1690: Benjamin Washbourn of the Town of Bridgewater....having Some Days since listed himself in order to Goe against the French Enemy and Considering the Difficulty of the voyage that therein it might please God to take him away Either by the sword or other ways and not having yet disposed of his Estate according to his will.

The said Washbourne therefore desired that we whose names are here under written would take notice that his will is as followeth: I the said Benjamin Washbourne Do Give unto my Brothers Jonathan Washbourne and James Washbourne both of Bridgewater....my lot of Land in said Bridgewater being butted in the South Brooke to be Equally Devided between my said Brothers And my half of that lott lying on the Easterly side of the Burch plain in said Bridgewater; I Give unto my Brother Samuel Washbourne of Sd Bridgewater....also my lot of meadow lying on Setucket River joyning to a Lott of meadow now belonging to my Brother Joseph Washbourne of Sd Bridgewater. And also my half purchase of Undivided land being both within the Limits of sd Bridgewater the which Sd lot of meadow and Sd half purchase of undivided land I give unto my Said Brother Joseph Washbourne....And all the Remainder of my lands I Give unto my Said Brother James Washbourne....I do also give unto my Sister Jane Washbourne of Sd Bridwater a Brindled Cow which at this time wereth the Bell also two pound in money in my sd Brother Samuel his hands. I Give unto my Sd Sister and Brother jane and James to be Equally Divided between them two. I do also Give unto my Sister Sarah Washbourne of Sd Bridgwater one sheep and one lamp, and whatsoever Else shall appear to belong unto my Estate I Give unto my Sd Brother James Washbourne

Edward michell Thomas michel and John Field made oath before the County Court at Plimouth march 17th 1690/91 that on the Day of the Date first above written they were present and heard Benjamin Washbourne aforementioned verbally Declare the before written to be his will and that the Same was then written from his own mouth. The inventory was taken 12 December 1690 by David Perkins and John Leonard. The real estate was: 50 acres of Land, £15, more Land and meadow ` £8.

Samuel Washbourne made oath before the County Court at Plimouth March 17th 1690/91 that the above written is a true Inventory of the estate of his Brother Benjamin Washbourne late of Bridgwater deceased`

Joseph Washbourne and Samuel Washbourne[,] John Field Senr and Edward michel all of Bridgwater gave a bond of £60 sterling, on 17 March 1690/1, `the Said Joseph Washbourne and Sam`l Washbourn as principles each of them in the Sum of twenty pounds, and the said John Field and Edward Michell as Sureties Each of them in the Sum of ten pounds....the sd Joseph Washbourne and Samuel Washbourne have obtained Letters of Administration to Administer upon the Estate of their Brother Benjamin Washbourne deceased

The bond bears the autograph signatures of ``Joseph Washburn`` ``Samuel Washburn`` ``John Field`` and ``Edward michell`` also the autographs of the three witnesses, ``John Haward`` ``Edward Fobes`` and ``Saml Sprague Clerk.``

On 15 September 1691 Joseph Washburn and Samuel Washburn, the administrators, made oath that they had ``fully Administred upon the estate.``

Transcription from George Ernest Bowman, The Mayflower Descendant, Vol. 16, p. 47-49, from Plymouth County Probate Records, Vol. 1, p. 94-95.

- vii. Elizabeth Washburn was born on 23 Apr 1661 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1741. She married James Howard in 1685 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born in 1645 in Bridgewater,

-
- Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1690 in Canada (during a military expedition). She married Edward Selee in 1692. He was born in 1659 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 17 Apr 1699 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- viii. Mary Washburn was born before 24 Jul 1662 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 28 Feb 1740 in Easton, Bristol Co., Massachusetts. She married Samuel Kingsley in 1694 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 06 Aug 1662 in Braintree, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts. He died on 17 Dec 1713 in Easton, Bristol Co., Massachusetts.
 - ix. Jane Washburn was born about 1670 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 21 Sep 1698 in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married William Orcutt in 1687 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born in 1664 in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 10 Apr 1739 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - x. James Washburn was born on 15 May 1672 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Mary Bowden on 20 Dec 1693 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - xi. Sarah Washburn was born in 1675 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1746 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married John Ames in 1697. He was born on 14 Apr 1672 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 01 Jan 1756 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
42. **Robert Latham**, son of William Latham and Mary _____, was born in 1623 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1688. He married **Susanna Winslow**.
43. **Susanna Winslow**, daughter of John Winslow and Mary Chilton, was born in 1630 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 14 Nov 1685 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
- Susanna Winslow and Robert Latham had the following children:
- i. Mercy Latham was born on 02 Jun 1650.
 - 21. ii. Hannah Latham was born after 1658 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 01 Jul 1725 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Joseph Washburn about 1676 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 07 Jul 1653 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 20 Apr 1733 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - iii. James Latham was born about 1658 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1738 in East Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - iv. Sarah Latham was born in 1662 in Marshfield, Massachusetts.
 - v. Elizabeth Latham was born in 1665 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 16 Nov 1730 in Kingston, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - vi. Joseph Latham was born before 1667.
 - vii. Chilton Latham was born in 1672 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 06 Aug 1751 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - viii. Susanna Latham was born before 1673.
44. **Ezra Perry**, son of Edmund Perry and Sarah Crowell, was born in 1625 in Bridford, Teignbridge District, Devon, England. He died on 16 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Burgess**.
45. **Elizabeth Burgess**, daughter of Thomas Burgess and Dorothy Waynes, was born in 1629 in England. She died on 26 Sep 1717 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Ezra Perry:

Ezra was one of the earliest settlers of Sandwich, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Burgess in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts on February 12, 1651/51. He became a minister in 1657. In 1679 he also became constable. Ezra and Elizabeth had eight children.

Elizabeth Burgess and Ezra Perry had the following child:

-
22. i. Ezra Perry was born on 11 Feb 1653 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He died on 31 Jan 1729 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married Rebecca Freeman in 1672 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She was born in 1646 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She died on 16 Apr 1738 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
46. **Edmund Freeman**, son of Edmond Freeman and Bennett Hodsoll, was born in 1620 in England. He died on 29 Mar 1673 in Massachusetts. He married **Rebecca Prence**.
47. **Rebecca Prence**, daughter of Thomas Prence and Patience Brewster, was born in 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1647 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Edmund Freeman:

Edmund Freeman sailed on the Abigail leaving Plymouth, Devon on 04 June 1635, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts on 8 October 1635, his father Edmund and his step-mother Elizabeth.

Notes for Rebecca Prence:

Rebecca Prence, daughter of Thomas and Patience Prence, grand-daughter of the Pilgrim William Brewster was born in Plymouth sometime before May 22, 1627, and died, probably in Sandwich, by July 18, 1651, (the date of her husbands second marriage.)

It is commonly believed that an incomplete record of Sandwich burials that reads REB EMAN buried 23 March 1647/8 refers to Rebecca.

Rebecca Prence and Edmund Freeman had the following child:

23. i. Rebecca Freeman was born in 1646 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She died on 16 Apr 1738 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She married Ezra Perry in 1672 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 11 Feb 1653 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He died on 31 Jan 1729 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.

Generation 7

80. **John Washburn**, son of John Washborne and Martha Timbrell, was born in Jul 1597 in England. He died in 1671 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Margery Moore** in 1618 in England.
81. **Margery Moore**, daughter of Robert Moore and Ellan Taylor, was born before 03 Nov 1588 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1666 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for John Washburn:

John was born the son of John and Martha (Timbrell) Washborne. Martha was the widow of Mr. () Stevens.

John was baptized at Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, on 2 July 1597.

John married Margery Moore about 23 November 1618 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. They had children:

- Mary Washborne @1619-
- John Washborne 1620-
- Philip Washborne 1622-1622
- Philip Washborne 1624-

John moved to Plymouth Colony in 1632. He traveled alone, and was joined by his wife Margery and their sons John and Philip in April 1635.

John lived in Duxbury and, towards the end of his life, in Bridgewater.

John died early in 1671 (living on 17 March 1670/71 and 22 May 1671 when his son was called Jr, but died soon after, as the will was altered to call the son Sr.) and is presumed to have died in Bridgewater. Where and when exactly is unknown, along with the location of his burial place.

John Washburn was Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay from SE England. He was in Duxbury, Ma in 1631, where he was made a freeman. He purchased land from the Massasoit Indians and founded Bridgewater, where he lived in 1645. He served in the fight against the Narragansets in 1645. John Washburn married Margery Moore (born about 1588) in 1618 in England. She was the daughter of Robert Moore.

Margery Moore and John Washburn had the following children:

- i. Mary Washburn was born before 06 Oct 1619 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died before 1635 in England (probably).
40. ii. John Washburn was born on 26 Nov 1620 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 12 Nov 1686 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Mitchell on 06 Dec 1645 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She was born on 27 Aug 1627 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 05 Dec 1684 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- iii. Philip Washburn was born on 02 Jun 1622 in Worcester, Worcestershire, England. He died on 07 Jun 1700 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Irish. She was born on 15 May 1639 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1679 in Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States.

Notes for Philip Washburn:

Philip Washburn was born May 1622 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England to John Washburn (1597-1671) and Margery Moore (1588-1666) and died 7 June 1701 in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts of unspecified causes. He married Elizabeth Irish (1643-1679) circa 1664 in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

Philip, 3rd & last known child of John & Margery (Moore) Washborne, was born about 1624 (aged eleven in 1635).

Philip came to Plymouth Colony in 1635. The ship was the "Elizabeth and Ann". He is recorded as 11 years of age. He came with his mother Margery (Moore) Washborne and his brother John Washborne, and they were recorded as 49 and 14 years of age.

Philip married Elizabeth Irish by about 1664. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Irish. They had children: Elizabeth Washburn Deacon John Washburn Margery Washburn Mary Washburn.

Philip died after 19 August 1700.

82. **Experience Mitchell** was born about 1603 in Leyden, Holland. He died before 11 May 1689. He married **Jane Cooke** on 22 May 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
83. **Jane Cooke**, daughter of Francis Cooke and Hester Mahieu, was born in 1608 in Leyden, Holland. She died on 18 Jun 1666 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Experience Mitchell:

Experience Mitchell was born about 1603 (based on his estimated date of marriage). He died in Bridgewater by May 14, 1689, the date his inventory was taken.

He came to America aboard the Anne or Little James in 1623 from Holland. Experience is believed to be the son of Thomas Mitchell who lived first in Amsterdam as a member of Francis Johnson's congregation, and then moved to Leiden. He married Maria Tromdin and after her death, Margaret (Williams) Stocking, widow of Christopher Stochin/Stocking after April 15, 1606, in Amsterdam. Experience had a nephew, Thomas, who lived in Amsterdam, with whom he corresponded in later life.

Experience came to Plymouth as a single man. He was on the 1633 list of Plymouth freemen. He served on a number of juries and in 1658 was Duxbury's surveyor of highways. He moved to Duxbury by 1639 and to Bridgewater between 1684 and 1689.

Experience married (1) Jane Cooke after May 22, 1627. She died sometime before 1641 and he married (2) Mary _____. The two oldest Mitchell children can be confidently attributed to Jane, and the last child as born to Mary. However, the other seven are more problematical. Due to the gap between the birth of the third and fourth children, it is generally believed that Jane died during that period.

Children of Experience and Jane Mitchell:

- Elizabeth was born about 1628. She married John Washburn on December 6, 1645, in Plymouth and had eleven children. She died between 1681 and 1684.
- Thomas was born about 1630 in Plymouth. He died after August 1, 1672.
- Mary was born about 1632. She married (1) James Shaw on December 24, 1652, in Plymouth and had two children. She married (2) John Jenny after December 6, 1684, and was still living on November 17, 1699.

Children of Experience and Mary Mitchell (tentative):

- Sarah was born about 1641. She married John Hayward by April 1661 and had ten children.
- Jacob was born about 1643. He married Susanna Pope on November 7, 1666, in Plymouth and had three children. They were both killed in June 1675 during King Philip's War.
- Edward was born about 1645. He married (1) Mary Hayward about 1668 but had no children. He married (2) Alice Bradford on August 26, 1708, in Plymouth and had three children. He died in Bridgewater on March 15, 1716/7.
- John was born about 1650. He married (1) Mary Bonney on December 14, 1675, in Duxbury and had two children. He married (2) Mary Lathrop on January 14, 1679/80, in Duxbury. He married (3) Mary Prior on May 24, 1682, in Duxbury and had eight children. He died in Providence, Rhode Island on October 14, 1719.
- Hannah was born about 1662. She married Joseph Hayward by 1682 and had eight children. She died after 1702.

[Source: A collaboration between Plimoth Plantation and the New England Historic Genealogical Society, www.PlymouthAncestors.org]

Jane Cooke and Experience Mitchell had the following children:

41. i. Elizabeth Mitchell was born on 27 Aug 1627 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 05 Dec 1684 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married John Washburn on 06 Dec 1645 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 26 Nov 1620 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 12 Nov 1686 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - ii. Thomas Mitchell was born about 1630 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died after 01 Aug 1672.
 - iii. Mary Mitchell was born about 1632. She married James Shaw on 24 Dec 1652 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married John Jenny after 06 Dec 1684.
84. **William Latham**, son of Hugh Latham and Elaine _____, was born about 1609 in England. He died in 1648 in Eleuthera, Bahamas. He married **Mary** _____ before 1643 in England.
 85. **Mary** _____.

Notes for William Latham:

William Latham came on the Mayflower in 1620 as an 11-year old servant/apprentice to the John Carver family. His origins in England have not been determined, but there is a William Latham baptized on 4 February 1608/9 in Eccleston by Chorley, Lancashire, England, son of Hugh and Eline Latham that would be the right age. Eccleston by Chorley is the area Myles Standish came from.

After the death of John Carver in April 1621, William Latham appears to have finished out his term of service with William Bradford. He was still in the Bradford household at the time of the May 1627 Division of Cattle. Latham was taxed 9 shillings in both 1633 and 1634, the lowest tax rate. In July 1633, Myles Standish was appointed to mow the land owned by William Latham and Edward Bumpass. In July 1635, William Latham witnessed a deed for Edward Bumpass who was

selling his land to John Washborn. In 1636, Myles Standish was granted the use of land neighboring that owned by Washborn and Latham, provided he mow it but leave enough for Washborn's one cow.

In 1638, William Latham had a couple of brushes with the Plymouth Court. On June 5, he was fined 40 shillings for the "entertaining of John Phillips into his house contrary to the act of the Court" and for "lavish and slanderous speeches." Jonathan Brewster was a witness against him. By September, Latham had only paid half the fine. On December 4, 1638, Latham still owed 11 shillings, and was ordered not to depart Plymouth Colony without first obtaining a license. The debt was paid 6 January 1639. On 6 July 1638, William Reynolds sold half of his share of a black cow to John Phillips, and John Phillips then sold William Latham all his crop of Indian corn. On 26 December 1639, William Latham sold his house and property in Duxbury, and apparently moved to Marblehead, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1641, he deposed he was about 32-years old, and testified in a lawsuit between John Moses and Thomas Keyser. About 1643, he moved to Marshfield, where he is found on the 1643 list of men able to bear arms.

On 24 February 1643/4, a warrant was issued against William Latham's wife Mary for adultery. Governor Edward Winslow of the Plymouth Colony wrote:

Whereas divers and sundry complaints have come in to me from Weymouth sent and delivered by godly and credible persons against Mary the wife of William Latham late of Marblehead but now at Marshfield for adultery committed upon the body of the said Mary by one James Brittain of Weymouth. And having apprehended the said Mary and examined her, have sent her with the examination according to my duty to that Government where the fact was committed.

On 28 October 1645, William Latham and Roger Cooke sued John and Ann Baker for £20, for Ann's accidental burning of their house. The jury could not reach a verdict, but John Baker agreed to pay 20 shillings for damages.

The accidental burning of Latham's house is the last record of him in Plymouth Colony. At some point he became associated with William Sayle's adventure to settle a colony, based on freedom of religion, at Eleuthera, Bahamas, arriving there about 1647. The colony failed after the colonists had a dispute and split up to settle separate islands. William Latham reputedly starved to death there about 1648.

Mary _____ and William Latham had the following child:

42. i. Robert Latham was born in 1623 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1688. He married Susanna Winslow. She was born in 1630 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 14 Nov 1685 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
86. **John Winslow**, son of Edward Winslow and Magdalene Oliver, was born on 26 Apr 1597 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 21 May 1674 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. He married **Mary Chilton** on 12 Oct 1624 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
87. **Mary Chilton**, daughter of James Chilton and Susannah _____, was born on 30 May 1607 in Sandwich, Kent, England. She died on 16 May 1679 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for John Winslow:

John Winslow (1597-1674) was one of several Winslow brothers who came to the Plymouth Colony in its earliest years. His brothers Edward and Gilbert were passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. John Winslow was a passenger on the Fortune in 1621, and two other brothers, Kenelm and Josiah, also settled in New England, arriving before 1632. The Winslow family was involved in all aspects of the Plymouth Colony, producing in the 17th century several governors and making their mark in New England history in both government and business.

John Winslow was born April 16, 1597 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He grew up in Droitwich, Worcestershire, residing there with his parents, Edward Winslow and Magdalene Oliver/Ollyver, one step-brother, four brothers and two sisters. His father was a salt extractor.

John Winslow was a brother of Pilgrim leader Edward Winslow and came to Plymouth in 1621 on the ship Fortune. He was unmarried upon his arrival.

John Winslow married Mary Chilton between 1623 and May 22, 1627, in Plymouth and had ten children. She had been baptized in St. Peter's Parish, Sandwich, Kent, England on May 31, 1607, and she died between July 31, 1676 and May 1, 1679 in Boston. In 1620 Mary and her parents had come to Plymouth as passengers on the Mayflower. Her parents died the first winter, with her father, James Chilton, named on several memorials in Provincetown in honor of those who were the earliest to die on board the Mayflower in November and December 1620. Tradition has it that Mary Chilton was the first Mayflower passenger to step ashore on Plymouth Rock.

The will of John Winslow, Senior of Boston, merchant, was dated March 12, 1673/74, and proved May 31, 1674. In the will he named his wife Mary, sons John, Isaac, Benjamin, Edward and Joseph; William Payne, the son of his daughter Sarah Middlecott; Parnell Winslow, daughter of his son Isaac; granddaughter Susanna Latham; son Edward's children; son Joseph Winslow's two children; granddaughter Mercy Harris's two children; kinsman Josiah Winslow "now governor of New Plimouth"; brother Josiah Winslow; kinswoman Eleanor Baker, the daughter of his brother Kenelm Winslow; "my seven children"; Mr. Paddy's widow; and his Negro girl Jane. He left personal property valued at £3,000, a good part of it in money, and this was a substantial sum for the time.

He died between March 12, 1673/4 and May 21, 1674 in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. At the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston. Both he and his wife were buried in King's Chapel Burying Ground in Boston. They both left wills that survive today.

His widow Mary survived him, but died before May 1678, and she dated her will, equally as detailed as her husband's, July 31, 1676, proved July 11, 1679.

The Last Will and Testament of John Winslow

In the name of god Amen the twelveth day of March in the yeare of our Lord according to the Computacon of the Church of England one thousand six hundred and seaventy and three AnnoRegni Regis Car: Secundi Anglia &xxxi I John Winslow Senr of Boston in the countie of Suffolke in New England Merchant being weake of Body but of Sound and perfect memory prayed be Almighty God for the same Knowing the uncertaintye of this present life and being desirous to settle that outward Estate that the lord hath lent me I doe make this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) ffirst and principally I comend my soule to almighty God my Creator hoping to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins and salvation through the merritts of Jesus Christ my Creator hoping to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins and salvation through the merritts of Jesus Christ my Redeemer : And my body to the Earth to be decently buried with such charges as to the Overseers of this my last Will and Testament hereafter named shall be thought meet and convenient And as touching such worldly Estate as the lord hath Lent me my Will and meaneing is the same shall be imployed and bestowed as hereafter in and by this my Will is Exprest -

Imprimis I Doe revoake renounce and make voice all Wills by formerly made and declaire & appoint this my last Will and Testament:

Item I Will that all the Debts that I justly owe at the time of my decease to any person or persons whatsoever shall be well and truly contented and paid in convenient time after my decease by my Executor or overseers hereafter named. Item I give and bequeath unto my Deare and well beloved wife Mary Winslow the use of my now dwelling house with the gardens and yards thereunto belonging for and during the tearme of her naturall life Item I give and bequeath unto my said wife the use of all myhousehold good for her to dispose of as she shall thinke meet

Item I give unto my said wife the sume of ffoure hundred pounds in lawfull mony of New England to be paid unto her by my Executor or Overseers hereafter named in convenient time after my decease:

Item after the death of my said wife I give and bequeath my said dwelling house with all the Land belonging to the same unto my sone John Winslow and to his heires to ever he or they paying when they come to possesse & enjoy the same the sume of ffifty pounds of Lawfull mony of new

England unto william Payne the sone of my Daughter Sarah Meddlecott - And also to parnell Winslow Daughter to my Son Isaack Winslow the full sume of ffifty pounds of like Lawfull mony; and my will is that both the said sums be paid into the hands of my Overseers to be improved for them untill they come to age or the day of Marriage with the full profitt that they make of the same and in case either of the said Children dye before they come of age or to marriage as afforesaid:

My will is that the survivor of them shall then enjoy both the said sums: But in case both of them should dye before they come to age: My Will is that then the said sums shall be Equally divided amongst the Daughters of my Daughter Latham to be paid unto them as they come to age or marriage as afforesaid Item my will is that my Katch Speedwell (whereof I am the sole owner) and the produce of the cargo that I sent out in her : be (at her return to Boston) disposed of by my Overseers hereafter named and the neate produce thereof be Equally divided amongst my Childen my sone John Winslow onely Excepted and to have no part thereof :

Item I give and bequeath unto my sone Benjamin the full sume of one hundred pounds to be paid him by my Executor or overseers hereafter named when he shall attaine the Age of twenty one yeares

Item my Will is that if my sone Edward Winslow shall see cause to relinquish his sd part and intrest in the sd katch Speedwell and her proceeds : then my Will is that he shall have one quarter part of my Katch John's Adventure unto his owne proper use : And then the said Katch and Cargo to be Equally divided among my other Children : my son John Excepted as afforesaid together with my sone Edward from having any part in the afforesaid Katch or Cargo item I give and bequeath unto my grandchild Susanna Latham the sume of thirty pounds in mony to be paid her at the day of her marriage And to the rest of my Daughter Latham's Children I give and bequeath unto Each of them five pound pr peece to be paid unto them as they shall come to age or the day of marriage

Item I give and bequeath unto my sone Edward Winslows Children the sume of five pounds pr peece to be paid unto them as they shall come to age or the day of Marriage Item I give and bequeath unto my sone Edward Grey his children that he had by my Daughter Mary Grey the sume of twenty pounds pr peece to be paid unto them when they come to age or the day of their respective marriages Item I give unto my sone Joseph Winslow's two Children five pounds pr peece to be paid unto them as afforesaid Item I give unto my Grandchild Mercy Harris her two Children five pounds apeece to be paid unto them as afforesaid Item I give and bequeath unto my Kinsman Josiah Winslow now Governor of New Plimoth the sume of twenty pounds to be paid unto him by my overseers in Goods : Item I give unto my Brother Josiah Winslow the sume of twenty pounds to be paid unto him by my overseers in Goods : both in convenient time after my decease

Item I give unto my kinswoman Eleanor Baker the Daughter of my Brother Kenelm Winslow five pounds to be paid her in goods by my overseers in convenient time after my decease Item my will is that what my Estate shall amount unto more then will pay funerall Charges My Debts and Legacyes in this my will give and bequeathed it shall be divided (after the Decease of my said wife) among my seaven Children in Equall proportions Except any one of my said children shall have any Extraordinary providence befall them by way of any Eminent Losse then that part of my Estate that shall remaine as afforesaid shall be divided & distributed according to the prudence and discession of my overseers hereafter named or any two of them :

Item my will is that in case any of my now children shall dye before my said wife that then his or their proportion of the said remaineing Estate shall be disposed to his or their Children if they have any: if not, then that part or parts shall be equally divided amongst the survivors of my said Children :

Item I give to Mr Paddyes widdow five pounds as a token of my love Item my will is that my Negro Girle Jane (after she hath served twenty yeares from the date hereof) shall be freeand that she shall service my wife during her life and after my wifes decease she shall be disposed of according to the discession of my overseers hereafter named or any two of them :

Item I doe nominate and appoint my sone John Winslow the sole Executor of this my last Will and

testament. Item I doe hereby nominate & appoint my loveing ffriends Mr Thomas Brattle Mr William Tailer and Mr John Winsley my Overseers to see this my will performed so farr as they can : And I doe hereby give unto my said Overseers five pounds apeece in mony as a token of my love Item my will is that my said Overseers or any two of them shall & hereby have full power to make saile of any part of any of my vessell or vessells that I have not hereby disposed of : And also any other goods wares and merchandize for the best advantage of my afforesaid Children And better paymt of other Legacyes by me hereby given & bequeathed :

Item my will is that during the absence of my said Executor my Overseers above named or any two of them have full power to act in all matters and things resspecting this my will as if he was personally prsent And farther my Will is that my said Executor shall not act in any matter or thing respecting this my will with out the advice and consent of my said overseers or two of them And that my executor shall not under any pretence whatsoever claime any more of my estate then I have hereby bequeathed him

In Witnesse whereof I the said John winslow Senr have hereunto set my hand & seale the day and yeare first above written

John Winslow

Signed sealed & published by John Winslow Senr as his last will & Textamt in the prsence of us - John Joyliffe, John Hayward ser

Notes for Mary Chilton:

Mary Chilton was baptized on May 31, 1606 in Sandwich, Kent, England and was the daughter of the Mayflower passenger, James Chilton. Mary Chilton's mother's name has been listed as "Susannah, possibly Furner" in many places. She is listed by William Bradford as "Mrs. Chilton" or "James Chilton's wife." He may have never known her given name. At the age of thirteen, Mary Chilton accompanied her parents on the voyage to Plymouth. Her father, age sixty-four, was the oldest passenger on the Mayflower.

Her father died on December 18, 1620 and her mother died six weeks later on January 21, 1621, both shortly after arriving at Plymouth Rock, both of "the first infection of the disease" reportedly by Governor William Bradford in 1650. Once orphaned, she may have become the ward of Myles Standish or John Alden. Chilton was given three shares in the land division of 1623, one for herself and one each for her deceased parents. Her property was situated between those of Standish and John Howland.

She was one of eleven minor girls on the Mayflower, nine of whom survived the first year at Plymouth Rock and would have been present at the time of the famous First Thanksgiving in 1621. In contrast, only four of the 14 adult women survived the first year.

She married John Winslow (possibly on October 12, 1624) and thus became the sister-in-law of Mayflower passenger Edward Winslow. They had ten children: John, Susannah, Mary, Edward, Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, an unnamed child who probably died in infancy, and Benjamin. All but Benjamin married, and Benjamin's birth is the only one listed in the records of Plymouth colony.

The family moved to Boston some time after the birth of Benjamin in 1653. There John Winslow is said to have prospered as a merchant.

She made out a will on July 31, 1676 (one of two female passengers from the Mayflower who did so, Elizabeth Tilley being the other) and died before May 1, 1679 in Boston. Her gravestone is at Kings Chapel Burying Ground in Boston.

Last Will & Testament of Mary (Chilton) Winslow, 1676

In the name of God Amen the thirty first day of July in the yeare of our Lord one thousand Six hundred seventy and Six I Mary Winslow of Boston in New England Widdow being weake of Body but of Sound and perfect memory praysed be almighty God for the same Knowing the uncertainty

of this present life and being desirous to settle that outward Estate the Lord hath Lent me. I doe make this my last Will and Testamt in manner and forme following (that is to say) First and principally I comend my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins; and Salvation through the alone merrits of Jesus Christ my redeemer: And my body to th eEARth to be buried in Such Decent manner as to my Executor hereafter named shall be thought meet and convenient and as touching such worldly Estate as the Lord hath Lent me my Will and meaneing is the same shall be imployed and bestowed as hereafter in and by this my Will is Exprest.

Imps I doe hereby revoake renounce and make voide all Wills by me formerly made and declaire and apoint this my Last Will and Testamt Item I will that all the Debts that I Justly owe to any manner of person or persons whatsoever shall be well and truely paid or ordained to be paid in convenient time after my decease by my Executor hereafter named--Item I give and bequeath unto my Sone John Winslow my great Square table Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Sarah Middlecott my Best gowne and Pettecoat and my Silver beare bowle and to each of her children a Silver Cup with an handle: Also I give unto my grandchild William Paine my Great silver tankard: Item I give unto my Daughter Susanna Latham my long Table: Six Joyned Stooles and my great Cupboard: a beadstead Bedd and furniture there unto belonging that is in the Chamber over the roome where I now Lye; my small silver Tankard: Six Silver Spooones, a case of Bottles with all my wearing apparell: (except onely what I have hereby bequeathed unto my Daughter Meddlecott & my Grandchild Susanna Latham:) Item I give and bequeath unto my Grandchild Ann Gray that trunke of Linning that I have alreddy delivered to her and is in her possession and also one Bedstead, Bedd Boulster and Pillows that re in the Chamber over the Hall: Also the sume of ten pounds in mony to be paid unto her within Six months next after my decease: Also my will is that my Executor shall pay foure pounds in mony pr ann for three yeares unto Mrs Tappin out of the Intrest of my mony now in Goodman Cleares hands for and towards the maintenance of the said Ann Gray according to my agreemt with Mrs Tappin: Item I give and bequeath unto Mary Winslow Daughter of my sone Edward Winslow my largest Silver Cupp with two handles: and unto Sarah Daughter of the said Edward my lesser Silver cupp with two handles: Also I give unto my Said Sone Edwards Children Six Silver Spooones to be divided between them: Item I give and bequeath unto my grandchild Parnell Winslow the Sume of five pounds in mony to be improved by my Executor untill he come of age: and then paid to him with the improvemt. Item my will is that the rest of my spooones be divided among my grandchildren according to the discession of My Daughter Middlecott: Item I give unto my Grandchild Mercy Harris my White Rugg: Item I give unto my Grandchild Mary Pollard forty shillings in mony. Item I give unto my grandchild Susanna Latham my Petty Coate with the silke Lace: Item I give unto Mary Winslow Daughter of my Sone Joseph Winslow the Sume of twenty pounds in mony to be paid out of the sume of my said Sone Joseph now owes to be improved by my Executor for the said Mary and paid unto her when She Shall attaine the Age of eighteene yeares or day of Marriage which of them shall first happen Item I give and bequeath the full remainder of my Estate whatsoever it is or wheresoever it may be found unto my children Namely John Winslow Edward Winslow Joseph Winslow Samuel Winslow: Susanna Latham and Sarah Middlecott to be equally divided betweene them Item I doe hereby nominate constitute authorize and appoint my trusty friend Mr William Tailer of Boston aforesd merchant the Sole Executor of this my last Will and testamt: In Witness whereof I the said Mary Winslow have hereunto set my hand and Seale the daye and yeare first above written

Memorandum I do hereby also Give and bequeath unto Mr. Thomas Thacher paster of the third Church in Boston the Sume of five pounds in mony to be pd convenient time after my decease by my Executr.

Mary Winslow

M

her marke

Signed Sealed and Published by the above named Mary Winslow as her Last Will & testamt in the presence of us after the adding of foure lines as part of her will

John Ilands

Ffrancis Hacker

her H marke

John Hayward scr

Mr Wm Tailer nominatd. Execr appeard in Court pr May: 1679 and renounced his Executorship to this will.

attests. Jsa: Addington Cler.

Mary Chilton and John Winslow had the following children:

- i. John Winslow Jr. was born about 1628 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 03 Oct 1683 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - ii. Mercy Winslow was born on 15 Apr 1628 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. She died on 28 Oct 1663 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - iii. Mary Winslow was born on 15 Apr 1628 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 28 Oct 1663 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 43. iv. Susanna Winslow was born in 1630 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 14 Nov 1685 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. She married Robert Latham. He was born in 1623 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1688.
 - v. Edward Winslow was born in 1636 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 19 Nov 1682 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - vi. Sarah Winslow was born in 1639 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died on 09 Apr 1726 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - vii. Samuel Winslow was born in 1641 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 14 Oct 1680 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - viii. Isaac Winslow was born in 1641 in Massachusetts. He died in Aug 1670 in Port Royal, Kingston, Jamaica.
 - ix. Joseph Winslow was born in 1643 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died in 1679 in Perquimans Co., North Carolina.
 - x. Anna Winslow was born in 1648 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. She died in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
 - xi. Benjamin Winslow was born on 12 Aug 1653 in Massachusetts. He died.
88. **Edmund Perry** was born in 1588 in Devon, England. He died in 1659 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Crowell**.
89. **Sarah Crowell** was born in 1592 in Bridford, Teignbridge District, Devon, England. She died on 08 Jun 1659 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Edmund Perry:

There is a considerable amount of conflicting information about Edmund Perry and his wife Sarah. Most of the information comes from family histories that differ in their accounts, though most agree he was born about 1588 in Devon, England. Some say Edmund emigrated to Plymouth Colony in 1637 or 1639 and died shortly thereafter in Sandwich. Others say he died 07 Jun 1659 in Sandwich. Still others say he died in England in 1614 before the rest of the family emigrated to America. Edmund's wife Sarah's maiden name is also in dispute. Some say Betts, some say Crowell.

Edmund Perry is not listed in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Anderson's Great Migration Directory, Farmer's Genealogical Register, or Holme's Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families.

Sarah Crowell and Edmund Perry had the following child:

-
44. i. Ezra Perry was born in 1625 in Bridford, Teignbridge District, Devon, England. He died on 16 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Burgess. She was born in 1629 in England. She died on 26 Sep 1717 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
90. **Thomas Burgess** was born on 16 Aug 1601 in Truro, Cornwall, England. He died on 23 Feb 1685 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married **Dorothy Waynes** in 1628 in Tanfield, Yorkshire, England.
91. **Dorothy Waynes** was born in 1603 in England. She died on 27 Feb 1687 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
- Dorothy Waynes and Thomas Burgess had the following child:
45. i. Elizabeth Burgess was born in 1629 in England. She died on 26 Sep 1717 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She married Ezra Perry. He was born in 1625 in Bridford, Teignbridge District, Devon, England. He died on 16 Oct 1689 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts.
92. **Edmond Freeman** was born on 25 Jul 1596 in Pulborough, Horsham District, West Sussex, England. He died on 21 Jun 1682 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married **Bennett Hodson** on 06 Jun 1617 in Cowfold, Sussex, England.
93. **Bennett Hodson** was born on 25 Aug 1596 in Pulborough, Sussex, England. She died on 12 Apr 1630 in Pulborough, Sussex, England.

Notes for Edmond Freeman:

Edmond Freeman sailed on the Abigail leaving Plymouth, Devon on 04 June 1635, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts on 8 October 1635, infected with smallpox. On board the Abigail with him was his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman as well as 4 of his children, Alice, Edward (Edmund), Elizabeth, and John.

Bennett Hodson and Edmond Freeman had the following child:

46. i. Edmund Freeman was born in 1620 in England. He died on 29 Mar 1673 in Massachusetts. He married Rebecca Prentice. She was born in 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1647 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. He married Margaret Perry on 22 Apr 1646.
94. **Thomas Prentice** was born about 1601 in Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England (probably). He died on 29 Mar 1673 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Patience Brewster** on 05 Aug 1624.
95. **Patience Brewster**, daughter of William Brewster and Mary _____, was born in 1600 in Nottinghamshire, England. She died on 12 Dec 1634 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Thomas Prentice:

Thomas Prentice (c. 1601 - March 29, 1673) was an English born colonist who arrived in the colony of Plymouth in November 1621 on the ship Fortune. In 1644 he moved to Eastham, which he helped found, returning later to Plymouth. For many years, he was prominent in Plymouth colony affairs, and was colony governor for about twenty years, covering three terms. He was the 4th, 8th & 12th Governor of Plymouth Colony.

Notes for Patience Brewster:

Patience Brewster was born most likely in Scrooby, England, to Elder William Brewster and Mary (maiden name varies by source). Her birthdate ranges from 1595 to 1603.

She arrived in Plymouth aboard the "Anne" in 1623 along with her sister, Fear. Her parents and brothers, Love and Wrestling, arrived during 1620 on the Mayflower. Her other brother, Jonathan, arrived with her future husband, Thomas Prentice, on the ship Fortune.

On August 5, 1624, she married Thomas Prentice who would, on January 1, 1634, become the 4th Governor of the Colony. Together, they had four children, Rebecca, Thomas, Hannah and Mercy.

She died in 1634 of "a pestilent fever", and is buried on Burial Hill, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Patience Brewster and Thomas Prentice had the following children:

-
47.
 - i. Rebecca Prence was born in 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She died in 1647 in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts. She married Edmund Freeman. He was born in 1620 in England. He died on 29 Mar 1673 in Massachusetts.
 - ii. Thomas Prence.
 - iii. Hannah Prence.
 - iv. Mercy Prence.

Generation 8

160. **John Washborne**, son of John Washborne and Jone Bushell, was born before 31 Jan 1551 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 05 Aug 1624. He married **Martha Timbrell**.
161. **Martha Timbrell** was born in 1558 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died on 09 May 1626 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.

Notes for John Washborne:

John Washborne, son and heir of John Washborne (Jr.), was; born in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, in ca. 1551, married 1.) (Unknown), in ca. 1577, and 2.) Martha (Timbrell) Stevens, widow of (____) Stevens, and sister of John Timbrell and Edward Timbrell, of Offenham, Worcestershire, on 5 July 1596 in Bengeworth. He had 3 children baptized in Bengeworth in the period of 1579-1584, but his wife is not named, and no burial record was found for her in Bengeworth.

John Washborne was one of the 12 Capital Burgesses mentioned in the Charter of Incorporation granted by King James I in 1605 to the borough of Evesham, Worcestershire, which included the parish of Bengeworth. On 26 May 1608 and on 2 Oct. 1610 John Washborne signed the Corporation Minutes. He resigned the Council on 30 Aug. 1614, probably because of his health, and his resignation is recorded in the Corporation Minutes: "Also att the same tyme Mr. John Washbourne one of the Comon Councell and a Capitall Burgesse of the said Burrough being willing did resigne his said place for many causes and impedymnts unto the said Maior Aldermen and Burgesses to the end there may be one other able and sufficyent man to be elected for supply of the said Company in the Roome of him the said John Washeborne."

Edward Timbrell died testate in 1614, and mentioned his sister Martha Washborne, and her four children in his will, dated 1 Apr. 1614. Martha Washborne received 20 shillings in his will. No probate records were found for John Timbrell in Worcestershire.

John Washborne died testate in 1624, and was buried on 5 Aug. 1624 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, aged about 73 years, "old and blind." His will was dated 4 Aug. 1624, and probated on 26 Feb. 1624/5. He mentioned his loving wife, his son-in-law Isaacke Averell, his daughter Joane Wasborne, his brother-in-law John Timbrell, his son William Wasborne, his son and principal heir John Washborne, whom he also appointed as executor, and his granddaughter Jane, daughter of Isaacke Averell. It was witnessed by John Balam, John Tymbrell, and Joseph Phelps. His inventory was appraised by Joseph Phelpes, John Tymbrell, and Thos. Ordway, and was valued at £215, 3 s.

Martha (Timbrell) (Stevens) Washborne died testate in 1625, and was buried on 29 Sept. 1625 in Bengeworth.[86] Her will was dated 19 Sept. 1625, and was probated on 9 May 1626. She mentioned only her daughter Jone Washborne and her brother John Tembrel, and it was witnessed by Ales Watstone, Ales Orwaye, and Annes Hale. Her inventory was appraised by John Timbrell, Richard Moore, and Richarde Haye, and was valued at £24, 13 s., 8 d. John Timbrell, of Naunton, Gloucestershire, died testate in 1626, and left a will, dated 30 Sept. 1626, which mentioned John Wasborn, his brother William Wasborne, and his sister Joane, among others.

John Washborne had 3 children by his first wife, and 4 more children by Martha (Timbrell) Stevens.

The Will of John Washborne, of Bengeworth (1624):

In the name of god amen the iiiith day of august ano dm. 1624 and in the xxiith yeare of the rayne of or sovaryne Lord James by the grace of god King of England Fraunce & Ireland, Defender of the

faith & of Scotland the Lviith. I John Washborne of Bengeworth in the Borrough of Evesham in the countie of worcester being verie weake & sicke in bodie but of good & pfect memory thanks be to God doe ordaine this my last will & testamt in manner & forme following. First I bequeath my Soule into the hands of Almighty God nothing doubting but that through his infinite mercies in Christ Jesus he will receive it. Item I give unto my Sonne in law Isaacke Averell Thirty pounds of good & lawful money of England to be paid unto him in mann & form following videlt that is to say Fifteene pounds wthin one yeare next after my decease & the other fifteen pounds wthin three yeares nxt after my decease. Item I give unto my Daughter Joane Wasborne fiftie pounds of good & lawfull money of England to be paid unto her the one Halfe at her Day of marriage & the othr wthin the space of fouer years next ensueing after her Day of marriage, Provided that she marry wth the consent assent & good lyking of her mother & my Brother in Law John Timbrell. Item I give unto my Sone Wyllim Wasborne forty pounds the one halfe to be paid wthin six monthes after my decease & the other xxtie pounds wthin six yeares next after my decease. Item I give unto my loving wife all my houshoule stuffe to be at her Disposing. The residue of my Lands Cattells & Chattells moveable & unmoveable I give & bequeath unto my Sonne John Washborne whom I make Executor of this my last will & testamt & whom I ordaine & appoint to pay all the aforesaid bequeathes in mann & forme aforesaid. Memorandum that before the signing hereof the above said John Washborne did give & bequeath unto Jane the Daughter of Isaacke Averell one Heyfer of a yeare old to be Delivered her when she comes to the age of five yeares. In witness of all wch the said John Washborne being blinde & not able to sett to his hand hath authorised his Brother John Tymbrell for him & in his stead to subscribe to these prsents wth his name or marke the Day & yeare first above written. Read published & signed wth this word (lands) interlined in the seaventeenth line before the ensealing & signing hereofbefore

John Washborne
John Balaw
John Tymbrell
Joseph Phelpes

Probat wigorn 26 february 1624 1 p Johnn Washborne
filius et executorem jurat"

Notes for Martha Timbrell:

1625 Will of Martha Washborne

This is a full transcription of the 1625 will of Martha (Timbrell) (Stevens) Washborne, widow of John Washborne, of Bengeworth, England, the parents of the Washburn immigrant ancestors John Washburn, of Bridgewater, MA, and William Washburn, of Hempstead, NY.

From the Bishop's Transcripts of Bengeworth, was the burial entry for "the weddow Wasbon" on 29 Sept. 1625.

Since Martha's husband John Washborne already gave his house and land to his eldest son, John Washburn, in his 1624 will, his widow Martha had only her personal belongings to give. Her inventory was valued at 24 Pounds, 13 shillings, 8 pence, and consisted of her bed, sheets, linens, cushions, a table, cupboard, chair, pewter, candlesticks, platters, brass pots, copperware, etc.

The microfilm is LDS #0098030, "Wills of the Consistory Court of Worcester, Diocese of Worcester, England, 1626," film #3 for that year, folio #210:

WILL

"In the name of God Amen the nine and tentie daye of Septtember 1625 and in the furst yeare of the Raine of our Souvange lord Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England, France and Ireland Defender of the Fayth & of Scotland the lviith? I marthae wasburne of Bengworthe widdow in the

burroghe of Evesham in the contie of Worster beinge verie weake & sicke in body but of a good & perfett memory thanks be to God I doe ordaine this my laste will & testament in manner & forme followinge ffirst I bequiathe my soule in to the hand of Al mighty God no thinge doutinge but that through His infant mercies in Christ Jesus he will receiue it. Itm I give unto my dautter Jone Washborne all the nue clouth and the best of all my houshus stufe and the rest of stoufe to be at my brouther John Tembrel dispousing."

witnes ales watson and

ales orwaye
annes hale

The will was proved on 9 May 1626. The appraisers of her personal estate were John Timbrell, Richard Moore and Richarde Haye.

Martha Timbrell and John Washborne had the following children:

80. i. John Washburn was born in Jul 1597 in England. He died in 1671 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Margery Moore in 1618 in England. She was born before 03 Nov 1588 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1666 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- ii. William Washburn was born before 09 Nov 1601 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 30 Oct 1658 in New York (then New Amsterdam). He married Jane Nichols about 1625 in Worchestershire, England. She was born on 03 Nov 1603 in Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire, England, United Kingdom. She died on 1666/67 in New York.

Notes for William Washburn:

William Washburn was born 1601 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire. He did not follow his older brother John right away to the Americas when he went over to the Plymouth Colony in 1631. William remained in England where he raised a large family. He finally did sail with his whole family, his wife Jane Nichols, his 11 children and even his In-laws Francis Nichols and Frances Wimarke, to Statford, Connecticut about 1640.

About 1645 William Washburn moved to Hempstead, Long Island. The earliest record of him in Hempstead is in 1646 when he testified in court that he had sold a sow to a certain Mr Stickle, the defendant, in a lawsuit brought by Tonis Nyseen, which was settled on October 18, 164 at Fort Amsterdam in the New Amsterdam Colony.

As one of the first land owners in Hempstead, William(1), was chosen as its Deputy, along with several other men to appeal to the British about the Dutch government from the Colony of New Netherlands (now, NY), assuming jurisdiction over Long Island. In 1653, he carried a remonstancce regarding the English colonist concerns to the Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvessant, in New Amsterdam.

In 1653, William and his son, John purchased land at Oyster Bay, Long Island from the Indians. The deed was recorded March 27, 1667 in NY.

In 1653, William was a witness to an Indian Deed in Oyster Bay, Long Island. In 1654 he was called "of Hempstead" in a New Haven Colony court record and he was a member of the Assembly at Hempstead.

William Washburn died in 1659 in Hempstead, Long Island. His will was dated September 29 1657, and was presented for probate by his widow Jane on June 11, 1659. He mentioned his sons Hope and John, daughters Patience, Hester, and Phebe, none of whom were married, his son-in-law Richard Willets, husband of his

daughter Mary.

William Washburn offspring were more adventurous than those of his brother John(1), who didn't stray from from Bridgewater, Massachusetts for many years. In stark contrast, William descendants roamed all over the Country.

William married Jane Nichols in 1621 in Worcester, Worcestershire, England. Evidence includes the will of William's son John which mentions "my uncle Isaac Nichols."

It is often reported that William married Jane Whitehead. In 1653 he purchased land in Oyster Bay on Long Island. Dan Whitehead was one of the other purchasers and there is evidence that he was the brother-in-law of William Washburn giving some to believe that his wife's name was Jane Whitehead.

He was first found in 1647 in Stratford, Connecticut, where he was one of the thirty five men who accepted the invitation of the first seventeen settlers to join them. Later, he removed from Stratford to Hempstead, Long Island as his name appears as a "free holder" in 1647. William died 30 Oct 1658 in Hempstead, Queens, NY.

- iii. Jane Washburne was born before 11 Apr 1604 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1636 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She married Isaac Averell in 1620 in Bengeworth, Worcester, England. He was born in 1596 in Bengeworth, Eveshame, Worcester, England. She married John Shorthazel in May 1626 in Bengeworth, Worcester, England. He was born in 1594 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England (of). He died.
- iv. Daniel Washburn was born in 1605 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 30 Oct 1658 in Hempstead, Queens Co., New York.

- 162. **Robert Moore** was born about 1588 in Worchestershire, England. He died about 1624 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He married **Ellan Taylor** on 19 Nov 1585 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.
- 163. **Ellan Taylor** was born before 14 Jul 1567 in Worchestershire, England. She died after 1626 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England (probably).

Notes for Robert Moore:

Robert Moore married Elen Taylor on 19 Nov. 1585 in Bengeworth. He was a "Glover" in Bengeworth, and died there testate in 1625, and was buried on 14 Jan. 1624/5 in Bengeworth. The will of "Robert More of Bengworth in the County of Worseter[,] glover" was dated 18 Dec. 1624, and mentioned his wife Elener, son and heir Thomas More, and the 3 children of Margery Washborn, among others. Ellen Taylor was baptized on 14 July 1567 in Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England, and evidently died sometime after 1626, presumably in Bengeworth.

The Will of Robert More, of Bengeworth, Worcester County, England (1624): *

In the name of god Amen. I Robert More of Bengworth; in the County of Worseter glover, Beinge seck in Body but of perfect memory The lord be prayسد; doo make and ordayn This my last wel and testament: folowinge The xviiiith Day of Desember ano dom. 1624.

First I bequeth my soul to god that gave it and had Redemed it wth the precous Blod of his der son my Blessed sayvore and in whos only merecs I trust to be saved: And my body to be buryed in the church yard of Bengeworth: And as for my worldly goods that god hath blessed me weth: I thus desere of them: I give and Bequeth unto my welbeloved son Thomas More on hous or Tenement with all and singular: the apertenances setuat and Being in Evesham: And now in the ... and ... of an John Morton: To have and to hould the whol to Thomas More my son said to his heirs for ever: preuyd never the les: And my wel is That my son Thomas More shal pay or caus to be payed to Margaret Milner my dauter The ful sum of Twenty shillings yerly during the natural lif of the said margaret my dauter: Also i give to my said son Thomas mor anothr house or tenement setuat and being in the coustred in Evesham Between the hous of an Edward ... on the north sid and the hous of an welyem Coten on the south sid: To have and to hould the said house unto my son Thomas

More and his heires forever: But my wel is that my wel beloved wife shal in joy it the tim she is wedoud: Also I give to my son Thomas al my mars fols an gelding and All his form? to an Bras upou the Begoste that was my ... But upon this condishon: That my son Thomas shall pay or cause to be payd to the 3 children of Margery Washborn the som of x P or soru ... to be equaly devided at the ... of i D to pay to Margery the som of p vi yerly. And the Rest of my goods & chatels and cattel: of now or: I give to my beloved wife Elnor whom I make my sole executor of this my last wel and testament And I apoynt and ordain my welbeloved son in law Edward prs[?] And my wel beloved son Thomas More to be my overseers of this my last wil to se it performed acordinge to the tru intent and knowing ther in: in witnes therof ther unto set my hand ...the day and year afor Retten) Robart More :)

John B..... Edward heail Thomas Adames

An inventory of the goods chattels of and be?ols of Robert More late of Bengworth glover Desesed taken And Apraised The third of January Ano Dmi 1624 And in the Raine of The Kinge Majste James By the grace of god Kinge of England ... the xxiith

By john Balam Edward godard Thomas More & John Mander[?]

* Transcribed with much difficulty by John A. Maltby from FHL [Family History Library] Microfilm #0098029 "Wills of the Consistory Court of Worcester, Diocese of Worcester, England, 1626," film #1 for that year, folio #130.

Ellan Taylor and Robert Moore had the following children:

81.
 - i. Margery Moore was born before 03 Nov 1588 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1666 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married John Washburn in 1618 in England. He was born in Jul 1597 in England. He died in 1671 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
 - ii. Thomas Moore was born in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.
 - iii. Margaret Moore.
166. **Francis Cooke** was born about 1583 in England. He died on 17 Apr 1663 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Hester Mahieu** on 20 Jul 1603 in Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands.
167. **Hester Mahieu**, daughter of Jacques Mahieu and Jeanne Leman, was born about 1584 in Lille, Departement du Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 08 Jun 1666 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Francis Cooke:

Francis Cooke was betrothed to Hester Mahieu at the French Walloon Church (Vrouwekerk) in Leiden, Holland on June 30, 1603, with her joining the church one month prior to her betrothal. Her family were Protestant (Walloon) refugees from Lille, France to England. She was probably born in the late 1580s with her family coming to Leiden about 1590. Mary Mahieu, a possible sister of Hester, married Jan de Lannoy in Leiden and their child Philip de Lannoy had Cooke as a witness to his baptism in the Vrouwekerk on November 6, 1603. Cooke's nephew Philip "Delanoy" would later join the Separatist Church in England and arrived in Plymouth in November 1621 on the ship Fortune.

In the Leiden church Betrothal Book he was recorded as "Franchois Couck" and his bride being Hester Mahieu with the witnesses to the marriage being two Walloons. [1] They were identified as "from England" (Francis) and as "from Canterbury" (Hester).

Cooke and his wife departed Leiden in August 1606 for Norwich in county Norfolk in England. The Leiden congregation had some Separatist members who had fled Norwich, and the Cookes may have contacted the Separatists there. The Cookes did not remain in Norwich long as their son John was baptized at the Walloon Church in Leiden between January and March 1607 with the couple receiving communion in Leiden on January 1, 1608. Francis and his wife Hester were identified as "Franchoyes Cooke et Esther sa femme" in Leiden after their return from Norwich, taking communion in Leiden's Walloon church on New Year's Day, 1608.

In February 1609, members of Pastor John Robinson's English Separatist church came to Leiden. The Cookes did not then become members of the Walloon church, but did join the Leiden congregation sometime later, after their daughter Elizabeth was baptized on December 26, 1611.

When the English Separatist church in Leiden decided to go to America in 1620, Cooke decided that from his family only he and his thirteen year-old son John would go over. His wife Hester and younger children would remain in Leiden until the colony was more established.

The Mayflower departed Plymouth, England in September 1620. The small, 100-foot ship had 102 passengers and a crew of about 30-40 in extremely cramped conditions. By the second month out, the ship was being buffeted by strong westerly gales, causing the ship's timbers to be badly shaken with caulking failing to keep out sea water, and with passengers, even in their berths, lying wet and ill. This, combined with a lack of proper rations and unsanitary conditions for several months, attributed to what would be fatal for many, especially the majority of women and children. On the way there were two deaths, a crew member and a passenger, but the worst was yet to come after arriving at their destination when, in the space of several months, almost half the passengers perished in cold, harsh, unfamiliar New England winter.

On November 9/29, 1620, after about 5 months at sea, including 3 months of delays in England, they spotted land, which was the Cape Cod Hook, now called Provincetown Harbor. And after several days of trying to get south to their planned destination of the Colony of Virginia, strong winter seas forced them to return to the harbor at Cape Cod hook, where they anchored on November 11/21. The Mayflower Compact was signed that day.

Cooke was not involved in government or politics in Plymouth, and in his life kept a low profile, but his work on behalf of the people of Plymouth colony has been well-recognized by history. Cooke was recorded "Francis Cooke and his son John. But his wife and children came afterwards."

After the Pilgrim arrival at Cape Cod, Cooke was one of those who signed the Mayflower Compact on November 11, 1620. Cooke's house plot in New Plymouth that was assigned late in 1620 was located between the plots of Isaac Allerton and Edward Winslow. Cooke's wife and children came over on the ship Anne in July 1623.

In the Division of Land in 1623, Cooke received two acres, one for himself and one acre for his son John. He also received 4 "akers" for his wife and children who "came ouer on the ship called Anne" in 1623.

There was an agreement signed in 1626 in which fifty-eight planters, including Cooke and many other "first comers", later known as Purchasers, bought from the Merchant Adventurers all their colony stock, shares, land, etc.. Later these Purchasers would assign all shares and debt in the company to eight Plymouth notables and four former Adventurers from London, then to be known as Undertakers. This was to be an investment organization with profits supposedly going largely to the colony.

In the 1627 Division of Cattle at Plymouth, his family was the one recorded first as: "The first lot fell to ffrancis Cooke & his Companie Joyned to him wife Hester Cooke." Also named in the 1627 records were their children John, Jacob, Jane, Hester and Mary as well as two men - Cooke's nephew "Phillip Delanoy" (Delano) and Experience Mitchell, who would marry Cooke's daughter Jane soon after.

On January 3, 1627/8, Cooke was one of six men named to lay out the boundaries for the twenty-acre land grants that would be made to everyone who came as a planter, under the employ of the joint-stock company.

In early 1633, Cooke was assigned by the court to help resolve a dispute of a financial nature between Peter Browne and Dr. Samuel Fuller. These men are believed the men of the same names who were companions of Cooke on the Mayflower voyage, both dying later in 1633.

During the 1630s and 1640s Cooke held a number public sector positions but was never in government or politics. In 1634 he was one of a number of Plymouth men tasked with laying out the highways. In 1637 he was appointed, with others, to lay highways about the towns of Plymouth, Duxbury and Eel River. Cooke and others performed this task and two months later reported back to the Plymouth Court.

On October 1, 1636, John Harmon, son of Edmund Harmon, tailor, of London, became an apprentice to Cooke for a period of seven years.

Cooke was awarded damages by the court on March 7, 1636/7 in a civil case involving the abuse of his cattle against Mr. John Browne the younger, who had previously been an Assistant and magistrate. Others also charged, all being in the service of John Browne the elder and Thomas Willet, were Thomas Lettice, James Walker and Thomas Teley. On June 7, 1637, due to Browne's failure to the damages, the court reaffirmed the verdict and ordered John Browne to pay.

In May 1640 Cooke and his son John were among those tasked to compute the number of acres of Edward Doty's meadows and make a report to the next court.

In October 1640 Cooke was appointed to compute the land boundaries between Thomas Prence and Clement Briggs at Jones River.

In 1640/41 he was one of twelve men tasked by the court to designate additional highways, and make a formal survey and mark the boundaries of plots of land in the town of Plain Dealing. The next year he was one of four Plymouth surveyors and was tasked to survey the highway for Jones River. In 1645 he was again highway surveyor for Plymouth. In June 1650, when he was almost seventy, he was still doing survey work, as when he and twelve others reported to the court that they had marked a new way from Jones River to the Massachusetts Path through John Rogers property. And even in August 1659, in his late 70s, he was again called upon by the Plymouth Court to resolve a land boundary dispute between Thomas Pope and William Shurtliff.

Although he was specially qualified to survey new highways, he did do other public service work, being on several petty and grand juries. He also served on civil case juries in late 1639, March 1640, mid-and-late 1642 and March 1643 court sessions. Most of the civil case involved trespass, debts or slander. He was also on grand juries in 1638, 1640, 1642 and 1643 which involved crimes of a misdemeanor or felony nature.

In the 1643 Able to Bear Arms (ATBA) List, Cooke and his sons Jacob and John ("John Cooke, Jnr, his boy") are listed with those from Plymouth.

In 1651 Bradford recorded his impression of Cooke and his family in his later years: "Francis Cooke is still living, a very olde man, and hath seen his children's children have children; after his wife came over, (with other of his children,) he hath 3 still living by her, all married, and have 5 children; so their increase is 8. And his sone John, which came over with him, is married, and hath 4 children living."

On June 3, 1662 the General Court approved a list of thirty-three names "as being the first borne children of this government," to receive two tracts of land purchased from the Indians by the colony. The list was wider in scope than just being for "first born" settlers, as it named several of the original Mayflower passengers, including Cooke, but was presumably for their children.

Cooke married Hester Mahieu in Leiden, Holland on July 20, 1603 or shortly thereafter. They had seven children. Her parents were Jacques and Jenne/Jeanne Mahieu, from France. Hester died after June 8, 1666 and was buried at Burial Hill in Plymouth, Mass.

The birth order of the Cooke children is uncertain.

- John was baptized in Leiden, Holland between January and March 1607 and died in Dartmouth on November 23, 1695. He married Sarah Warren on March 28, 1634 in Plymouth and had five children. She died after July 15, 1696.

- child was buried in Leiden on May 20, 1608.
- Jane was born about 1609 in Leiden. She married Experience Mitchell in Plymouth after May 22, 1627. Her date of death is unknown, as is the date of his second marriage. But his first three children are generally considered to be hers.
- Elizabeth was baptized in Leiden on December 26, 1611. There is no further record.[25]
- Jacob was born about 1618 and died in Plymouth in December 1675. He was buried at Tyler Point Cemetery, Barrington, R.I. He married 1. Damaris Hopkins shortly after June 10, 1646 in Plymouth and had seven children. Her father was Mayflower passenger Stephen Hopkins. 2. Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtleff on November 18, 1669 in Plymouth and had two children. • Hester was born about 1620 in Leiden and died between 1669 and 1691. She married Richard Wright in Plymouth in 1644 and had six children. She was buried at Burial Hill in Plymouth, Mass.
- Mary was born in Plymouth about 1625 and died in Middleborough on March 21, 1714. She married John Tomson on December 26, 1645 in Plymouth. Both Mary and John were buried at Nemasket Hill Cemetery, Middleborough, Massachusetts.

On December 7, 1659 Cooke made out his will, describing himself as "at present weak and infirm in body." He had a very simple will that just gave everything to "Hester my dear and loving wife." 1609.

Francis Cooke died in Plymouth on April 7, 1663 and was buried on Burial Hill in Plymouth.

Cooke died in the spring of 1663 and an inventory of his estate was taken on May 1, 1663. From his estate inventory, it appears that he was involved with sheep and wool as he had sixteen sheep and five lambs, a "woolen wheele & scales," three pairs of sheep shears, and twenty pounds of wool.

[Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Cooke]

Notes for Hester Mahieu:

Hester came to America on the ship Anne in 1623. She was of Walloon (French Protestant) stock but came to Leyden, Holland from Canterbury, England where there was a Walloon church, in the records of which the name of Mahieu was common.

The marriage intentions state Hester Mahieu was from Canterbury, England and she was accompanied by her mother, Jennie Mahieu and her sister Jennie Mahieu. In his book "Hypocrisie Unmasked", Edward Winslow stated she was a "Walloone" and came from the French "Mayflower Descendant" 27:145 shows she was admitted to the French Reformed Church in Leiden in 1603.

"Take notice of our practie at Leyden, viz. that one Samuel Terry was received from the French Church there, into communion with us; also the wife of Francis Cooke being a Walloone, holds communion with the Church at Plymouth, as she came from the French, to this day, by virtue of communion of churches." [Winslow's "Hypocrisie Unmasked" in "Mayflower Descendant" 27:64]

Daughter of Jacques and Jenne/Jeanne (____) Mahieu, Walloon refugees from the area around Lille (now in France). If 19 at marriage and 42 at the birth of her last known child about late 1626, then Hester was born about 1584 and thus was about two years younger than her husband. As Hester was about 82 in 1666, it seems likely she died closer to 1666 than to 1675. Hester Mahieu was admitted to communion in the Walloon church by confession of faith on June 1, 1603, about a month and a half before her marriage.

Hester Mahieu and Francis Cooke had the following child:

83. i. Jane Cooke was born in 1608 in Leyden, Holland. She died on 18 Jun 1666 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Experience Mitchell on 22 May 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born about 1603 in Leyden, Holland. He died before 11 May 1689.

168. **Hugh Latham**. He married **Elaine** _____.

169. **Elaine** _____.

Elaine _____ and Hugh Latham had the following child:

-
84. i. William Latham was born about 1609 in England. He died in 1648 in Eleuthera, Bahamas. He married Mary _____ before 1643 in England.
172. **Edward Winslow**, son of Kenelm Winslow and Katherine Bucke, was born on 17 Oct 1560 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1631 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He married **Magdalene Oliver** on 04 Nov 1594 in Fleetstreet, London, England. (St Brides Church).
173. **Magdalene Oliver**, daughter of Gilbert Olyver and Margery Young, was born on 04 Aug 1566 in Worcestershire, England. She died in 1606.

Magdalene Oliver and Edward Winslow had the following children:

- i. Edward Winslow was born on 18 Oct 1595 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He died on 08 May 1655 (At sea between Hispaniola & Jamacia and was buried at sea.). He married Elizabeth Barker after 12 May 1618 in Leiden Holland. He married Susanna White on 12 May 1621 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for Edward Winslow:

Edward Winslow (18 October 1595 - 8 May 1655) was a Separatist who traveled on the Mayflower in 1620. He was one of several senior leaders on the ship and also later at Plymouth Colony. Both Edward Winslow and his brother, Gilbert Winslow signed the Mayflower Compact. In Plymouth he served in a number of governmental positions such as assistant governor, three times was governor and also was the colony's agent in London.[2] In early 1621 he had been one of several key leaders on whom Governor Bradford depended after the death of John Carver. He was the author of several important pamphlets, including Good Newes from New England and co-wrote with William Bradford the historic Mourt's Relation, which ends with an account of the First Thanksgiving and the abundance of the New World. In 1655 he died of fever while on an English naval expedition in the Caribbean against the Spanish.

86. ii. John Winslow was born on 26 Apr 1597 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 21 May 1674 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. He married Mary Chilton on 12 Oct 1624 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She was born on 30 May 1607 in Sandwich, Kent, England. She died on 16 May 1679 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
- iii. Eleanor Winslow was born on 22 Apr 1598 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1672 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England.
- iv. Kenelm Winslow was born on 29 Apr 1599 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He died on 13 Sep 1672 in Salem, Essex Co., Massachusetts. He married Ellen Newton.
- v. Gilbert Winslow was born on 26 Oct 1600 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He died on 26 Oct 1660 in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England.

Notes for Gilbert Winslow:

Gilbert Winslow was twenty years old when he came on the Mayflower with his older brother Edward Winslow. Other brothers Kenelm, John, and Josiah, also later came to New England. Gilbert signed the "Mayflower Compact" in November 1620. William Bradford recorded that Gilbert Winslow lived in Plymouth for "divers years," before he "returned into England and died there."

Gilbert's burial and probate administration were only recently discovered at Ludlow, Shropshire, England, where his estate was valued at just over £30. It was administered by his brother Edward.

In 1663, the Plymouth Court acknowledged Gilbert Winslow, deceased, was a first-comer and his heirs could seek out and purchase a plot of land to the Court. The estate inventory of Kenelm Winslow, another brother who came to New England later, mentions that he and his brother John were granted Gilbert Winslow's land.

- vi. Mary Magdalene Winslow was born on 26 Dec 1604 in Droitwich, Kempsey,

England. She died on 26 Mar 1687 in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co, Massachusetts, USA.

- vii. Josiah Winslow was born on 11 Feb 1606 in Kempsey, Worcestershire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1674 in Marshfield, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- viii. Elizabeth Winslow.

- 174. **James Chilton**, son of Lyonell Chilton and Edith _____, was born in 1556 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He died on 18 Dec 1620 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Susannah** _____.
- 175. **Susannah** _____.

Notes for James Chilton:

James Chilton was born about 1556, probably at Canterbury, Kent, England, the son of Lyonell and Edith Chilton. James married about 1583, and had his first child (Joel) baptized at St. Paul's, Canterbury, Kent, England in August 1584. The name of James Chilton's wife is not found in any records. The long-published claim that she was named Susanna Furner was disposed of by Michael Paulick's research published in 1999 and 2007.

James Chilton and wife had eight children born in Canterbury, Kent, before moving about 1600 to Sandwich, Kent, where he had his last three children baptized. In 1609, his wife (unfortunately called simply "___ Chilton wife of James Chilton," was charged by the Archdeaconry Court with attending the secret burial of a child (they opposed the "popish" burial ceremonies of the Church of England). It was presumably not long before the family left for Holland. In 1619, James Chilton (aged 63) and his oldest daughter Isabella were caught in the middle of an anti-Arminian riot in Leiden, and he was hit in the head with a stone, requiring the services of the town surgeon Jacob Hey.

James, his wife, and his youngest daughter Mary, all came on the Mayflower in 1620. James, at the age of 64, was the oldest person known to have made the Mayflower's voyage. James died on 8 December 1620 onboard the Mayflower, which was then anchored off Provincetown Harbor--one of six passengers to die in the month of December. His wife also died sometime the first winter, but daughter Mary survived. James was a signor of the Mayflower Compact.

Susannah _____ and James Chilton had the following child:

- 87. i. Mary Chilton was born on 30 May 1607 in Sandwich, Kent, England. She died on 16 May 1679 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. She married John Winslow on 12 Oct 1624 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He was born on 26 Apr 1597 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 21 May 1674 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.
- 190. **William Brewster**, son of William Brewster and Mary Smythe, was born in 1566 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He died on 10 Apr 1644 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married **Mary** _____ in 1591 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England.
- 191. **Mary** _____, daughter of Thomas Wentworth and Margaret Gascoigne, was born in 1569 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. She died on 17 Apr 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Notes for William Brewster:

William Brewster (1566 - 10 April 1644) was an English official and Mayflower passenger in 1620. In Plymouth Colony, by virtue of his education and existing stature with those immigrating from the Netherlands, Brewster, a separatist, became senior elder and the leader of the community.

Life in England

William Brewster was born in 1568, most probably in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He was the son of William Brewster and he had a number of half-siblings. His paternal grandparents were William Brewster (1510-1558), and Maud Mann (1513-1558) from Scotland.

He studied briefly at Peterhouse, Cambridge, before entering the service of William Davison in 1584. Brewster was the only Pilgrim with political and diplomatic experience. With his mentor in prison, Brewster had returned home to Scrooby for a time, where he took up his father's former position as postmaster. Cambridge was a centre of thought concerning religious reformism, but

Brewster had spent time in the Netherlands in connection with Davison's work, giving him opportunity to hear and see more of reformed religion. While, in the 1550s, reformers had hoped to amend the Anglican church, by 1600, many were looking toward splitting from it.

Restrictions and pressures applied by the authorities convinced the congregation of a need to immigrate to the more sympathetic atmosphere of Holland, but leaving England without permission was illegal at the time, so that departure was a complex matter. On its first attempt, in 1607, the group was arrested at Scotia Creek, but in 1608, Brewster and others were successful in leaving from The Humber. In 1609, he was selected as ruling elder of the congregation.[5]

Life in Holland

William lived near St. Peter's church (Dutch: Pieterskerk) in Leiden with his wife and children. He taught English to Leiden University students and was also a printer of religious pamphlets. His son, Jonathan, was a ribbonweaver. William was chosen as assistant and later as an elder to Pastor John Robinson. He was still an elder when he travelled to Plymouth Colony in 1620.

In Leiden, the group managed to make a living. Brewster taught English and later, in 1616-1619, as the partner of one Thomas Brewer, printed and published religious books for sale in England, though they were proscribed there. In 1619 Brewster and Edward Winslow published a religious tract critical of the English king and his bishops. James ordered Brewster's arrest, and when the king's agents in Holland came to seize the Pilgrim elder, Brewster was forced into hiding just as preparations to depart for America entered the most critical phase. The printing type was seized by the authorities from the English ambassador, Sir Dudley Carleton, and Brewster's partner was arrested. Brewster escaped and, with the help of Robert Cushman and Sir Edwin Sandys, obtained a land patent from the London Virginia Company on behalf of himself and his colleagues.[5] With Brewster in hiding, the Separatists looked to their deacon John Carver and to Robert Cushman to carry on negotiations with the appropriate officials in London.[8] In 1620 when it came time for the Mayflower departure, Elder Brewster returned to the Leiden congregation. He had been hiding out in Holland and perhaps even England for the last year. At the time of his return, Brewster was the highest-ranking layperson of the congregation and would be their designated spiritual leader in the New World.

Brewster joined the first group of Separatists aboard the Mayflower on the voyage to North America. Brewster was accompanied by his wife, Mary Brewster, and his sons: Love Brewster and Wrestling Brewster.

Mayflower voyage

Among the people boarding the Mayflower were four unaccompanied children from Shipton, Shropshire. They were placed as indentured servants with senior Separatists William Brewster, John Carver and Robert Cushman, on behalf of Samuel More, husband of the children's mother, Katherine More. The children were placed without their mother's permission after four rancorous years between the Mores over charges of adultery against Katherine and her longtime lover, the children's alleged father. Two children were placed with William and Mary Brewster.

The Mayflower departed Plymouth in England in September 1620. The 100-foot vessel carried 102 passengers and a crew of 30 to 40 in extremely cramped conditions. During the voyage, the ship was buffeted by strong westerly gales. The caulking of its planks was failing to keep out sea water, and the passengers' berths were not always dry. On the journey there were two deaths, a crew member and a passenger. After being blown off course by gales, the Mayflower made a landing at Cape Cod. Finding the area near Provincetown occupied by indigenous people, the ship's company decided to continue exploring along the nearby coast. The group arrived in the area near present-day Plymouth, Massachusetts on December 21, 1620. In the space of several months almost half the passengers perished in the cold, harsh New England winter. In Plymouth Colony.

When the passengers of the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Colony, Brewster became the senior elder, and so served as the religious leader of the colony;[citation needed] in the colony, he became a separatist leader and preacher, and eventually,[when?] as an adviser to Governor William Bradford, Brewster's son Jonathan joined the family in November 1621, arriving at

Plymouth on the ship Fortune, and daughters Patience and Fear arrived in July 1623 aboard the Anne.

As the only university educated member of the colony, Brewster took the part of the colony's religious leader until a pastor, Ralph Smith, arrived in 1629. Thereafter, he continued to preach irregularly until his death in April 1644. "He was tenderhearted and compassionate of such as were in misery," Bradford wrote, "but especially of such as had been of good estate and rank and fallen unto want and poverty."

Brewster was granted land amongst the islands of Boston Harbor, and four of the outer islands (Great Brewster, Little Brewster, Middle Brewster and Outer Brewster) now bear his name. In 1632, Brewster received lands in nearby Duxbury and removed from Plymouth to create a farm there.

In 1634, smallpox and influenza ravaged both the English and the Indians in the region. William Brewster, whose family had managed to survive the first terrible winter unscathed, lost two daughters, Fear and Patience, now married to Isaac Allerton and Thomas Prentice, respectively.

Notes for Mary _____:

The first name of William's wife was Mary, however, her surname has not yet been proven. Many have proposed that his wife was Mary Wentworth, The memorial for William Brewster erected on Burial Hill in Plymouth in 1967, gives her name as Wentworth.

The English origins of Mrs. Mary Brewster are not known. A number of theories have been proposed over the years, including maiden names such as Wentworth, Love, Wyrall, and others. However, no proof to support any of these hypotheses has been found.

We know that Mary was born about 1569 because she stated she was 40 years old in an affidavit filed in Leiden, Holland on 25 June 1609. She was presumably from the vicinity of Doncaster, Yorkshire or Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, as she married William Brewster in that area about 1592 and had their first son Jonathan in Scrooby a year later. She next had a daughter Patience, born about 1600 or somewhat earlier. About 1606, the church congregation began more formally meeting at the Scrooby manor, where she and husband William resided. About this time, pressure from the English authorities was mounting, and the meetings became more and more secretive. She gave birth to another daughter at this time, which they named Fear. The couple fled just over a year later for Holland with the other members of the congregation, and in Leiden they buried an unnamed child: presumably one that had died in infancy. In 1611, she gave birth to a son they named Love, and two or three years later gave birth to their last son, whom they named Wrestling.

Mary came to Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620 with husband William, and her two youngest children Love and Wrestling. Mary was one of only five adult women to survive the first winter, and one of only four women to survive to the so-called "First Thanksgiving" in 1621. Son Jonathan Brewster joined the family in November 1621, arriving at Plymouth on the ship Fortune. Daughters Patience and Fear came on the ship Anne in 1623. Mary died in 1627 at Plymouth, having reached about the age of 60. Husband William survived her, and would live another 17 years before he died.

Mary _____ and William Brewster had the following children:

- i. Jonathan Brewster was born on 12 Aug 1593 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He died on 07 Aug 1659 in Preston City, New London Co., Connecticut.
95. ii. Patience Brewster was born in 1600 in Nottinghamshire, England. She died on 12 Dec 1634 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Thomas Prentice on 05 Aug 1624. He was born about 1601 in Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England (probably). He died on 29 Mar 1673 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
- iii. Fear Brewster was born in 1606.
- iv. Love Brewster was born in 1611 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He died on 06 Oct 1650 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Sarah Collier.
- v. Wrestling Brewster was born in 1614 in Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. He died

before 1644 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Generation 9

320. **John Washborne**, son of John Washbourne and Emma Beesley, was born about 1518 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1593 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He married **Jone Bushell** on 27 Apr 1542 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.
321. **Jone Bushell** was born on 21 Apr 1520. She died on 04 Apr 1557.

Notes for John Washborne:

John Washborne (Jr.), eldest son and heir of John Washborne, of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, was born around 1518, probably in Bengeworth, and married Jone Bushell on 27 Apr. 1542 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth. Her father's name has not been discovered. She died in 1557, and was buried on 4 Apr. 1557 in Bengeworth. He remarried to Jone Whitehead on 8 March or May 1561 in Bengeworth. She was probably the daughter of John Shepey, of Bengeworth, and widow of William Whitehead, who died testate in 1559 in Bengeworth. She died in 1567 in Bengeworth, and was buried on 23 Apr. 1567.

John Washborne (Jr.), died intestate in 1593 in Bengeworth, and was buried on 13 Oct. 1593 in Bengeworth. His eldest son, John Washborne, was granted administration of his estate. The inventory of his estate was dated 20 Sept. 1593, and was appraised by John Dacle, Thomas Ordway, John Hall, and John Smythe, and was valued at £132 4 s. 10 d. From other baptisms in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, it is apparent that the Washbornes were close friends with the Ordways, Dacles, Hydes, Martens, Smiths, Shorthasells, Phelpes, and others in Bengeworth, to whose children the Washbornes sometimes appeared as godparents of. The Martens and Hydes were presumably of John Washborne's sisters' families. Some of the others may have been related to Emme Washborne or Jone Bushell. In addition, John Washborne was an appraiser, with John Dacle and Edward Phelps, of the estate of Robert Ordway, Sen., of Bengeworth in 1580.

John Washborne had 6 children by Jone Bushell:

- Margaret Washborne, baptized on 12 June 1543 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, married John Bushel on 7 Oct. 1569 in Bengeworth. No children were found baptized to them in Bengeworth, and no probate records were found for John Bushel in Worcestershire, England, nor was Bushel mentioned in the intestate probate records of John Washborne.
- Johanna Washborne, baptized on 5 Oct. 1544 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, probably the "Jone Wasbarn" buried on 25 Nov. 1552 in Bengeworth.
- Agnes Washborne, baptized on 6 Aug. 1547 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, marriage not found. She was a godmother for the baptism of Darety Bee on 24 Apr. 1573 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, at which time she was presumably still unmarried.
- Katherin Washborne, baptized on 4 Oct. 1549 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, marriage not found.
- John Washborne (3rd), baptized on 31 Jan. 1551 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, as "John Franklon alias Wasborne."
- Jane Washborne, baptized on 26 Sept. 1556 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, marriage not found.

Jone Bushell and John Washborne had the following children:

- i. Margaret Washborne was born before 12 Jun 1543 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She married John Bushel on 07 Oct 1569. He died.
- ii. Johanna Washborne was born before 05 Oct 1544 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.

-
- iii. Agnes Washborne was born before 06 Aug 1547 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.
 - iv. Katherine Washborne was born before 04 Oct 1549 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.
 - 160. v. John Washborne was born before 31 Jan 1551 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died on 05 Aug 1624. He married Martha Timbrell. She was born in 1558 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died on 09 May 1626 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.
 - vi. Jane Washborne was born before 26 Sep 1556 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.

334. **Jacques Mahieu.** He married **Jeanne Leman.**

335. **Jeanne Leman.**

Notes for Jacques Mahieu:

Jacques and his brother Marcq were frères enffans of Jean Le Mahieu (d. 1554), merchant of Lille, and his wife Marguerite Deliot Le Mahieu, daughter of Guillaume Deliot and his wife Catherine Hovine Deliot. Their sister Isabeau Le Mahieu married Robert de Fourmestaux of Lille, her cousin of the third degree, after obtaining a papal dispensation in 1559. Their uncle Nicolas Le Mahieu married Isabelle de Fourmestaux at Lille, October 2, 1548. The Mahieu, Deliot, and Fourmestaux families were part of a group of leading Lillois merchants who were being increasingly disenfranchised and excluded from the magistracy because of their suspected Calvinist sympathies and who were being spied upon by a secret agent of the regent Margaret of Parma.

Jeanne Leman and Jacques Mahieu had the following child:

- 167. i. Hester Mahieu was born about 1584 in Lille, Departement du Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 08 Jun 1666 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married Francis Cooke on 20 Jul 1603 in Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. He was born about 1583 in England. He died on 17 Apr 1663 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.
344. **Kenelm Winslow**, son of William Winslow, was born in 1534 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He died on 09 Nov 1607 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He married **Katherine Bucke.**
345. **Katherine Bucke**, daughter of Kenelm Bucke and Ellen Neville, was born in 1532 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. She died on 04 Apr 1607 in St Andrew, Worcestershire, , England. Katherine Bucke and Kenelm Winslow had the following child:
- 172. i. Edward Winslow was born on 17 Oct 1560 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1631 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He married Eleanor Pelham in 1583 in London, England. She was born in 1564. She died in 1594. He married Magdalene Oliver on 04 Nov 1594 in Fleetstreet, London, England. (St Brides Church). She was born on 04 Aug 1566 in Worcestershire, England. She died in 1606.
346. **Gilbert Olyver.** He married **Margery Young.**
347. **Margery Young.**

Margery Young and Gilbert Olyver had the following child:

- 173. i. Magdalene Oliver was born on 04 Aug 1566 in Worcestershire, England. She died in 1606. She married Edward Winslow on 04 Nov 1594 in Fleetstreet, London, England. (St Brides Church). He was born on 17 Oct 1560 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1631 in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England.

348. **Lyonell Chilton** was born in 1530 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He died on 25 Jan 1582 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He married **Edith _____.**

349. **Edith _____.**

Notes for Lyonell Chilton:

Lyonell was born about 1526/1531 at St. Paul's, Canterbury, Kent, Eng, and died on 15/4 Jan

1582/1583 in Canterbury, Kent, Eng . He was the son of Richard Chilton.

Lyonell married Edith (1st wife) about 1557 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He married secondly to Isabel Furner, so Edith may have died 1557-1559 and then he married Isabell Furner in 1559 in Canterbury, Kent, England. Isabell was born about 1545 at St. Paul's Parish Canterbury, Kent, England, and died in St. Paul's Canterbury, Kent, England and was buried in St. Paul's Canterbury, Kent, England.

"The will of Lyonell "Chylton", a yeoman of considerable property residing in St, Paul's Parish, dated 7 Sept. 1582 and proved 13 Feb. 1582/83, named sons John and James Chilton, daughters Alice, Anne and Margaret, wife, Isabell and her children - Thomas Furner and Susannah Furner. To sons James he left two tenements in Canterbury. Isabell was evidently a recent 2nd wife of Lyonell. and not James mother (whose name is unknown)."

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Edith _____ and Lyonell Chilton had the following child:

174. i. James Chilton was born in 1556 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He died on 18 Dec 1620 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Susannah _____.

380. **William Brewster.** He married **Mary Smythe.**

381. **Mary Smythe.**

Mary Smythe and William Brewster had the following child:

190. i. William Brewster was born in 1566 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He died on 10 Apr 1644 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. He married Mary _____ in 1591 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. She was born in 1569 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. She died on 17 Apr 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

382. **Thomas Wentworth**, son of William Wentworth and Catharine Beeston, was born in 1530 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England. He died on 14 Feb 1587 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He married **Margaret Gascoigne.**

383. **Margaret Gascoigne**, daughter of William Gascoigne and Beatrice Tempest, was born in 1537 in Yorkshire, England (Gawthorpe Hall). She died on 05 Mar 1591 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England (Burial at Cantley, Yorkshire).

Margaret Gascoigne and Thomas Wentworth had the following children:

- i. Elizabeth Wentworth was born about 1558 in Woodhouse, Slaidburn, Yorkshire, England. She died in 1629 in thorp perrow, yorkshire. She married Thomas Danby. He was born in 1553 in Farnley, Yorkshire, England. He died on 03 Jan 1581.
191. ii. Mary _____ was born in 1569 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. She died on 17 Apr 1627 in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts. She married William Brewster in 1591 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He was born in 1566 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He died on 10 Apr 1644 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

Generation 10

640. **John Washbourne**, son of John Washbourne and Joan Mitton, was born in Jan 1478 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 08 Jan 1546. He married **Emma Beesley.**

641. **Emma Beesley** was born in 1497 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England (of). She died before 13 May 1547.

Notes for John Washbourne:

John Washbourne was the second son of Sir John and Lady Joan Mitton Washbourne. He was born in January 1478.

There was apparently a break in peaceful family relationships after Sir John's (this John's father) marriage to Elizabeth Monington, although the trouble may not have been directly caused by the marriage. When Sir John made his will in 1517, he mentioned only three of his six sons in the will.

This son, John, along with the fourth son, Francis, and the fifth son, Anthony, were not mentioned in the will. Francis may have died before the date of the will as there is no evidence that he was alive after the death of his father.

John Washbourne moved from his father's home, Wichenford, by 1538, to Bengeworth, Worcester, England, doubtless because of the break in family relations. Bengeworth lies on the south side of the River Avon, in the southeastern part of the County of Worcester, about eighteen miles from Wichenford, which is in northwestern Worcestershire. It is across the River Avon from Evesham. The Parish of Bengeworth Saint Peter is included in the Borough of Evesham. Located here is the famous Grammar School, where the boys of the Washburn ancestors in England received their education. The Grammar School still exists.

Formerly in a window of the chancel of Saint Peter's Church in Bengeworth was the coat of arms of the Washbourne family. The coat of arms was mentioned in the book *History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham*, (William Tindal, A.M., 1794) as being located in the west window on the south aisle and listed two benefactors of Saint Peter's Church, "John Washbourne and Richard Cowie."

John Washbourne was living in Bengeworth by 1538. He farmed and raised livestock in Bengeworth and was rather well off for the times. He made his Will there on December 27, 1546, and was buried on January 8, 1548. In his Will, he bequeathed his soul to Almighty God and directed that his body be buried in the Church Yard of Bengeworth, after Solemn Mass. He appointed his wife Emme to be sole Executrix and named Thomas Shreve of Hampton and his son, William Washbourne, to act as Overseers of the Will. Legatees were his sons, William and John; the two sons of each of the sons; the three children of Robert Martin, his son-in-law; the child of Daniel Hyde, his son-in-law and husband of his daughter, Katherine; and left the remainder of his estate to his wife, Emme.

The maiden-surname of John Washbourne's wife is not known. He called her "Eme" in his Will. However, in her own Will dated May 1, 1547, she is named "Emme." Her baptismal name may have been Emma or Amy. She did not live long after her husband and was buried on May 13, 1547 in Bengeworth. They were possibly married on May 6, 1516, in Bengeworth, England.

John's Will

This is a transcription of the 1546 will of John Washburne, of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, the great-grandfather of John Washburn, the immigrant ancestor to Plymouth Colony, and of William Washburn, the immigrant ancestor to Hempstead, Long Island. It was taken from Rev. James Davenport's "The Washbourne Family of Little Washbourne and Wichenford in the County of Worcester," published in London in 1907. Rev. Davenport's transcription is literal, and very carefully done. It shows that John and Emme Washburne had two sons, John and William, and two daughters, Alice, who married William Marten, and Katherine, who married Daniel Hide.

The will is in the Worcester Probate Office in folio #93 for the year 1546. It is very readable for its age if one accepts the tediously long sentences with patience. Roman numerals were used for numbers. Monetary units are in pounds, shillings and pence, i.e. viiiL = 8 pounds; viiis = 8 shillings; viiid = 8 pence.

In the name of God Amen the xxvii day of December the yere of o'r lord mccccxlvi, & in the xxxviii yere of the Rayne of o'r Souaygne lord Henry the viii by the grace of God Kynge of Englande fraunce & Ireland Defendor of the faythe and in erthe of the church of England & also of Irelande the sup'me head. I John Wassheburne husbandman dwellynge in the pishe of bengeworthe w'in the dioces of Worcester beyng sike in body nev'rtheless of good & perfecte mynde & memorie thanks be to God therfore do ordeyne & make this my testament & last will in forme & mann'r folowing--first I bequethe my soule unto Almyghty God, & my body to be buried w'in the ecclia'sticall sepulture of my pishe church of bengeworthe aforenamed & soche temporall goods as my lord god hathe lente me & to be orderyd & disposed as hereafter folowethe to the true execucon wherof I do constitute & make Emme my wiffe my sole Executrix & Thoms Shreve of Hampton & Willm Wassheburne my sone supervisors or ovrsears to the same. Itm I will my body be

honestly brought unto the sepulture wth solempne dirige & masse for my soule & all christen soules. Itm I bequethe unto my pishe churche of bengworthe aforesayde ii strike of whete & ii strike of barley. Itm I bequethe unto Willm my sone my bigger sestarne a carte brydle & a mattocke. Itm I bequethe unto John my sone my lesser sestarne, an ewtinge fatte, a carte bridle & a mattocke. Itm I bequethe unto the ii children of Willm my sone & to the ii children of John my sone evy one of them iis. Itm I bequethe unto the iii children of Robte Marten my sone in lawe & to the one childe of Danyell Hide myne other sone in lawe evy one of them like wisse iis. The Residue of my goods in this testament not bequethed I give & bequethe unto Emme my wiffe and Executrix above named wth all my howses lands & grownds therto belonging lvinge wthin the towe & filde of bengeworthe aforesayd she to have the sayd howses lands & grownds duryng her naturall liffe & afrt her decesse I will John my sone shall inherite & have unto him & his eyre male for evr all my foresayd howses lands & grownds & he or his eyres to pay unto Willm my sone so longe as the sayde Willm shall lyve out of the sayd grownde yerely vis viiid & the sayde Willm my sone shall pay for the same yerely to Alice Marten my daughter duryng theyer ii lyves to gether ii strike of whete to be delived one strike at Christmas & another at Aster and John my sone shall pay unto Katherine Hide my other daughter yerly duryng her naturall life too strike of whete to be delived in like manr & in case that eyther of my sons aforenamed happen to die my ii daughters Aloise & Katheryn being alive then will I that the longer lyvr of my sayd ii sones shall pay unto my ii daughters the hole some of whete aforenamed or iff bothe my sones decesse then they to have the forsayde whete duryng theyer lifes out of my gronde aforenamed and yf it happen that John my sone have no eyer male then I will that after his decesse Willm my sone & his eyre male yf he have any shall inherite the sayde howses lands & grownds for evr & in case that neyther of my sones John nor Willm have eny eyer male then will I that the eldest daughter of John my sone shall inherite the sayd howses lands and grownds afore specified to pay out of the same to the eldest daughter of Willm my sone duryng her naturall liffe yerly halfe the rent of the same wch is viis vid and then the forsayde howses lands & grownds to remayne to the eyer gen'all for evr. This is my full testament & last will written the day & yere above specified. These beyng wisse Thoms Shreve Thoms Marten Willm Clente & Thoms Trewelove wt other.

Pbat' cora dco Comiss die anno et loco pdict' qu' iurat etc. & exhibit Inventariu ad summa xxviiL viiis viiid.

Emma Beesley and John Washbourne had the following children:

- i. Katherine Washbourne was born about 1514 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1588. She married Daniel Hyde about 1535 in Bengeworth, Worcester, England. He was born in 1508 in Bengeworth, Worcester, England (of). He died in 1571.
320. ii. John Washborne was born about 1518 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1593 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He married Jone Bushell on 27 Apr 1542 in St. Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. She was born on 21 Apr 1520. She died on 04 Apr 1557. He married Joan Shepey.
- iii. William Washbourne was born about 1519 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England. He died in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England.

688. **William Winslow.**

William Winslow had the following child:

344. i. Kenelm Winslow was born in 1534 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He died on 09 Nov 1607 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He married Katherine Bucke. She was born in 1532 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. She died on 04 Apr 1607 in St Andrew, Worcestershire, , England.

690. **Kenelm Bucke.** He married **Ellen Neville.**

691. **Ellen Neville.**

Ellen Neville and Kenelm Bucke had the following child:

345. i. Katherine Bucke was born in 1532 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. She died on 04 Apr 1607 in St Andrew, Worcestershire, , England. She married Kenelm Winslow. He was born in 1534 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England. He died on 09 Nov 1607 in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, England.

-
760. **William Brewster.** He married **Maud Mann.**
761. **Maud Mann.**
Maud Mann and William Brewster had the following child:
380. i. William Brewster. He married Mary Smythe.
764. **William Wentworth** was born about 1499 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England. He died on 14 Dec 1549. He married **Catharine Beeston.**
765. **Catharine Beeston** was born about 1512 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England.
Catharine Beeston and William Wentworth had the following child:
382. i. Thomas Wentworth was born in 1530 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England. He died on 14 Feb 1587 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. He married Margaret Gascoigne. She was born in 1537 in Yorkshire, England (Gawthorpe Hall). She died on 05 Mar 1591 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England (Burial at Cantley, Yorkshire).
766. **William Gascoigne**, son of William Gascoigne and Margaret FitzWilliam, was born about 1513 in Yorkshire, England (Gawthorpe Hall,). He married **Beatrice Tempest.**
767. **Beatrice Tempest** was born in 1515 in Braswell Hall, Yorkshire, England. She died on 08 Dec 1550 in Bracewell, Yorkshire, England.
Beatrice Tempest and William Gascoigne had the following child:
383. i. Margaret Gascoigne was born in 1537 in Yorkshire, England (Gawthorpe Hall). She died on 05 Mar 1591 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England (Burial at Cantley, Yorkshire). She married Thomas Wentworth. He was born in 1530 in Wentworth, Yorkshire, England. He died on 14 Feb 1587 in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England.

Generation 11

1280. **John Washbourne**, son of Norborne Washbourne and Elizabeth Knivton, was born in 1451 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 06 May 1517 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. He married **Joan Mitton.**
1281. **Joan Mitton**, daughter of William Mitton and Margaret Corbet, was born in 1455 in Weston, Staffordshire, England. She died on 06 May 1517 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England.

Notes for John Washbourne:

The Will of John Wasshborne, of Wichenford (1517)

In the name of God Amen the thryde day of the moneth of May the yere of our lord God a thowsande fyve hunderd and sevyten, I John Wassborn Esquyer in the p'sence of Fraunces Folyatt, Phelipp Chatwyn, Walter Wasshborn my sone, Henry Durant, Robert Folyatt, Rogr Botill Sr, William Wyllis my Curatt, Roger Whiteley Town clerk of Worcestre, Thomas Clerk, John Hawkyngs and Thomas Smart make my testament & last wyll in this manr folowing: First I bequeth my soule to Almyghtie God our blessed lady vurgyn and to all the holy company in hevyn and my body to be buryed in the chauncell of seant Mighell in Wychenforde. Itm I bequeth to the Modre Church of or blessyd Virgyn of Worcestre ten shillings. Itm to the high aultr of seant Mighell of Wychenforde fourtie pence. Itm I bequeth to the pisshons of Wychenford all the sylke of my red damaske gown to thentent that they make therof a copp to shue in the church of Wychenforde. Itm I bequeth to my sonnes Robert and Richard to ther synding to scole xx ll. sterling to be paid by myn executours. The resydue of my goodes not bequethyd I putt them to the disposicion of Elizabeth my wyff and of th'abovenamed Walt my sone whome I ordeign & make myn executours to se my body buryd when it is butt erth and my detts payde and to doo for my sole bettr than I have divised.

And ou these knowe almen that where I thabovenamed John Wasshborne by my deds indentyd have enfeoffyd Nicholas Folyatt, Fraunces Folyatt my above named sone Walter Wasshborn and othre to pforme my last wyll thentent of that Feoffament my wyll is thus that after my dicease my executours to be ? & takers of the rents issues & pfects of all my hole lands & tenements conteigned in the seide Feffament Furst to se my detts payde And my suyrtyes discharged agenst

Thomas Acton Gentilman of Stanforde for the some of threscore pounds & ten sterling. Also I will that ther be paide & delyv'ed to my doughtr Ann toward her fynding & pmocion a hundred mrcs sterling Salvyng alwey my wyffs right when it shall happen. These rents issues & pffects to be taken by my seid executours during the nonnage age of my Nevewse heyr John Washshorne sone of Robert Washshorne disceassyd. Wryttin and declaryd the day & yere abovesaid in the psence of the psons above rehercyd.

Source: James Davenport, The Washbourne Family of Little Washbourne and Wichenford 32-33 (1907)

Joan Mitton and John Washbourne had the following children:

- i. Robert Washbourne was born in 1476 in Stanford on Teme, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1517 in England. He married Eleanor Staples in 1499 in Worcestershire, England. She was born in 1476 in Stanford, Worcester,, England (of). She died in Worcestershire, England.
 640. ii. John Washbourne was born in Jan 1478 in Worchestershire, England. He died on 08 Jan 1546. He married Emma Beesley. She was born in 1497 in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England (of). She died before 13 May 1547.
 - iii. Walter Washbourne was born in 1480.
 - iv. Francis Washbourne was born in 1481 in Worcester, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1483 in England.
 - v. Ann Washbourne was born in 1483 in Stanford, Worchester, England.
 - vi. Anthony Washbourne was born in 1500 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. He died on 02 May 1591 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England. He married Ann Leyland in 1530 in Lancaster, Lancashire, England. She was born in 1504.
1532. **William Gascoigne**, son of William Gascoigne and Alice Frognal, was born in 1493 in Gawthorpe, Dewsbury, West Riding Yorkshire, England. He died in 1529 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He married **Margaret FitzWilliam** in 1510 in Canterbury, Kent, England.
1533. **Margaret FitzWilliam** was born in 1493 in Aldwark, North Riding Yorkshire, England. She died in 1546 in Somme, Picardie, France.

Margaret FitzWilliam and William Gascoigne had the following children:

766. i. William Gascoigne was born about 1513 in Yorkshire, England (Gawthorpe Hall,). He married Beatrice Tempest. She was born in 1515 in Braswell Hall, Yorkshire, England. She died on 08 Dec 1550 in Bracewell, Yorkshire, England.
- ii. Barbara Gascoigne was born about 1517 in Yorkshire, England. She died in 1570 in Croft, Herefordshire, England.

Generation 12

2560. **Norborne Washbourne**, son of John Washbourne and Margaret le Poher, was born in 1420 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England. He died on 02 Oct 1479 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He married **Elizabeth Knivton** in 1442 in Worcestershire, England.
2561. **Elizabeth Knivton**, daughter of Henry Knivton, was born in 1420 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England. She died before 1479.

Notes for Norborne Washbourne:

Norborne Washourne was the elder son of Sir John and Lady Margaret (Le Poher) Washbourne. He was born in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. His wife was Elizabeth Kniveton, daughter of Henry Kniveton. The Kniveton name was derived from the family's lordship of Kniveton, a parish in Derbyshire. Sir Norman's name signals the Norman blood of each of his parent's, Sir John Washburn and Margaret Le Poher, and demonstrates that the English Washborns held in high honor their Viking ancestors.

In the fifth year of the reign of King Henry VI (in the year beginning September 1, 1426, and ending August 31, 1427 as this King's reign began on September 1, 1422), Norborne received Knights'

Washbourne from his father, John Washbourne, who mentions himself as a Knight and as Lord of Washbourne, which he names his manor of Knights' Washbourne, in the County of Worcester.

Norborne Washborn was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 17 Henry VI, 1438-1439. He died before 19 Edward IV, which began on March 4, 1479, and ended on March 3, 1480. Norman was also vice com of Worcestershire in the reign of Henry VI.

During his lifetime, Norborne was involved in litigation with Humphrey Salway, who had claimed Stanford through his mother, the half sister of Noborne. The controversy was finally referred to George, Duke of Clarence, "the false, fleeting, perjured Clarence" of Shakespeare, and the brother of King Edward. Norborne confirmed his property by deed in the eleventh year of Henry VI.

Sir Norman's heir was his eldest son, John.

Elizabeth Knivton and Norborne Washbourne had the following children:

- i. Robert Washbourne was born in 1436 in Wichenford, Worcester, England.
- ii. William Washbourne was born in 1440 in Wichenford, Worcester, England. He died in 1558 in Bretforton, Worcestershire, England.
- iii. Mary Washbourne was born about 1442 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England.
- iv. Eleanor Washbourne was born in 1446 in Stanford, Worcester, England. She died on 06 May 1505 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. She married John William Wyndam after 1485 in England. He was born in 1440 in Felbrigg, Norfolk, England. He died on 16 May 1502 in Tower of London, Middlesex, England. She married Richard Scroope on 27 Nov 1467 in Yorkshire, England. He was born in 1442 in Bolton, Yorkshire, England. He died in 1485 in Bolton, Yorkshire, Northumberland, England (Bolton Castle).
1280. v. John Washbourne was born in 1451 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 06 May 1517 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. He married Joan Mitton. She was born in 1455 in Weston, Staffordshire, England. She died on 06 May 1517 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. He married Elizabeth Monington.
- vi. Anne Washbourne was born in 1455 in Stanford, Worcester, England. She died in 1535. She married Thomas Cower. She married John Higford. He was born about 1465.
- vii. Elizabeth Washbourne was born in 1459 in Stanford, Worcester, England. She died in 1505 in Wickenford, Worcestershire, England. She married Nicholas Foliot. He was born in 1452 in Stanford-on-Teme, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1504 in Pirton, Wychavon, Worcestershire, England.
- viii. Thomas Washbourne was born in 1463 in Stanford, Worcester, England. He died.

2562. **William Mitton**. He married **Margaret Corbet**.

2563. **Margaret Corbet**.

Margaret Corbet and William Mitton had the following child:

1281. i. Joan Mitton was born in 1455 in Weston, Staffordshire, England. She died on 06 May 1517 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. She married John Washbourne. He was born in 1451 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 06 May 1517 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England.

3064. **William Gascoigne**, son of William Gascoigne and Margaret Percy, was born in 1468. He died in 1545. He married **Alice Frogнал**.

3065. **Alice Frogнал** was born about 1470 in Frogнал, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, England. She died on 20 Oct 1551 in Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, England.

Alice Frogнал and William Gascoigne had the following child:

1532. i. William Gascoigne was born in 1493 in Gawthorpe, Dewsbury, West Riding Yorkshire, England. He died in 1529 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He married Margaret FitzWilliam in 1510 in Canterbury, Kent, England. She was born in 1493 in

Aldwark, North Riding Yorkshire, England. She died in 1546 in Somme, Picardie, France.

Generation 13

5120. **John Washbourne**, son of Peter Washbourne and Isolde Hanley, was born in 1356 in Worchestershire, England. He died on 22 May 1454 in Wickenford, Worchestershire, England. He married **Margaret le Poher** in Wichenford, Worcesterchire, England.
5121. **Margaret le Poher** was born in 1378 in Witchenford, Worchestershire, England. She died about 1427 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England.

Notes for John Washbourne:

John Washboune, the son of Peter Washbourne and Isolde Handley, was born in 1356 in Worchestershire, England and was a knight of the shire, escheator, and vice-comes. He was the last of the name to own Sanford, and the first in Wichenford and was living in July, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry VI.

Notes for Margaret le Poher:

Margaret Le Poher (c. 1378-1454)

Heiress of Wichenford Court (near Worcester); a formidable lady.

About 1400 she became second wife of John Washbourne, of Gloucestershire; Wichenford Court, then one of the largest mansions in the county, became the seat of the Washbournes.

In 1405, during Owen Glendower's rebellion, a rebel army marched into Worchestershire. One party of Welshmen, reinforced by French soldiers of fortune, encamped on Woodbury Hill, and descended on the Court.

No doubt her husband was away with the English Army, but Margaret was not dismayed. She lured the raiders' chief into the house, and while conducting him to the great panelled chamber on the first floor, stabbed him to death, and his followers were driven off. For centuries after, a dark stain on the floor was shown as the mark of his blood, and his ghost was supposed to haunt the scene of his death.

A tomb, dated 1454, with recumbent figures of Margaret and her husband, was in Wichenford Church. The Court that Margaret knew was rebuilt in 1712, and much reduced in size.

Margaret le Poher and John Washbourne had the following children:

2560. i. Norborne Washbourne was born in 1420 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England. He died on 02 Oct 1479 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He married Elizabeth Knivton in 1442 in Worchestershire, England. She was born in 1420 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England. She died before 1479.
- ii. John Washbourne was born about 1422 in Wichenford, Worchestershire, England. He died on 06 May 1517.
- iii. Elynor Washbourne was born in 1424 in Witchenford, Worchestershire, England. She died in 1505.

5122. **Henry Knivton**.

Henry Knivton had the following child:

2561. i. Elizabeth Knivton was born in 1420 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England. She died before 1479. She married Norborne Washbourne in 1442 in Worchestershire, England. He was born in 1420 in Stanford, Worchestershire, England. He died on 02 Oct 1479 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England.

5124. **Richard Mitton**. He married **Margaret Peshale**.

5125. **Margaret Peshale**.

Margaret Peshale and Richard Mitton had the following child:

2562. i. William Mitton. He married Margaret Corbet.

5126. **Thomas Corbet.**

Thomas Corbet had the following child:

2563. i. Margaret Corbet. She married William Mitton.

6128. **William Gascoigne** was born in 1445 in Yorkshire, England. He died on 04 Mar 1487 in Yorkshire, England. He married **Margaret Percy**.

6129. **Margaret Percy**, daughter of Henry Percy and Eleanor Poynings, was born in 1450 in Yorkshire, England. She died on 04 Mar 1486 in Yorkshire, England.

Margaret Percy and William Gascoigne had the following children:

- i. Dorothy Gascoigne was born in 1453. She died on 04 Mar 1488 in Yorkshire, England.
- ii. Margaret Gascoigne was born in 1457 in Yorkshire, England. She died on 06 Jul 1515 in Bothall, Northumberland, England.
3064. iii. William Gascoigne was born in 1468. He died in 1545. He married Alice Frogmal. She was born about 1470 in Frogmal, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, England. She died on 20 Oct 1551 in Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, England.
- iv. Elizabeth Gascoigne was born in 1471 in Yorkshire, England. She died in 1559 in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. She married George Tailboys in Apr 1493 in Yorkshire, England. He was born in 1467 in Kyme, Lincolnshire, England. He died on 21 Sep 1538 in Bullington, Lincolnshire, England.
- v. Agnes Gascoigne was born in 1484.

Generation 14

10240. **Peter Washbourne**, son of John Washbourne and Isabelle _____, was born in 1334 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1360 in Little Washbourne, Worcestershire, England. He married **Isolde Hanley** in 1355.

10241. **Isolde Hanley**, daughter of Thomas Hanley, was born in 1333 in Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, England. She died in 1361 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England.

Notes for Peter Washbourne:

Peter Washborn, the son of John Washborn II and Isabella Washborn, was believed to have been born in 1329 in Little Washbourne, England.

Peter married Isolde Hanley in 1355. Isolde was stated to be the daughter of John De Hanley, of Hanley William in Worcestershire, but the pedigrees gathered for Heralds' College state that her father was Thomas Hanley. The Hanley family was an ancient and distinguished family residing in Worcestershire, England.

Peter and Isolde had two sons, John and William. All Washburn's in America are believed to descend from one of these two brothers.

Isolde Hanley and Peter Washbourne had the following children:

5120. i. John Washbourne was born in 1356 in Worcestershire, England. He died on 22 May 1454 in Wickenford, Worcestershire, England. He married Joan Musard in 1377. She was born about 1359 in Worcester, Worcestershire, England. She died in 1397. He married Margaret le Poher in Wichenford, Worcesterchire, England. She was born in 1378 in Wichenford, Worcestershire, England. She died about 1427 in Stanford, Worcestershire, England.
- ii. William Washbourne was born about 1358 in Stanford, Gloucestershire, England.

10248. **Reynold Mitton**. He married **Alainor le Parminter**.

10249. **Alainor le Parminter**.

Alainor le Parminter and Reynold Mitton had the following child:

5124. i. Richard Mitton. He married Margaret Peshale.

10250. **Adam Perhale**. He married **Joyce Botetourt**.

10251. **Joyce Botetourt**.

Joyce Botetourt and Adam Perhale had the following child:

5125. i. Margaret Peshale. She married Richard Mitton.

12258. **Henry Percy**, son of Henry Percy and Eleanor Neville, was born on 25 Jul 1421. He died on 29 Mar 1461. He married **Eleanor Poynings**.

12259. **Eleanor Poynings** was born in 1422. She died in 1484.

Eleanor Poynings and Henry Percy had the following child:

6129. i. Margaret Percy was born in 1450 in Yorkshire, England. She died on 04 Mar 1486 in Yorkshire, England. She married William Gascoigne. He was born in 1445 in Yorkshire, England. He died on 04 Mar 1487 in Yorkshire, England.

Generation 15

20480. **John Washbourne**, son of Roger de Washbourne and Margaret de Botreaux, was born in 1304 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1358 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He married **Isabelle** _____.

20481. **Isabelle** _____ was born in 1304 in England.

Notes for John Washbourne:

There is little recorded information about John Washborn II including a lack of an accurate date of birth and date of death. One genealogical source placed his birth in the year 1315 and the date of his death as 1358. However, this date of birth would have placed his birth date before the recorded marriage date of his parents, which makes this date of birth questionable. He is believed to have been born in Stanford or Little Washbourne and have died in Worcestershire, England. John Washborn's wife's name was Isabella.

Isabelle _____ and John Washbourne had the following child:

10240. i. Peter Washbourne was born in 1334 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1360 in Little Washbourne, Worcestershire, England. He married Isolde Hanley in 1355. She was born in 1333 in Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, England. She died in 1361 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England.

20482. **Thomas Hanley**.

Thomas Hanley had the following child:

10241. i. Isolde Hanley was born in 1333 in Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, England. She died in 1361 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. She married Peter Washbourne in 1355. He was born in 1334 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1360 in Little Washbourne, Worcestershire, England.

20502. **John Botetourt**. He married **Joyce la Zouche**.

20503. **Joyce la Zouche**.

Joyce la Zouche and John Botetourt had the following child:

10251. i. Joyce Botetourt. She married Adam Perhale.

24516. **Henry Percy**, son of Henry de Percy and Elizabeth Mortimer, was born on 03 Feb 1393 in Northumberland, England. He died on 22 May 1455. He married **Eleanor Neville**.

24517. **Eleanor Neville**.

Eleanor Neville and Henry Percy had the following child:

12258. i. Henry Percy was born on 25 Jul 1421. He died on 29 Mar 1461. He married Eleanor Poynings. She was born in 1422. She died in 1484.

Generation 16

40960. **Roger de Washbourne**, son of John de Washbourne and Isabella Kassey, was born in 1271 in

Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1358. He married **Margaret de Botreaux**.
40961. **Margaret de Botreaux** was born about 1280 in Stanford, Worcestershire, England. She died in England.

Notes for Roger de Washbourne:

Sir Roger De Washbourne was born in 1271 in the area of Stanford, England. His parents were Sir John De Washbourne and Lady Isabel De Washbourne. He married his wife, Margaret (maiden name unknown) as early as 1316.

This Sir Roger succeeded his father as Lord of Washbourne and Stanford in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward II in 1320. He was recorded as a Knight.

Sir Roger and Lady Margaret had two sons named John. It was often customary in those times to give the same name to two sons; a custom that continued down to the seventeenth century.

The elder son, John De Washbourne I, married Katherine Thromwin and died around 1319 without children. His widow, Katherine, married Sir John Musard and they had a daughter whom they named Joan Musard. This daughter later married the son of Peter Washborn, John Washborn.

The younger son, John Washbourne II, evidently made the first recorded change in the family surname and was later recorded as having spelled the surname as Washborn. In later generations, the spelling of the name reverted back to the original spelling.

Sir Roger died in either 1358 or 1360 and is buried at Saint Laurence Church in Wickhamford, England, where his wife, Margaret, is also buried.

Margaret de Botreaux and Roger de Washbourne had the following children:

20480. i. John Washbourne was born in 1304 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1358 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He married Isabelle _____. She was born in 1304 in England.
- ii. John de Washbourne was born in 1312 in Overbury, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1336 in Overbury, Worcestershire, England. He married Katherine Thromwin.

41004. **Thomas de Botetourt**. He married **Joah de Somery**.

41005. **Joah de Somery**.

Joah de Somery and Thomas de Botetourt had the following child:

20502. i. John Botetourt. He married Joyce la Zouche.

41006. **William la Zouche**. He married **Alice de Toeni**.

41007. **Alice de Toeni**.

Alice de Toeni and William la Zouche had the following child:

20503. i. Joyce la Zouche. She married John Botetourt.

49032. **Henry de Percy**, son of Henry de Percy and Margaret Neville, was born on 20 May 1364 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He died on 21 Jul 1403 in Shropshire, England (at the Battle of Shrewsbury). He married **Elizabeth Mortimer**.

49033. **Elizabeth Mortimer**, daughter of Edmund Mortimer and Philippa of Clearence, was born on 12 Feb 1371 in Usk, Monmouthshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1417 in Kings Stanley, Lasboro, Gloucestershire, England.

Notes for Henry de Percy:

Sir Henry Percy KG (20 May 1364 - 21 July 1403), commonly known as Sir Harry Hotspur, or simply Hotspur, was the eldest son of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, and Margaret Neville, daughter of Ralph Neville, 2nd Baron Neville de Raby, and Alice de Audley. He was the most famous soldier of his day, but was slain leading the losing side at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403.

Career

Henry Percy was born 20 May 1364 at Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, the eldest son of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, and Margaret Neville, daughter of Ralph de Neville, 2nd Lord Neville of Raby, and Alice de Audley. He was knighted by King Edward III in April 1377. In 1380 he was in Ireland with the Earl of March, and in 1383 travelled in Prussia.[4] He was appointed warden of the east march either on 30 July 1384 or in May 1385,[4] and in 1385 accompanied Richard II on an expedition into Scotland. 'As a tribute to his speed in advance and readiness to attack' on the Scottish borders, the Scots bestowed on him the name 'Haatspore'.^[2] In April 1386 he was sent to France to reinforce the garrison at Calais, and led raids into Picardy. Between August and October 1387 he was in command of a naval force in an attempt to relieve the siege of Brest.^[4] In appreciation of these military endeavours he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1388.^[4] Reappointed as warden of the east march, he commanded the English forces against James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas, at the Battle of Otterburn on 10 August 1388, where he was captured, but soon ransomed for a fee of 7000 marks.

During the next few years Percy's reputation continued to grow. He was sent on a diplomatic mission to Cyprus in June 1393, and appointed deputy to John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster, in the Duchy of Aquitaine.^[2] He returned to England in January 1395, taking part in Richard II's expedition to Ireland, and was back in Aquitaine the following autumn. In the summer of 1396 he was again in Calais.

His military and diplomatic service brought Percy substantial marks of royal favour in the form of grants and appointments,^[4] but despite this the Percy family determined to support Henry Bolingbroke, the future Henry IV, on his return from exile in June 1399. Percy and his father joined Bolingbroke's forces at Doncaster, and marched south with them. After King Richard's deposition, Percy and his father were 'lavishly rewarded' with lands and offices.

Under the new king, Percy had extensive civil and military responsibility in both the east march and in north Wales, where he found himself under increasing pressure as a result of the rebellion of Owain Glyn Dŵr. In March 1402 Henry IV appointed Percy royal lieutenant in north Wales, and on 14 September 1402 Percy, his father, and the Earl of Dunbar and March were victorious against a Scottish force at the Battle of Homildon Hill, taking prisoner among others Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas.

Rebellion and death

The Percys had become increasingly discontented with Henry IV, however. Among their grievances was the King's failure to pay the wages due to them for defending the Scottish border, his favour towards Dunbar, his demand that the Percys hand over their Scottish prisoners, his failure to put an end to Owain Glyn Dŵr's rebellion through a negotiated settlement, his increasing promotion of his son Prince Henry's military authority in Wales, and his failure to ransom the Percys' kinsman, Henry Percy's brother-in-law, Sir Edmund Mortimer (1376-1409), whom the Welsh had captured in June 1402, and who had a claim to the crown as the grandson of Lionel, 1st Duke of Clarence, second surviving son of King Edward III.

Spurred on by these grievances, in the summer of 1403 the Percys rebelled and took up arms against the King. According to Bean, it is clear that the Percys were in collusion with Glyndŵr. On his return to England shortly after the victory at Homildon Hill, Henry Percy issued proclamations in Cheshire accusing the King of 'tyrannical government'. Joined by his uncle, Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, he marched to Shrewsbury where he intended to do battle against a force there under the command of the Prince of Wales. However the army of his father, Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland was, for reasons never fully explained, slow to move south as well, and it was without Northumberland's assistance that Henry Percy and Worcester arrived at Shrewsbury on 21 July 1403, where they found the King with a large army. The ensuing battle was fierce, with heavy casualties on both sides, but when Henry Percy himself was struck down and killed, his own forces fled.^[3] The Earl of Worcester was executed two days later.

Prince Henry, upon being brought Percy's body after the battle, is said to have wept. The body was taken by Thomas Neville, 5th Baron Furnival (d.1407), to Whitchurch, Shropshire for burial; however when rumours circulated that Percy was still alive, the King 'had the corpse exhumed and displayed it, propped upright between two millstones, in the market place at Shrewsbury'.^[3] That done, the King dispatched Percy's head to York, where it was impaled on one of the city's gates; his four quarters were sent to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, and Chester before they were finally delivered to his widow. She had him buried in York Minster in November of that year.^[7] In January 1404, Percy was posthumously declared a traitor, and his lands were forfeited to the Crown.

Marriage and issue

Henry Percy married Elizabeth Mortimer, the eldest daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and his wife, Philippa, the only child of Lionel, 1st Duke of Clarence, and Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Ulster, and by her had two children:

Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland (3 February 1393 - 22 May 1455), who married Eleanor Neville, by whom he had issue. He was slain at the First Battle of St Albans during the Wars of the Roses.

Elizabeth Percy (c.1395 - 26 October 1436), who married firstly John Clifford, 7th Baron de Clifford, slain at the Siege of Meaux on 13 March 1422, by whom she had issue, and secondly Ralph Neville, 2nd Earl of Westmorland (d. 3 November 1484), by whom she had a son, Sir John Neville.

Sometime after 3 June 1406 Elizabeth Mortimer married as her second husband, Thomas de Camoys, 1st Baron Camoys, by whom she had a son, Sir Roger Camoys.^[11] Thomas Camoys distinguished himself as a soldier in command of the rearguard of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt on 25 October 1415.

Shakespeare and Henry Percy

Henry Percy, 'Hotspur', is one of Shakespeare's best-known characters. In Henry IV, Part 1 Percy is portrayed as the same age as his rival, Prince Hal, by whom he is slain in single combat. In fact he was 23 years older than Prince Hal, the future King Henry V, who was a youth of 16 at the date of the Battle of Shrewsbury.

Notes for Elizabeth Mortimer:

Elizabeth Mortimer, Baroness Camoys (12 February 1371 - 20 April 1417) was an English noblewoman, who, as the granddaughter of Lionel of Antwerp, 1st Duke of Clarence, and great-granddaughter of King Edward III, was in the line of succession to the English crown. Her first husband was Sir Henry Percy, known to history as 'Hotspur'. She married secondly Thomas de Camoys, 1st Baron Camoys. She is represented as 'Kate, Lady Percy,' in Shakespeare's Henry IV, Part 1, and briefly again as 'Widow Percy' in Henry IV, Part 2.

Claim to the English throne

Elizabeth Mortimer was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, Wales on 12 or 13 February 1371, the eldest daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and his wife, Philippa, the only child of Lionel, 1st Duke of Clarence, and Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Ulster. Elizabeth Mortimer had two brothers, Sir Roger (1374-1398) and Sir Edmund (1376-1409), and a younger sister, Philippa (1375-1401), who married firstly John Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (d.1389), secondly Richard de Arundel, 11th Earl of Arundel (1346-1397), and thirdly, Sir Thomas Poynings.^[1]

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was the second surviving son of King Edward III, and his Mortimer grandchildren were thus in the line of succession to the English crown. While it is often said that Richard II publicly proclaimed Elizabeth Mortimer's brother, Roger Mortimer, as his heir presumptive in Parliament in October 1385, according to Davies the story is without foundation, although contemporary records do indicate that Roger Mortimer's claim to the throne was openly discussed.

A romanticised painting of Elizabeth Mortimer and her first husband Henry "Hotspur" Percy

Before 10 December 1379, when she was still only a child, she was married to her first husband, Henry Percy (1364-1403), eldest son of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland. He was seven years her senior, and would later acquire a reputation as a great soldier and warrior, known to history as 'Hotspur'. The couple resided at Alnwick Castle in Northumberland.[citation needed] They had two children:

Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland (3 February 1393- 22 May 1455), who married Eleanor Neville, by whom he had issue. He was slain at the First Battle of St Albans.

Lady Elizabeth Percy (c.1395-26 October 1436), who married firstly John Clifford, 7th Baron de Clifford, slain at the Siege of Meaux on 13 March 1422, by whom she had issue, and secondly Ralph Neville, 2nd Earl of Westmorland (d. 3 November 1484), by whom she had a son, Sir John Neville.

On 21 July 1403 Elizabeth Mortimer's first husband, Henry Percy, was slain at the Battle of Shrewsbury[6] while commanding the rebel army which fought against the superior forces of King Henry IV. He was buried in Whitchurch, Shropshire; however when rumours circulated that he was still alive, 'Henry IV had the corpse exhumed and displayed it, propped upright between two millstones, in the market place at Shrewsbury'. This done, the King dispatched Percy's head to York, where it was impaled on one of the city's gates; his four quarters were first sent to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, and Chester before they were finally delivered to Elizabeth. She had him buried in York Minster in November of that year. In January 1404, Percy was posthumously declared a traitor and his lands were forfeited to the Crown. The King ordered Elizabeth herself arrested on 8 October 1403.

Sometime after 3 June 1406 Elizabeth Mortimer married her second husband, Thomas de Camoys, 1st Baron Camoys, by whom she had a son, Sir Roger Camoys.[10] Like her first husband, Camoys was a renowned soldier who commanded the rearguard of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt on 25 October 1415.

Death

Elizabeth died on 20 April 1417 at the age of 46 years. She was buried in St. George's Church at Trotton, Sussex. Her second husband was buried beside her. Their table-tomb with its fine monumental brass depicting the couple slightly less than life size and holding hands can be viewed in the middle of the chancel inside the church.

King Henry VIII's Queen consort Jane Seymour was one of Elizabeth Mortimer's many descendants through her daughter, Elizabeth Percy.

In fiction

Lady Elizabeth is represented as Kate, Lady Percy in William Shakespeare's play Henry IV, Part 1. Elizabeth Mortimer and Henry de Percy had the following children:

24516. i. Henry Percy was born on 03 Feb 1393 in Northumberland, England. He died on 22 May 1455. He married Eleanor Neville.
- ii. Elizabeth Percy was born in 1395 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. She died on 26 Oct 1437 in Staindrop Church, Durham, England. She married John de Clifford. He was born in 1388 in Appleby, Westmoreland, England. He died on 13 Mar 1422 in Meaux, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. She married Ralph Neville.

Notes for Elizabeth Percy:

Lady Elizabeth Percy (c. 1395 - 26 October 1436) was the daughter of Sir Henry Percy, known to history as 'Hotspur', and Elizabeth Mortimer, the eldest daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and his wife, Philippa, the only child of Lionel, 1st Duke of Clarence, and Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Ulster. After the death

of Sir Henry Percy, Elizabeth Mortimer married, sometime after 3 June 1406, Thomas de Camoys, 1st Baron Camoys, who later commanded the rearguard of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt.

By her mother's first marriage to Sir Henry Percy, Elizabeth Percy had one brother, Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland (3 February 1393 - 22 May 1455), who married Eleanor Neville (died c. 1473), widow of Richard le Despenser, and daughter of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, by his second wife, Joan Beaufort, legitimated daughter of John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster. They had nine sons and three daughters. He was slain at the First Battle of St Albans during the Wars of the Roses.

Elizabeth Percy also had a stepbrother, Sir Roger Camoys, the son of her mother's second marriage to Thomas de Camoys.

Elizabeth Percy married firstly John Clifford, 7th Baron de Clifford, slain at the Siege of Meaux on 13 March 1422. By him she had two sons and two daughters:

Thomas Clifford, 8th Baron de Clifford, who married Joan Dacre, daughter of Thomas Dacre, 6th Baron Dacre, and Philippa de Neville, daughter of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland;

Henry Clifford;

Mary Clifford, who married Sir Philip Wentworth (c.1424-18 May 1464) of Nettlestead, Suffolk, beheaded at Middleham, Yorkshire, after the Battle of Hexham;

Blanche Clifford, who married Sir Robert Waterton.[10]

After Clifford's death in 1422, Elizabeth Percy married, in 1426, Ralph Neville, 2nd Earl of Westmorland (d. 3 November 1484), by whom she had a son, Sir John Neville, who married Anne Holland, daughter of John Holland, 2nd Duke of Exeter. Sir John Neville died shortly before 16 March 1450 without issue. His widow, Anne Holland, married another Sir John Neville who was the brother of Elizabeth Percy's second husband, Ralph Neville, 2nd Earl of Westmorland (d. 3 November 1484). They had an only son, Ralph, 3rd Earl of Westmorland.

Elizabeth Percy died 26 October 1436. She was buried at Staindrop, Durham.

Through her daughter, Mary Clifford, Elizabeth Percy was the great-grandmother of Jane Seymour, third Queen consort of King Henry VIII.

Notes for John de Clifford:

He was the son of Thomas de Clifford, 6th Baron de Clifford, by Elizabeth de Ros, daughter of Thomas de Ros, 5th Baron de Ros, by Beatrix de Stafford. He inherited the title and the position of hereditary High Sheriff of Westmorland on his father's death in 1391.

He married in about 1404 the Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Henry "Hotspur" Percy by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March. They had two sons, Thomas Clifford, 8th Baron de Clifford and Henry, and two daughters, Mary and Blanche (wife of Robert Waterton, Knight). The future queen consort of England, Jane Seymour, was a descendant of John Clifford through her mother's line.

From Douglas Richardson's Plantagenet Ancestry:

He was summoned to Parliament from September 21, 1412. He and Elizabeth received a papal indult for a portable altar in 1412. He took part in a great tournament at Carlisle between six English and six Scottish Knights, as also in the French War.

Present at the Siege of Harfleur and the Battle of Agincourt, he was indentured to serve Henry V of England with 3 archers. He had received the surrender of Cherbourg. He was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1421.

He finally met his death at the Siege of Meaux in France 13 March 1422.[6]
Elizabeth died 26 October 1436 and is buried at Staindrop, Durham.
Issue

Thomas Clifford, 8th Baron de Clifford m. Joan Dacre, daughter of Thomas Dacre, 6th Baron Dacre and Philippa de Neville.
Henry Clifford.
Mary Clifford m. Philip Wentworth, Knight, of Nettlestead, Suffolk; Their great-granddaughter was Jane Seymour, third Queen consort of Henry VIII of England.
Blanche Clifford.

49034. **Ralph Neville**. He married **Joan Beaufort**.

49035. **Joan Beaufort**.

Joan Beaufort and Ralph Neville had the following child:

24517. i. Eleanor Neville. She married Henry Percy. He was born on 03 Feb 1393 in Northumberland, England. He died on 22 May 1455.

Generation 17

81920. **John de Washbourne**, son of Roger de Washbourne and Joan _____, was born about 1259 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He married **Isabella Kassey**.

81921. **Isabella Kassey**.

Notes for John de Washbourne:

Sir John De Washbourne was the son of Sir Roger and Lady Joan De Washbourne of Knight's Manor Washbourne in the area of Little Washbourne, England. He later resided in Stanford, England. The date of his birth was approximate 1259.

This Sir John De Washbourne was recorded under the name of John De Dufford prior to the death of his father, Sir Roger De Washbourne. This Dufford name was connected to the name of lands that he purchased in 1280 while his father was still living. Ada C. Haight in the book *The Richard Washburn Family Genealogy* (1937), states that Sir John is mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1280. Sir John married Lady Isabella Kassey.

In 1312, this Sir John De Washbourne was Knight of the Shire. In the year when Sir John is recorded as holding this high office, King Edward II sat on the throne in England.

In 1316, he confirmed to his son, Sir Roger De Washbourne, and Sir Roger's wife, Margaret, all his manor of Washbourne.

Ada Haight wrote in his book that Sir John died before Michaelmas in 1320, which some authors call the Feast of Saint Michael. Other genealogical researchers place the date of his death as 1319. He is buried at Saint Laurence Church in Wickhamford.

Isabella Kassey and John de Washbourne had the following child:

40960. i. Roger de Washbourne was born in 1271 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1358. He married Margaret de Botreaux. She was born about 1280 in Stanford, Worcestershire, England. She died in England.

82008. **John de Botetourt**. He married **Maud Fitz Thomas**.

82009. **Maud Fitz Thomas.**

Maud Fitz Thomas and John de Botetourt had the following child:

41004. i. Thomas de Botetourt. He married Joah de Somery.

82010. **Roger de Somery.**

Roger de Somery had the following child:

41005. i. Joah de Somery. She married Thomas de Botetourt.

82012. **Robert de Mortimer.** He married **Joyce la Zouche.**

82013. **Joyce la Zouche.**

Joyce la Zouche and Robert de Mortimer had the following child:

41006. i. William la Zouche. He married Alice de Toeni.

82014. **Ralph de Toeni.** He married **Mary _____.**

82015. **Mary _____.**

Mary _____ and Ralph de Toeni had the following child:

41007. i. Alice de Toeni. She married William la Zouche.

98064. **Henry de Percy**, son of Henry de Percy and Mary de Lancaster, was born on 10 Nov 1341 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He died on 19 Feb 1408 in Bramham, Yorkshire, England. He married **Margaret Neville.**

98065. **Margaret Neville**, daughter of Ralph de Neville and Alice de Audley, was born on 12 Feb 1341 in Raby, Durham, England. She died on 12 May 1372 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

Margaret Neville and Henry de Percy had the following child:

49032. i. Henry de Percy was born on 20 May 1364 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He died on 21 Jul 1403 in Shropshire, England (at the Battle of Shrewsbury). He married Elizabeth Mortimer. She was born on 12 Feb 1371 in Usk, Monmouthshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1417 in Kings Stanley, Lasboro, Gloucestershire, England.

98066. **Edmund Mortimer** was born on 01 Feb 1352 in Llyswen, Breconshire, Wales. He died on 27 Dec 1381 in Dominican Friary, Cork, Ire, Ireland. He married **Philippa of Clearence.**

98067. **Philippa of Clearence**, daughter of Lionel of Antwerp and Elizabeth de Burgh, was born on 16 Aug 1355 in Eltham, Kent, England. She died on 07 Jan 1378 in Cork, Ireland.

Notes for Edmund Mortimer:

Edmund de Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March and jure uxoris Earl of Ulster (1 February 1352 - 27 December 1381) was son of Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March, by his wife Philippa, daughter of William Montacute, 1st Earl of Salisbury and Catherine Grandison.

Early life

An infant at the death of his father, Edmund, as a ward of the crown, was placed by Edward III of England under the care of William of Wykeham and Richard Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel.

The position of the young earl, powerful on account of his possessions and hereditary influence in the Welsh marches, was rendered still more important by his marriage in 1368 at the age of 16 to the 13 year old Philippa, the only child of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, the second son of Edward III.

Lionel's wife, Elizabeth, was daughter and heiress of William Donn de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster, and Lionel had himself been created Earl of Ulster before his marriage. Edmund inherited the title Earl of Ulster on Lionel's death.

Therefore, the Earl of March not only represented one of the chief Anglo-Norman lordships in Ireland in right of his wife Philippa, but Philippa's line was also the second most senior line of

descent in the succession to the crown, after Edward, the Black Prince and his son, King Richard II of England. John of Gaunt, younger brother of Prince Edward, had become the 1st Duke of Lancaster and thus the source of the House of Lancaster's claim to the throne.

This marriage had, therefore, far-reaching consequences in English history, ultimately giving rise to the claim of the House of York to the crown of England contested in the Wars of the Roses between the Yorks and the Lancasters; Edward IV being descended from the second adult son of Edward III as great-great-grandson of Philippa, countess of March, and in the male line from Edmund of Langley, the first Duke of York and the fourth adult son of Edward III.

Edmund Mortimer's son Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March would become heir presumptive to the English crown during the reign of Richard II.

Political advancement

Mortimer, now styled Earl of March and Ulster, became Marshal of England in 1369, and was employed in various diplomatic missions during the next following years. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Peers to confer with the Commons in 1373 - the first instance of such a joint conference since the institution of representative parliaments on the question of granting supplies for John of Gaunt's war in France.

He participated in the opposition to Edward III and the court party, which grew in strength towards the end of the reign, taking the popular side and being prominent in the Good Parliament of 1376 among the lords who supported the Prince of Wales and opposed the Court Party and John of Gaunt. The Speaker of the House of Commons in this parliament was March's steward, Peter de la Mare, who firmly withstood John of Gaunt in stating the grievances of the Commons, in supporting the impeachment of several high court officials, and in procuring the banishment of the king's mistress, Alice Perrers. March was a member of the administrative council appointed by the same parliament after the death of Edward, the Black Prince to attend the king and advise him in all public affairs.

Following the end of the Good Parliament its acts were reversed by John of Gaunt, March's steward was jailed, and March himself was ordered to inspect Calais and other remote royal castles as part of his duty as Marshall of England. March chose instead to resign the post.

Reign of Richard II

On the accession of Richard II, a minor, in 1377, the Earl became a member of the standing council of government; though as father of the heir-presumptive to the crown he wisely abstained from claiming any actually administrative office. The most powerful person in the realm was, however, the king's uncle John of Gaunt, whose jealousy of March led to the acceptance by the latter of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1379. March succeeded in asserting his authority in eastern Ulster, but failed to subdue the O'Neillss farther west. Proceeding to Munster to put down the turbulency of the chieftains of the south, March died at Cork on 27 December 1381.[1] He was buried in Wigmore Abbey, of which he had been a benefactor, and where his wife Philippa was also interred.

Notes for Philippa of Clearence:

Philippa was born in Eltham Palace, Kent, England on 16 August 1355. She was the daughter and only child of Lionel of Antwerp, 1st Duke of Clarence and Elizabeth de Burgh, 4th Countess of Ulster.] Her father was the third son, but second son to survive infancy, of King Edward III of England and Philippa of Hainault.

Philippa married Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March in about 1368 at Reading Abbey,[2] forging an alliance that would have far-reaching consequences in English history. During her own lifetime, Philippa was the heiress presumptive to her first cousin Richard II, and would be displaced in the succession by any children of the king. After her death in 1382, her rights passed on to her son, Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March.

Richard's abdication of 29 September 1399 meant that, lacking legitimate heirs of his body, his heir presumptive was then the child Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March; Philippa's son Roger had been killed in a skirmish in Ireland in 1398.

However, the throne was usurped by Richard and Philippa's first cousin, Henry of Bolingbroke, an event that later precipitated the Wars of the Roses. As a result of her seniority in the line of succession to the throne of the Kingdom of England and her marriage into the powerful Mortimer family, her descendants eventually succeeded to the throne as the House of York under Edward IV.

She died, most likely of a fever, on 5 January 1382 in Cork, Ireland, and was buried in Wigmore, Herefordshire.

Philippa of Clearence and Edmund Mortimer had the following children:

49033. i. Elizabeth Mortimer was born on 12 Feb 1371 in Usk, Monmouthshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1417 in Kings Stanley, Lasboro, Gloucestershire, England. She married Henry de Percy. He was born on 20 May 1364 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He died on 21 Jul 1403 in Shropshire, England (at the Battle of Shrewsbury). She married 1st Baron Camoys Thomas de Camoys.
- ii. Earl Roger DeMortimer March was born in 1374. He died on 20 Jul 1398.

Generation 18

163840. **Roger de Washbourne** was born in 1227 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1299. He married **Joan _____** in 1258.

163841. **Joan _____** was born about 1231 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire, England.

Notes for Roger de Washbourne:

Roger de Washbourne was born in 1227 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire. THenry III was King of England. It was the time of Robin Hood and the Sheriff of Nottingham. Richard the Lionheart had died less than 20 years before. The names of his forbears are lost in antiquity, but what is known is that the original founder of the Washbourne line was knighted on the battlefield by William the Conqueror in 1066 and endowed with the lands of the Little Washbourne and Great Washbourne in the county of Gloucestershire. Little Washbourne (sometimes called Knight's Washbourne).

They also had lands and lived in the Worcestershire towns of Wichenford (near Worcester), Bengeworth at Evesham and Stanford-on-Teme (near Stourport-on-Severn).

Sir Roger married Joan in about 1258. They had one child, John, who was born about 1259 in Little Washbourne. He was known during his father's life as John de Dufford, taken from the name of his estate. After his father's death in 1299, he became known as John de Washbourne (1259-1319).

He married Isabella Cassey about 1290. They had one son whom they named John, who married and in due course had a son named Peter, who had two sons named John and William.

Numerous Johns and Williams followed after that up to a John who was born on July 2, 1597 and a William who was born on November 9, 1601. Both were born in Bengeworth at Evesham, Worcestershire.

Researchers consider that all the American Washburns descended from these two.

Both married in Bengeworth and raised families there, but this was a time of great exploration and immigration to the new world of America and both emigrated to the Americas in the 1630's

Joan _____ and Roger de Washbourne had the following child:

81920. i. John de Washbourne was born about 1259 in Little Washbourne, Gloucestershire,

England. He married Isabella Kassey.

196128. **Henry de Percy** was born in 1320 in Seamer, North Riding, Yorkshire, England. He died on 18 May 1368 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Mary de Lancaster**.
196129. **Mary de Lancaster**, daughter of Henry de Lancaster and Maud de Chaworth, was born in 1320 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire, Wales. She died on 01 Sep 1362 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

Mary de Lancaster and Henry de Percy had the following child:

98064. i. Henry de Percy was born on 10 Nov 1341 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He died on 19 Feb 1408 in Bramham, Yorkshire, England. He married Margaret Neville. She was born on 12 Feb 1341 in Raby, Durham, England. She died on 12 May 1372 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Matilda de Lucy in Dec 1381 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. She was born in 1340 in Egremont, Cumberland, England. She died on 18 Dec 1398 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.
196130. **Ralph de Neville**, son of Ralph de Neville and Euphemia de Clavinger, was born in 1291 in Staindrop, Durham, England. He died on 05 Aug 1367 in Staindrop, Durham, England. He married **Alice de Audley**.
196131. **Alice de Audley**, daughter of Hugh de Audley and Isolt de Mortimer, was born in 1304 in Audley, Staffordshire, England. She died on 11 Jan 1373 in Greystoke, Northumberland, England.

Alice de Audley and Ralph de Neville had the following children:

- i. John Neville was born in 1328 in Raby, Durham, England. He died on 17 Oct 1388 in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland, England. He married Maud Percy.
98065. ii. Margaret Neville was born on 12 Feb 1341 in Raby, Durham, England. She died on 12 May 1372 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. She married Henry de Percy. He was born on 10 Nov 1341 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He died on 19 Feb 1408 in Bramham, Yorkshire, England.
196134. **Lionel of Antwerp**, son of Edward of Windsor and Philippa of Hainault, was born on 29 Nov 1338 in Antwerp, Antwerpen, Belgium. He died on 17 Oct 1368 in Alba, Cuneo, Piemonte, Italy. He married **Elizabeth de Burgh**.
196135. **Elizabeth de Burgh**, daughter of William Donn de Burge and Matilda de Lancaster, was born on 06 Jul 1332 in Antrim, Ulster, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died on 10 Dec 1363 in Dublin, Leinster, Ireland.

Notes for Lionel of Antwerp:

Lionel of Antwerp, 1st Duke of Clarence, jure uxoris 4th Earl of Ulster and 5th Baron of Connaught, KG (29 November 1338 - 17 October 1368) was the third son, but the second son to survive infancy, of Edward III of England and Philippa of Hainault. He was so called because he was born at Antwerp.

First marriage

Betrothed when a child to Elizabeth de Burgh, 4th Countess of Ulster (d. 1363), daughter and heiress of William Donn de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster (d. 1332), he was married to her in 1352, but before this date he had entered into possession of her great Irish inheritance. He was called Earl of Ulster from 1347.

Ireland

Having been named as his father's representative in England in 1345 and again in 1346, Lionel joined an expedition into France in 1355, but his chief energies were reserved for the affairs of Ireland.

Appointed governor of that country, he landed at Dublin in 1361, and in November of the following year was created Duke of Clarence, the second Dukedom created in England,

while his father made an abortive attempt to secure for him the crown of Scotland. His efforts to secure an effective authority over his Irish lands were only moderately successful; and after holding a parliament at Kilkenny, which passed the celebrated Statute of Kilkenny in 1366, he dropped the task in disgust and returned to England.

The poet Geoffrey Chaucer was at one time a page in Lionel's household.

Second marriage

Lionel's wife died in Dublin in 1363, leaving behind a daughter, Philippa, whose descendants would one day claim the throne for the House of York. A second marriage was arranged for Lionel with Violante (c. 1353 - November 1386), daughter of Galeazzo Visconti, lord of Pavia (d. 1378); the enormous dowry which Galeazzo promised with his daughter being exaggerated by the rumour of the time. Journeying to fetch his bride, Lionel was received in great state both in France and Italy, and was married to Violante at Milan on 28 May 1368. Some months were then spent in festivities, during which Lionel was taken ill at Alba, where he died. There was strong speculation at the time that he had been poisoned by his father-in-law[1] although this has never been proven.

Issue

His only child, Philippa, married in 1368 Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March (1351-1381). Their granddaughter and eventual heir, Anne Mortimer, married into the Yorkist branch of the English Royal family. The House of York based its claim to the throne on this line of descent.

Elizabeth de Burgh and Lionel of Antwerp had the following child:

- 98067. i. Philippa of Clarence was born on 16 Aug 1355 in Eltham, Kent, England. She died on 07 Jan 1378 in Cork, Ireland. She married Edmund Mortimer. He was born on 01 Feb 1352 in Llyswen, Breconshire, Wales. He died on 27 Dec 1381 in Dominican Friary, Cork, Ire, Ireland.

Generation 19

392258. **Henry de Lancaster**, son of Edmund Crouchback and Blanche de Artois, was born on 01 Nov 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouth, Wales. He died on 22 Sep 1345 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He married **Maud de Chaworth**.

392259. **Maud de Chaworth**, daughter of Patrick de Chaworth and Isabel de Beauchamp, was born on 02 Feb 1282 in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died on 19 Feb 1317 in Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire, England.

Maud de Chaworth and Henry de Lancaster had the following children:

- 392271. i. Matilda de Lancaster was born about 1310 in Ulster Province, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died before 05 May 1377 in Suffolk, England (Campsey Abbey). She married William Donn de Burge. He was born on 17 Sep 1312 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 06 Jun 1333 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. She married Sir Ralph de Ufford on 08 Aug 1343 in England.
- ii. Eleanor de Plantagenet was born on 18 Jun 1318 in Grismond Castle, Monmouth, Monmouthshire, Wales. She died on 11 Jan 1372 in Arundel, Sussex, England. She married Richard Fitz-Alan on 05 Feb 1344/45. He was born about 1306. He died on 24 Jan 1376. She married John de Beaumont. He was born in 1318 in Bortant, Lincolnshire, England. He died on 10 May 1342 in Beaumont, Staffordshire, England.
- 196129. iii. Mary de Lancaster was born in 1320 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire, Wales. She died on 01 Sep 1362 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. She married Henry de Percy. He was born in 1320 in Seamer, North Riding, Yorkshire, England. He died on 18 May 1368 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

392260. **Ralph de Neville**. He married **Euphemia de Clavering**.

392261. **Euphemia de Clavering**.

Euphemia de Clavering and Ralph de Neville had the following child:

196130. i. Ralph de Neville was born in 1291 in Staindrop, Durham, England. He died on 05 Aug 1367 in Staindrop, Durham, England. He married Alice de Audley. She was born in 1304 in Audley, Staffordshire, England. She died on 11 Jan 1373 in Greystoke, Northumberland, England.

392262. **Hugh de Audley** was born in 1250 in Audley, Staffordshire, England. He married **Isolt de Mortimer**.

392263. **Isolt de Mortimer**, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire, England. She died in 1328.

Isolt de Mortimer and Hugh de Audley had the following children:

196131. i. Alice de Audley was born in 1304 in Audley, Staffordshire, England. She died on 11 Jan 1373 in Greystoke, Northumberland, England. She married Ralph de Neville. He was born in 1291 in Staindrop, Durham, England. He died on 05 Aug 1367 in Staindrop, Durham, England. She married Ralph de Greystoke. He was born on 15 Aug 1299. He died on 14 Jul 1323 in Gateshead, Durham, England.

ii. Hugh de Audley. He married Margaret de Clare.

392268. **Edward of Windsor**, son of John I of England and Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme, was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England. He married **Philippa of Hainault**.

392269. **Philippa of Hainault**, daughter of William I of Hainaut and Joan of Valois, was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

Philippa of Hainault and Edward of Windsor had the following children:

- i. Edward of Woodstock Plantagenet was born on 15 Jun 1330 in Woodstock Castle, Oxfordshire, England. He died on 08 Jun 1376 in Westminster Palace, London, Middlesex, England.
- ii. Isabella Plantagenet was born on 16 Jun 1332 in Woodstock Castle, Oxfordshire, England. She died on 04 May 1379 in Newgate, Middlesex, England.
- iii. Joan Plantagenet was born in Feb 1333 in Tower of London, London, England. She died on 02 Sep 1348 in Clare, Suffolk, England (Burial Bayonne Cathedral, France).
- iv. William of Hatfield Plantagenet was born on 16 Feb 1337 in Hatfield, Herefordshire, England. He died on 08 Jul 1337 in Hatfield, Herefordshire, England.

196134. v. Lionel of Antwerp was born on 29 Nov 1338 in Antwerp, Antwerpen, Belgium. He died on 17 Oct 1368 in Alba, Cuneo, Piemonte, Italy. He married Elizabeth de Burgh. She was born on 06 Jul 1332 in Antrim, Ulster, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died on 10 Dec 1363 in Dublin, Leinster, Ireland.

vi. John of Gaunt Plantagenet was born on 06 Mar 1340 in Abbaye De St Bavon, Ghent, Flandre Orientale, Belgium. He died on 03 Feb 1399 in Leicester Castle, Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

vii. Edmund Plantagenet was born on 05 Jun 1341 in Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, England. He died on 01 Aug 1402 in Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, England.

viii. Blanche Plantagenet was born in Mar 1342 in Tower of London, London, England. She died in Mar 1342 in Tower of London, London, England.

ix. Mary Princess of England Plantagenet, Duchess consort of Brittany was born on 10 Oct 1344 in Waltham Abbey, Essex, England. She died on 27 Mar 1362 in Abingdon Abbey, Berkshire, England.

x. Margaret Princess of England Plantagenet, Countess of Pembroke was born on 20 Jul 1346 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. She died on 01 Oct 1361 in Abingdon Abbey, Berkshire, England.

xi. William of Windsor Plantagenet was born on 24 Jun 1348 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. He died on 05 Sep 1348 in Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England.

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- xii. Thomas of Woodstock Plantagenet was born on 07 Jan 1354 in Woodstock Castle, Oxfordshire, England. He died on 08 Sep 1397 in Calais, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.

392270. **William Donn de Burge**, son of John de Burge and Elizabeth de Clare, was born on 17 Sep 1312 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 06 Jun 1333 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. He married **Matilda de Lancaster**.

392271. **Matilda de Lancaster**, daughter of Henry de Lancaster and Maud de Chaworth, was born about 1310 in Ulster Province, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died before 05 May 1377 in Suffolk, England (Campsey Abbey).

Notes for William Donn de Burge:

William de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster and 4th Baron of Connaught (17 September 1312 - 6 June 1333), was a noble in the Peerage of Ireland.

Background

The grandson of the 2nd Earl Richard Óg de Burgh via his second son, John, William de Burgh was also Lord of Connaught in Ireland, and held the manor of Clare, Suffolk.

He was summoned to Parliament from 10 December 1327 to 15 June 1328 by writs addressed to Willelmo de Burgh.

Marriage and issue

The 3rd Earl of Ulster married, before 16 November 1327 (by a Papal Dispensation dated 1 May 1327), Matilda of Lancaster, daughter of Henry, 3rd Earl of Lancaster and Maud Chaworth. They had one child, Elizabeth de Burgh, 4th Countess of Ulster. She married Lionel of Antwerp, third son of Edward III of England.

Death

In November 1332, at Greencastle, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, he had his cousin Sir Walter Liath de Burgh starved to death. In revenge, Sir Walter's sister, Gylle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard de Mandeville, planned his assassination.

In June 1333, he was killed by de Mandeville, Sir John de Logan, and others. The Annals of the Four Masters noted that William Burke, Earl of Ulster, was killed by the English of Ulster. The Englishmen who committed this deed were put to death, in divers ways, by the people of the King of England; some were hanged, others killed, and others torn asunder, in revenge of his death.

His widow Matilda fled to England, where she remarried, was again widowed in 1346, and then became an Augustinian Canoness at Campsey Priory, where she is buried. Upon his death, the various factions of the de Burghs, now called Burke, began the Burke Civil War for supremacy.

Notes for Matilda de Lancaster:

Maud of Lancaster (4 April 1339 - 10 April 1362), also known as Matilda, Countess of Hainault, was a 14th-century English noblewoman who married into the Bavarian royal family.

The eldest daughter of Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Leicester, and his wife Isabel de Beaumont, she was born at Bolingbroke Castle in Lindsey.

Marriages

She was married firstly to Ralph Stafford, whilst still a child. Following his death, she married secondly, in 1352, to William V, Count of Holland, Zeeland and Hainault, a member of the Wittelsbach Bavarian royal family.

Inheritance

The Duchy of Lancaster (First Creation) became extinct upon her father's death in 1361, however Maud became co-heiress, with her sister Blanche of Lancaster, to her father's estates and remaining titles. The title Earl of Leicester passed to her second husband who was confined due to insanity from 1358 until death in 1389, whilst the Earldom of Lancaster passed to her younger sister's husband, John of Gaunt. Maud died a year later without surviving issue (her only child, a daughter by William V, having died in 1356), so the remainder of her father's inheritance passed to Blanche and John of Gaunt upon her death. That inheritance provided the political and financial foundation of the House of Lancaster, with the Lancastrian King Henry IV of England being Maud's nephew.

Matilda de Lancaster and William Donn de Burge had the following child:

- 196135. i. Elizabeth de Burgh was born on 06 Jul 1332 in Antrim, Ulster, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died on 10 Dec 1363 in Dublin, Leinster, Ireland. She married Lionel of Antwerp. He was born on 29 Nov 1338 in Antwerp, Antwerpen, Belgium. He died on 17 Oct 1368 in Alba, Cuneo, Piemonte, Italy.

Generation 20

784516. **Edmund Crouchback**, son of Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence, was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296. He married **Blanche de Artois** on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France.

784517. **Blanche de Artois**, daughter of Robert de Artois and Matilda de Brabant, was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France.

Blanche de Artois and Edmund Crouchback had the following children:

- i. Thomas of Leicester and Lancaster was born about 1278. He died on 22 Mar 1322. He married Alice de Lacy.
- 392258. ii. Henry de Lancaster was born on 01 Nov 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouth, Wales. He died on 22 Sep 1345 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He married Maud de Chaworth. She was born on 02 Feb 1282 in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died on 19 Feb 1317 in Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire, England.
- iii. John of Lancaster.

784518. **Patrick de Chaworth**, son of Patrick de Chaworth and Hawise de London, was born in 1250 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmere, Carmarthenshire, Wales. He married **Isabel de Beauchamp**.

784519. **Isabel de Beauchamp**, daughter of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John, was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.

Isabel de Beauchamp and Patrick de Chaworth had the following child:

- 392259. i. Maud de Chaworth was born on 02 Feb 1282 in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died on 19 Feb 1317 in Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire, England. She married Henry de Lancaster. He was born on 01 Nov 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouth, Wales. He died on 22 Sep 1345 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

784520. **Ralph de Neville**. He married **Mary Fitz Randulf**.

784521. **Mary Fitz Randulf**.

Mary Fitz Randulf and Ralph de Neville had the following child:

- 392260. i. Ralph de Neville. He married Euphemia de Clavering. He married Margaret de Thwenge.

784522. **Robert Fitz Roger**. He married **Margaret la Zouche**.

784523. **Margaret la Zouche**.

Margaret la Zouche and Robert Fitz Roger had the following child:

- 392261. i. Euphemia de Clavering. She married Ralph de Neville.

784526. **Roger de Mortimer.**

Roger de Mortimer had the following child:

- 392263. i. Isolt de Mortimer was born in Wigmore, Herefordshire, England. She died in 1328. She married Hugh de Audley. He was born in 1250 in Audley, Staffordshire, England.

784536. **John I of England**, son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine, was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme** on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

784537. **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme**, daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay, was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

Notes for Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme:

Isabella of Angoulême (French: Isabelle d'Angoulême, IPA: [izabɛl dɑ̃gulem]; c. 1186[1]/1188[2] - 4 June 1246) was queen consort of England as the second wife of King John from 1200 until John's death in 1216. She was also suo jure Countess of Angoulême from 1202 until 1246.

Isabella had five children by the king, including his heir, later Henry III. In 1220, Isabella married Hugh X of Lusignan, Count of La Marche, by whom she had another nine children.

Some of Isabella's contemporaries, as well as later writers, claim that Isabella formed a conspiracy against King Louis IX of France in 1241, after being publicly snubbed by his mother, Blanche of Castile, for whom she had a deep-seated hatred.[3] In 1244, after the plot had failed, Isabella was accused of attempting to poison the king. To avoid arrest, she sought refuge in Fontevraud Abbey, where she died two years later, but none of this can be confirmed.

Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme and John I of England had the following children:

- 1569032. i. Henry III of England was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married Eleanor of Provence on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. She was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.
- ii. Richard de Cornwall was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England. He married Isabella Marshall on 30 Mar 1231 in Fawley Church, Fawley, England. She died in 1240. He married Sanchia Berenger de Provence on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. She was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. He married Joan de Valletort. She was born in 1213. She died after 1299. He married Beatrix von Falkenburg on 16 Jun 1269 in Kaiserslautern, Stadt Kaiserslautern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died on 17 Oct 1277.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

Notes for Joan de Valletort:

Richard had a mistress named, Joan. Her origins are unknown, but she was married to Ralph de Valletort (d. 1267), feudal baron of Harberton, Devon and feudal baron of Trematon, Cornwall; and later Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon.

With the Earl of Cornwall, Joan de Valletort had three sons, and two daughters:

Philip of Cornwall, a priest.

Sir Richard of Cornwall, who received a grant from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall, (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He married Joan FitzAlan, daughter of John FitzAlan, 6th Earl of Arundel, and by her had three sons and a daughter. He was slain by an arrow at the Siege of Berwick in 1296. His daughter, Joan of Cornwall, married Sir John Howard, from whom the Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk, are descended.

Sir Walter of Cornwall, who received a grant of the royal manor of Brannel, Cornwall, from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He was the father of William de Cornwall and grandfather of John de Cornwall who married Margery Tregago, parents of Margaret de Cornwall who married David Hendower, from whom was descended Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583), wife of John Wadham (d.1578) of Edge, Branscombe. The mural monument of Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583) in Branscombe Church, Devon, has an inscription referring to her as "a virtuous & antient gentlewoman descended of the antient house of Plantagenets sometime of Cornwall" and shows the arms of Tregarthin quartering the arms of the de Cornwall family of Brannel: A lion rampant in chief a label of three points a bordure engrailed bezantée.

Isabel of Cornwall, who received a grant from King Henry III in which she was called "niece".

Joan of Cornwall, (alias Joan Okeston, legally the daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon) who in 1283 received a grant from her half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d.1300) in which she was called "sister".[24] Modbury was part of the Valletorts' feudal barony of Harberton and was granted to Sir Alexander Okeston, following his marriage to the Earl of Cornwall's mistress, Joan, widow of Ralph de Valletort, by Roger de Valletort, Ralph's brother. She married twice, firstly to Richard de Champernowne (2nd son of Sir Henry Champernowne of Clyst Champernowne, Devon), by whom she had a son, Sir Richard de Champernowne, and secondly, Sir Peter de Fishacre, of Combe Fishacre and Coleton Fishacre, Devon, by whom she had no issue. Following the death of her childless brother Sir James Okeston, the manor of Modbury was conveyed by order of Edward II (1307-27, great-nephew of Richard, Earl of Cornwall), to his sister's grandson Sir Richard de Champernowne.

[Source: Wikipedia]

392268. iii. Edward of Windsor was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England. He married Philippa of Hainault. She was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

784538. **William I of Hainaut**, son of John II of Hainaut and Philippa of Luxembourg, was born about 1286. He died on 07 Jun 1337. He married **Joan of Valois**.

784539. **Joan of Valois**, daughter of Charles of Valois and Margaret of Anjou, was born about 1294. She died on 07 Mar 1342.

Joan of Valois and William I of Hainaut had the following child:

392269. i. Philippa of Hainault was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. She married Edward of Windsor. He was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen

Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England.

784540. **John de Burge**, son of Richard de Burgh and Margaret de Guines, was born in 1290 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 18 Jun 1313 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. He married **Elizabeth de Clare** on 29 Sep 1308 in Waltham Abbey, Essex, England.
784541. **Elizabeth de Clare**, daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Joan of Acre Plantagenet, was born on 14 Sep 1295 in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. She died on 04 Nov 1360 in Ware, Hertfordshire, England.

Notes for John de Burge:

John de Burgh (1286 - 18 June 1313) was the son of Richard Óg de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster and Margaret de Burgh.

Heir apparent to the Earldom of Ulster, he married (as her first husband) in Waltham Abbey, Essex, on September 30, 1308, Elizabeth de Clare, sister of Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. She was the founder of Clare College, Cambridge, and a granddaughter of King Edward I of England. Gloucester in turn married John's sister Matilda.

John and Elizabeth had one son:

William Donn de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster (1312-1333)

However, he died in Galway the next year, leaving his infant son William heir apparent to the Earldom.

Elizabeth de Clare and John de Burge had the following child:

392270. i. William Donn de Burge was born on 17 Sep 1312 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 06 Jun 1333 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. He married Matilda de Lancaster. She was born about 1310 in Ulster Province, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died before 05 May 1377 in Suffolk, England (Campsey Abbey).
784542. **Henry de Lancaster**, son of Edmund Crouchback and Blanche de Artois, was born on 01 Nov 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouth, Wales. He died on 22 Sep 1345 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He married **Maud de Chaworth**.
784543. **Maud de Chaworth**, daughter of Patrick de Chaworth and Isabel de Beauchamp, was born on 02 Feb 1282 in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died on 19 Feb 1317 in Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire, England.

Maud de Chaworth and Henry de Lancaster had the following children:

392271. i. Matilda de Lancaster was born about 1310 in Ulster Province, Ireland (Carrickfergus Castle). She died before 05 May 1377 in Suffolk, England (Campsey Abbey). She married William Donn de Burge. He was born on 17 Sep 1312 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 06 Jun 1333 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. She married Sir Ralph de Ufford on 08 Aug 1343 in England.
- ii. Eleanor de Plantagenet was born on 18 Jun 1318 in Grismond Castle, Monmouth, Monmouthshire, Wales. She died on 11 Jan 1372 in Arundel, Sussex, England. She married Richard Fitz-Alan on 05 Feb 1344/45. He was born about 1306. He died on 24 Jan 1376. She married John de Beaumont. He was born in 1318 in Bortant, Lincolnshire, England. He died on 10 May 1342 in Beaumont, Staffordshire, England.
196129. iii. Mary de Lancaster was born in 1320 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire, Wales. She died on 01 Sep 1362 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. She married Henry de Percy. He was born in 1320 in Seamer, North Riding, Yorkshire, England. He died on 18 May 1368 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

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1569032. **Henry III of England**, son of John I of England and Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme, was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married **Eleanor of Provence** on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England.

1569033. **Eleanor of Provence**, daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV and Beatrice of Savoy, was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azu. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.

Eleanor of Provence and Henry III of England had the following children:

- 3138166. i. Edward I of England was born on 17 Jun 1239. He died on 07 Jul 1307 in Burgh-on-sands, Cumberland, England. He married Eleanor of Castile. She was born in Oct 1244 in Burgos, Burgos, Castilla-Leon, Spain. She died on 28 Nov 1290 in Herdeby, Lincolnshire, England. He married Margaret of France on 08 Sep 1299 in Kent, England (Cantebury Cathedral). She was born in 1279 in Paris, Paris, Ile-de-France, France. She died on 14 Feb 1318 in Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire, England.
- ii. Margaret Queen of Scots was born on 05 Oct 1240 in Windsor. She died on 27 Feb 1274 in Cupar Castle, Fife, Scotland.
- iii. Beatrice Duchess of Brittany was born on 25 Jun 1242 in Bordeaux, Loiret, Centre, France. She died on 24 Mar 1275 in Jenynsbury, Hertfordshire, England.
- 784516. iv. Edmund Crouchback was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296. He married Aveline de Forz on 18 Apr 1269. She was born on 20 Jan 1258. She died on 10 Nov 1274. He married Blanche de Artois on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France. She was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France.
- v. Katherine of England was born on 25 Nov 1253 in London, Middlesex, England. She died in 1257.

1569034. **Robert de Artois**, son of Louis de France and Blanche de Castile, was born in 1216. He died on 08 Jan 1249. He married **Matilda de Brabant**.

1569035. **Matilda de Brabant** was born about 1225. She died on 29 Sep 1288.

Matilda de Brabant and Robert de Artois had the following child:

- 784517. i. Blanche de Artois was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France. She married Edmund Crouchback on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France. He was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296.

1569036. **Patrick de Chaworth**, son of Payne de Chaworth and Gundred de la Ferte, was born in 1218 in Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1258 in Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales. He married **Hawise de London**.

1569037. **Hawise de London**, daughter of Thomas de London and Eva de Tracy, was born in 1223 in Stoke, Northamptonshire, England. She died in 1274 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

Hawise de London and Patrick de Chaworth had the following child:

- 784518. i. Patrick de Chaworth was born in 1250 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmere, Carmarthenshire, Wales. He married Isabel de Beauchamp. She was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.

1569038. **William de Beauchamp**, son of William de Beauchamp and Isabel Maudit, was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He married **Maud Fitz John**.

1569039. **Maud Fitz John**, daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod, was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England.

Notes for Maud Fitz John:

Maud FitzJohn, Countess of Warwick (c. 1238 - 16/18 April 1301) was an English noblewoman and the eldest daughter of John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere. Her second husband was William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, a celebrated soldier. Through her daughter, Isabella, Maud was the maternal grandmother of Hugh the younger Despenser, the unpopular favourite of King Edward II of England, who was executed in 1326.

Maud Fitz John and William de Beauchamp had the following children:

- 784519. i. Isabel de Beauchamp was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She married Patrick de Chaworth. He was born in 1250 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmere, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She married Hugh Despencer in 1286 in Warwick, Warwickshire, England. He was born on 01 Mar 1260 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He died on 27 Oct 1326 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. She married William le Blount before 1270. He was born about 1233 in Belton, Rutland, England. He died in 1316 in Timberlake, Worcestershire, England.
- ii. Guy de Beauchamp.

1569040. **Robert de Neville.**

Robert de Neville had the following child:

- 784520. i. Ralph de Neville. He married Mary Fitz Randulf.

1569042. **Ralph Fitz Randolph.** He married **Anastasia de Percy.**

1569043. **Anastasia de Percy.**

Anastasia de Percy and Ralph Fitz Randolph had the following child:

- 784521. i. Mary Fitz Randulf. She married Ralph de Neville.

1569044. **Roger Fitz John.** He married **Isabel de Dunbar.**

1569045. **Isabel de Dunbar.**

Isabel de Dunbar and Roger Fitz John had the following child:

- 784522. i. Robert Fitz Roger. He married Margaret la Zouche.

1569046. **Alan la Zouche.** He married **Helen de Quincy.**

1569047. **Helen de Quincy.**

Helen de Quincy and Alan la Zouche had the following child:

- 784523. i. Margaret la Zouche. She married Robert Fitz Roger.

1569072. **Henry II of England**, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany, was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married **Eleanor de Aquitaine.**

1569073. **Eleanor de Aquitaine**, daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault, was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

Eleanor de Aquitaine and Henry II of England had the following children:

- 25105339. i. Eleanor of England was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214. She married Alfonso VIII of Castile.
- 3138064. ii. John I of England was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married Isabella de Clare on 29 Aug 1189 in Malborough Castle, England. She was born in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in Nov 1217 in Fontevrault, Normandy. He married Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. She was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

1569074. **William Aymer Valence de Taillefer**, son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne, was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married **Alice de Courtenay.**

1569075. **Alice de Courtenay**, daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay, was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep

1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

Alice de Courtenay and William Aymer Valence de Taillefer had the following child:

3138065. i. Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58). She married John I of England on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. He was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. She married Hugh X de Lusignan on 10 May 1220. He was born about 1190. He died in 1249.

1569076. **John II of Hainaut.** He married **Philippa of Luxembourg.**

1569077. **Philippa of Luxembourg.**

Philippa of Luxembourg and John II of Hainaut had the following child:

784538. i. William I of Hainaut was born about 1286. He died on 07 Jun 1337. He married Joan of Valois. She was born about 1294. She died on 07 Mar 1342.

1569078. **Charles of Valois.** He married **Margaret of Anjou.**

1569079. **Margaret of Anjou.**

Margaret of Anjou and Charles of Valois had the following child:

784539. i. Joan of Valois was born about 1294. She died on 07 Mar 1342. She married William I of Hainaut. He was born about 1286. He died on 07 Jun 1337.

1569080. **Richard de Burgh**, son of Walter de Burgh and Aveline FitzGeoffrey, was born in 1259 in Donegal, Donegal, Ireland. He died on 29 Jul 1326 in Athassel Priory, Cashel, Tipperary, Ireland. He married **Margaret de Guînes** on 27 Feb 1281 in Lanvalay, Connaught, Ireland.

1569081. **Margaret de Guînes** was born in 1264 in Guînes, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died in 1304 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Margaret de Guînes and Richard de Burgh had the following child:

784540. i. John de Burge was born in 1290 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 18 Jun 1313 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. He married Elizabeth de Clare on 29 Sep 1308 in Waltham Abbey, Essex, England. She was born on 14 Sep 1295 in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. She died on 04 Nov 1360 in Ware, Hertfordshire, England.

1569082. **Gilbert de Clare**, son of Richard de Clare and Maud de Lacy, was born on 02 Sep 1243. He died on 07 Dec 1295. He married **Joan of Acre Plantagenet.**

1569083. **Joan of Acre Plantagenet**, daughter of Edward I of England and Eleanor of Castile, was born in Apr 1272 in Kingdom of Acre. She died on 23 Apr 1307 in Clare, Suffolk, England.

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Gilbert de Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford, 7th Earl of Gloucester, 3rd Lord of Glamorgan, 9th Lord of Clare (2 September 1243 - 7 December 1295) was a powerful English noble. He was also known as "Red" Gilbert de Clare or "The Red Earl", probably because of his hair colour or fiery temper in battle. He held the Lordship of Glamorgan which was one of the most powerful and wealthy of the Welsh Marcher Lordships as well as over 200 English manors (172 in the Honor of Clare)

Notes for Joan of Acre Plantagenet:

Joan of Acre (April 1272 - 23 April 1307) was an English princess, a daughter of King Edward I of England and Queen Eleanor of Castile. The name "Acre" derives from her birthplace in the Holy Land while her parents were on a crusade.

She was married twice; her first husband was Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester, one of the most powerful nobles in her father's kingdom; her second husband was Ralph de Monthermer, a squire in her household whom she married in secret.

Joan is most notable for the claim that miracles have allegedly taken place at her grave,

and for the multiple references to her in literature.

Joan of Acre Plantagenet and Gilbert de Clare had the following children:

- i. Eleanor de Clare was born on 03 Oct 1292. She died on 30 Jun 1337. She married Hugh Despencer. He was born about 1286. He died on 24 Nov 1326.

Notes for Hugh Despencer:

Hugh le Despenser, 1st Lord Despenser (c. 1286[1] - 24 November 1326), also referred to as "the younger Despenser", was the son and heir of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester (the elder Despenser) by his wife Isabella de Beauchamp, daughter of William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick. He rose to national prominence as royal chamberlain and a favourite of Edward II of England. Despenser made many enemies across the nobility of England which, after the overthrow of Edward, eventually led to him being charged with high treason and ultimately hanged, drawn and quartered.

784541. ii. Elizabeth de Clare was born on 14 Sep 1295 in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. She died on 04 Nov 1360 in Ware, Hertfordshire, England. She married John de Burge on 29 Sep 1308 in Waltham Abbey, Essex, England. He was born in 1290 in Ulster Province, Ireland. He died on 18 Jun 1313 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland.

1569084. **Edmund Crouchback**, son of Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence, was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296. He married **Blanche de Artois** on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France.

1569085. **Blanche de Artois**, daughter of Robert de Artois and Matilda de Brabant, was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France.

Blanche de Artois and Edmund Crouchback had the following children:

- i. Thomas of Leicester and Lancaster was born about 1278. He died on 22 Mar 1322. He married Alice de Lacy.

392258. ii. Henry de Lancaster was born on 01 Nov 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouth, Wales. He died on 22 Sep 1345 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He married Maud de Chaworth. She was born on 02 Feb 1282 in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died on 19 Feb 1317 in Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire, England.

- iii. John of Lancaster.

1569086. **Patrick de Chaworth**, son of Patrick de Chaworth and Hawise de London, was born in 1250 in Kempsford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmores, Carmarthenshire, Wales. He married **Isabel de Beauchamp**.

1569087. **Isabel de Beauchamp**, daughter of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John, was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.

Isabel de Beauchamp and Patrick de Chaworth had the following child:

392259. i. Maud de Chaworth was born on 02 Feb 1282 in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died on 19 Feb 1317 in Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire, England. She married Henry de Lancaster. He was born on 01 Nov 1281 in Grosmont Castle, Monmouth, Wales. He died on 22 Sep 1345 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

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3138064. **John I of England**, son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine, was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme** on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

3138065. **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme**, daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay, was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevault, Maine-et-Loire,

Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

Notes for Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme:

Isabella of Angoulême (French: Isabelle d'Angoulême, IPA: [izabɛl dɑ̃ɡulɛm]; c. 1186[1]/1188[2] - 4 June 1246) was queen consort of England as the second wife of King John from 1200 until John's death in 1216. She was also suo jure Countess of Angoulême from 1202 until 1246.

Isabella had five children by the king, including his heir, later Henry III. In 1220, Isabella married Hugh X of Lusignan, Count of La Marche, by whom she had another nine children.

Some of Isabella's contemporaries, as well as later writers, claim that Isabella formed a conspiracy against King Louis IX of France in 1241, after being publicly snubbed by his mother, Blanche of Castile, for whom she had a deep-seated hatred.[3] In 1244, after the plot had failed, Isabella was accused of attempting to poison the king. To avoid arrest, she sought refuge in Fontevraud Abbey, where she died two years later, but none of this can be confirmed.

Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme and John I of England had the following children:

- i. 1569032. Henry III of England was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married Eleanor of Provence on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. She was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.
- ii. Richard de Cornwall was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England. He married Isabella Marshall on 30 Mar 1231 in Fawley Church, Fawley, England. She died in 1240. He married Sanchia Berenger de Provence on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. She was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. He married Joan de Valletort. She was born in 1213. She died after 1299. He married Beatrix von Falkenburg on 16 Jun 1269 in Kaiserslautern, Stadt Kaiserslautern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died on 17 Oct 1277.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

Notes for Joan de Valletort:

Richard had a mistress named, Joan. Her origins are unknown, but she was married to Ralph de Valletort (d. 1267), feudal baron of Harberton, Devon and feudal baron of Trematon, Cornwall; and later Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon.

With the Earl of Cornwall, Joan de Valletort had three sons, and two daughters:

Philip of Cornwall, a priest.

Sir Richard of Cornwall, who received a grant from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall, (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He married Joan FitzAlan, daughter of John FitzAlan, 6th Earl of Arundel, and by her had three sons and a daughter. He was slain by an arrow at the Siege of Berwick in 1296. His daughter, Joan of Cornwall, married Sir John Howard, from whom the Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk, are descended.

Sir Walter of Cornwall, who received a grant of the royal manor of Brannel, Cornwall, from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d. 1300) in which he

was called "brother". He was the father of William de Cornwall and grandfather of John de Cornwall who married Margery Tregago, parents of Margaret de Cornwall who married David Hendower, from whom was descended Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583), wife of John Wadham (d.1578) of Edge, Branscombe. The mural monument of Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583) in Branscombe Church, Devon, has an inscription referring to her as "a virtuous & antient gentlewoman descended of the antient house of Plantagenets sometime of Cornwall" and shows the arms of Tregarthin quartering the arms of the de Cornwall family of Brannel: A lion rampant in chief a label of three points a bordure engrailed bezantée.

Isabel of Cornwall, who received a grant from King Henry III in which she was called "niece".

Joan of Cornwall, (alias Joan Okeston, legally the daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon) who in 1283 received a grant from her half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d.1300) in which she was called "sister".[24] Modbury was part of the Valletorts' feudal barony of Harberton and was granted to Sir Alexander Okeston, following his marriage to the Earl of Cornwall's mistress, Joan, widow of Ralph de Valletort, by Roger de Valletort, Ralph's brother. She married twice, firstly to Richard de Champernowne (2nd son of Sir Henry Champernowne of Clyst Champernowne, Devon), by whom she had a son, Sir Richard de Champernowne, and secondly, Sir Peter de Fishacre, of Combe Fishacre and Coleton Fishacre, Devon, by whom she had no issue. Following the death of her childless brother Sir James Okeston, the manor of Modbury was conveyed by order of Edward II (1307-27, great-nephew of Richard, Earl of Cornwall), to his sister's grandson Sir Richard de Champernowne.

[Source: Wikipedia]

392268. iii. Edward of Windsor was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England. He married Philippa of Hainault. She was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

3138066. **Ramon Berenguer IV**. He married **Beatrice of Savoy**.

3138067. **Beatrice of Savoy**.

Beatrice of Savoy and Ramon Berenguer IV had the following children:

1569033. i. Eleanor of Provence was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England. She married Henry III of England on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. He was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England.
- ii. Sanchia Berenger de Provence was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. She married Richard de Cornwall on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. He was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

3138068. **Louis de France** was born in 1187. He died in 1226. He married **Blanche de Castile**.

3138069. **Blanche de Castile** was born in 1188 in Palencia, Spain. She died in 1252.

Blanche de Castile and Louis de France had the following child:

1569034. i. Robert de Artois was born in 1216. He died on 08 Jan 1249. He married Matilda de Brabant. She was born about 1225. She died on 29 Sep 1288.

3138072. **Payne de Chaworth**. He married **Gundred de la Ferte**.

3138073. **Gundred de la Ferte**.

Gundred de la Ferte and Payne de Chaworth had the following child:

1569036. i. Patrick de Chaworth was born in 1218 in Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1258 in Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales. He married Hawise de London. She was born in 1223 in Stoke, Northamptonshire, England. She died in 1274 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

3138074. **Thomas de London**. He married **Eva de Tracy**.

3138075. **Eva de Tracy**.

Eva de Tracy and Thomas de London had the following child:

1569037. i. Hawise de London was born in 1223 in Stoke, Northamptonshire, England. She died in 1274 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She married Patrick de Chaworth. He was born in 1218 in Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1258 in Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales.

3138076. **William de Beauchamp** was born in 1210 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1269 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He married **Isabel Mauduit**.

3138077. **Isabel Mauduit** was born in 1214 in Buckinghamshire, England. She died in 1268 in Worcestershire, England.

Isabel Mauduit and William de Beauchamp had the following child:

1569038. i. William de Beauchamp was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He married Maud Fitz John. She was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England.

3138078. **John Fitz Geoffrey**, son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers and Aveline de Clare, was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England. He married **Isabel Bigod**.

3138079. **Isabel Bigod**, daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal, was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England.

Notes for John Fitz Geoffrey:

John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere and Justiciar of Ireland (1205? in Shere, Surrey, England - 23 November 1258) was an English nobleman.

John FitzGeoffrey was the son of Geoffrey Fitz Peter, 1st Earl of Essex and Aveline de Clare, daughter of Roger de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford and his wife Maud de Saint-Hilaire. He was Justiciar of Ireland. He was not entitled to succeed his half-brother as Earl of Essex in 1227, the Earldom having devolved from his father's first wife. He was the second husband of Isabel Bigod, daughter of Hugh Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk and his wife Maud Marshal of Pembroke. They had six children, one being Maud who married William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick.
Children

Note: The males took the FitzJohn surname ("fitz" mean "son of").

John FitzJohn of Shere (?-1275). Married Margary, daughter of Philip Basset of Wycombe (?-1271).

Richard FitzJohn of Shere (?-1297). Lord FitzJohn 1290. Married as her first husband, Emma (?-1332).

Maud FitzJohn (? - 16/18 April 1301). Married firstly to Gerard de Furnivalle, Lord of Hallamshire (?-1261). Married secondly to William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick,

son of William de Beauchamp of Elmley, Worcestershire and his wife Isabel Mauduit.
Had issue.

Isabel. Married Robert de Vespont, Lord of Westmoreland (?-1264). Had issue.
Aveline (?-1274). Married Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster (?-1271). Had issue, including
Richard Og de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster who in turn married Margaret de Burgh, by
whom he had ten children.

Joan (? - 4 April 1303). Married Theobald le Botiller. Had issue, from whom descend
the Butler Earls of Ormond.

Isabel Bigod and John Fitz Geoffrey had the following children:

1569039. i. Maud Fitz John was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr
1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England. She married William de Beauchamp. He
was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died
in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England.

3138161. ii. Aveline FitzGeoffrey was born in 1248 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 20
May 1274 in Dunmow Priory, Essex, England. She married Walter de Burgh. He
was born in 1230 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He died on 28 Jul 1271 in
Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland.

3138080. **Geoffrey de Neville**. He married **Joan** _____.

3138081. **Joan** _____.

Joan _____ and Geoffrey de Neville had the following child:

1569040. i. Robert de Neville.

3138084. **Randolph Ftz Robert**. He married **Mary Bigod**.

3138085. **Mary Bigod**, daughter of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony, was born about 1186.

Mary Bigod and Randolph Ftz Robert had the following child:

1569042. i. Ralph Fitz Randolph. He married Anastasia de Percy.

3138086. **William de Percy**. He married **Joan de Briwere**.

3138087. **Joan de Briwere**.

Joan de Briwere and William de Percy had the following child:

1569043. i. Anastasia de Percy. She married Ralph Fitz Randolph.

3138088. **John Fitz Roger**. He married **Alice de Biliol**.

3138089. **Alice de Biliol**.

Alice de Biliol and John Fitz Roger had the following child:

1569044. i. Roger Fitz John. He married Isabel de Dunbar.

3138144. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet**, son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine, was born
on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in
Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** on 22 May
1127 in Le Mans Cathedral.

3138145. **Maltilda of Germany**, daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland, was
born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in
Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

Maltilda of Germany and Geoffrey V Plantagenet had the following child:

6276128. i. Henry II of England was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente,
Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme,
Auvergne, France. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He
married Eleanor de Aquitaine. She was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De
Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne,
Midi-Pyrenees, France.

3138146. **William X de Aquitaine**, son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse, was

born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtellerault**.

3138147. **Aenor de Châtellerault**, daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard, was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

Aenor de Châtellerault and William X de Aquitaine had the following child:

6276129. i. Eleanor de Aquitaine was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.

3138148. **William IV de Angoulême** was born about 1115 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France. He died on 07 Aug 1179. He married **Marguerite de Turenne**.

3138149. **Marguerite de Turenne** was born about 1122.

Marguerite de Turenne and William IV de Angoulême had the following child:

6276130. i. William Aymer Valence de Taillefer was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married Alice de Courtenay. She was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

3138150. **Pierre de France** was born on 11 Sep 1126 in Palace of the Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 10 Apr 1183 in Acre, Hazafon, Israel, Palestine. He married **Isabelle de Courtenay**.

3138151. **Isabelle de Courtenay** was born in 1148 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died in 1205 in Ford, Devon, , England.

Isabelle de Courtenay and Pierre de France had the following child:

6276131. i. Alice de Courtenay was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She married William Aymer Valence de Taillefer. He was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

3138152. **John I of Avesnes**. He married **Adelaide of Holland**.

3138153. **Adelaide of Holland**.

Adelaide of Holland and John I of Avesnes had the following child:

1569076. i. John II of Hainaut. He married Philippa of Luxembourg.

3138154. **Henry V of Luxembourg**. He married **Marguerite of Bar**.

3138155. **Marguerite of Bar**.

Marguerite of Bar and Henry V of Luxembourg had the following child:

1569077. i. Philippa of Luxembourg. She married John II of Hainaut.

3138156. **Philip III of France**. He married **Isabella of Aragon**.

3138157. **Isabella of Aragon**.

Isabella of Aragon and Philip III of France had the following child:

1569078. i. Charles of Valois. He married Margaret of Anjou.

3138158. **Charles II of Naples**. He married **Mary of Hungary**.

3138159. **Mary of Hungary**.

Mary of Hungary and Charles II of Naples had the following child:

1569079. i. Margaret of Anjou. She married Charles of Valois.

3138160. **Walter de Burgh**, son of Richard Mór de Burgh and Egidia de Lacy, was born in 1230 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He died on 28 Jul 1271 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He married **Aveline FitzGeoffrey**.

3138161. **Aveline FitzGeoffrey**, daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod, was born in 1248 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 20 May 1274 in Dunmow Priory, Essex, England.

Aveline FitzGeoffrey and Walter de Burgh had the following child:

1569080. i. Richard de Burgh was born in 1259 in Donegal, Donegal, Ireland. He died on 29 Jul 1326 in Athassel Priory, Cashel, Tipperary, Ireland. He married Margaret de Guînes on 27 Feb 1281 in Lanvalay, Connaught, Ireland. She was born in 1264 in Guînes, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died in 1304 in Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland.

3138164. **Richard de Clare**, son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel Marshal, was born on 04 Aug 1222. He died on 14 Jul 1262. He married **Maud de Lacy**.

3138165. **Maud de Lacy**.

Notes for Richard de Clare:

Richard de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, 6th Earl of Gloucester, 2nd Lord of Glamorgan, 8th Lord of Clare (4 August 1222 - 14 July 1262) was son of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and Isabel Marshal. He was also a powerful Marcher Lord in Wales and inherited the Lordship of Glamorgan upon the death of his father. He played a prominent role in the constitutional crisis of 1258-1263.

Maud de Lacy and Richard de Clare had the following child:

1569082. i. Gilbert de Clare was born on 02 Sep 1243. He died on 07 Dec 1295. He married Alice de Lusignan of Angoulême. He married Joan of Acre Plantagenet. She was born in Apr 1272 in Kingdom of Acre. She died on 23 Apr 1307 in Clare, Suffolk, England.

3138166. **Edward I of England**, son of Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence, was born on 17 Jun 1239. He died on 07 Jul 1307 in Burgh-on-sands, Cumberland, England. He married **Eleanor of Castile**.

3138167. **Eleanor of Castile**, daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile and Joan of Ponthieu, was born in Oct 1244 in Burgos, Burgos, Castilla-Leon, Spain. She died on 28 Nov 1290 in Herdeby, Lincolnshire, England.

Eleanor of Castile and Edward I of England had the following children:

i. Henry of England was born on 06 May 1268. He died on 14 Oct 1274.

1569083. ii. Joan of Acre Plantagenet was born in Apr 1272 in Kingdom of Acre. She died on 23 Apr 1307 in Clare, Suffolk, England. She married Gilbert de Clare. He was born on 02 Sep 1243. He died on 07 Dec 1295. She married Ralph de Monthermer.

iii. Elizabeth Plantagenet was born on 07 Aug 1282 in Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire, Wales. She died on 05 May 1316 in Quendon, Essex, England.

iv. Edward II King of England was born on 25 Apr 1284 in Crarnavon, Wales (Carnarvon Castle). He died on 21 Sep 1327 in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England (Berkeley Castle). He married Isabelle of France.

3138168. **Henry III of England**, son of John I of England and Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme, was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married **Eleanor of Provence** on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England.

3138169. **Eleanor of Provence**, daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV and Beatrice of Savoy, was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azu. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.

Eleanor of Provence and Henry III of England had the following children:

3138166. i. Edward I of England was born on 17 Jun 1239. He died on 07 Jul 1307 in

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- Burgh-on-sands, Cumberland, England. He married Eleanor of Castile. She was born in Oct 1244 in Burgos, Burgos, Castilla-Leon, Spain. She died on 28 Nov 1290 in Herdeby, Lincolnshire, England. He married Margaret of France on 08 Sep 1299 in Kent, England (Cantebury Cathedral). She was born in 1279 in Paris, Paris, Ile-de-France, France. She died on 14 Feb 1318 in Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire, England.
- ii. Margaret Queen of Scots was born on 05 Oct 1240 in Windsor. She died on 27 Feb 1274 in Cupar Castle, Fife, Scotland.
 - iii. Beatrice Duchess of Brittany was born on 25 Jun 1242 in Bordeaux, Loiret, Centre, France. She died on 24 Mar 1275 in Jenyngsbury, Hertfordshire, England.
784516. iv. Edmund Crouchback was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296. He married Aveline de Forz on 18 Apr 1269. She was born on 20 Jan 1258. She died on 10 Nov 1274. He married Blanche de Artois on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France. She was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France.
- v. Katherine of England was born on 25 Nov 1253 in London, Middlesex, England. She died in 1257.
3138170. **Robert de Artois**, son of Louis de France and Blanche de Castile, was born in 1216. He died on 08 Jan 1249. He married **Matilda de Brabant**.
3138171. **Matilda de Brabant** was born about 1225. She died on 29 Sep 1288.
- Matilda de Brabant and Robert de Artois had the following child:
- 784517. i. Blanche de Artois was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France. She married Edmund Crouchback on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France. He was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296.
3138172. **Patrick de Chaworth**, son of Payne de Chaworth and Gundred de la Ferte, was born in 1218 in Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1258 in Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales. He married **Hawise de London**.
3138173. **Hawise de London**, daughter of Thomas de London and Eva de Tracy, was born in 1223 in Stoke, Northamptonshire, England. She died in 1274 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales.
- Hawise de London and Patrick de Chaworth had the following child:
- 784518. i. Patrick de Chaworth was born in 1250 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmere, Carmarthenshire, Wales. He married Isabel de Beauchamp. She was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.
3138174. **William de Beauchamp**, son of William de Beauchamp and Isabel Mauduit, was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He married **Maud Fitz John**.
3138175. **Maud Fitz John**, daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod, was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England.
- Notes for Maud Fitz John:
Maud FitzJohn, Countess of Warwick (c. 1238 - 16/18 April 1301) was an English noblewoman and the eldest daughter of John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere. Her second husband was William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, a celebrated soldier. Through her daughter, Isabella, Maud was the maternal grandmother of Hugh the younger Despenser, the unpopular favourite of King Edward II of England, who was executed in 1326.
- Maud Fitz John and William de Beauchamp had the following children:
- 784519. i. Isabel de Beauchamp was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She married Patrick de Chaworth. He was born in 1250 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmere, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She married Hugh Despenser in 1286 in Warwick, Warwickshire, England. He was born on 01
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Mar 1260 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He died on 27 Oct 1326 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. She married William le Blount before 1270. He was born about 1233 in Belton, Rutland, England. He died in 1316 in Timberlake, Worchestershire, England.

- ii. Guy de Beauchamp.

Generation 23

6276128. **Henry II of England**, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany, was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married **Eleanor de Aquitaine**.

6276129. **Eleanor de Aquitaine**, daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault, was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

Eleanor de Aquitaine and Henry II of England had the following children:

25105339. i. Eleanor of England was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214. She married Alfonso VIII of Castile.

3138064. ii. John I of England was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married Isabella de Clare on 29 Aug 1189 in Malborough Castle, England. She was born in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in Nov 1217 in Fontevrault, Normandy. He married Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. She was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

6276130. **William Aymer Valence de Taillefer**, son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne, was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married **Alice de Courtenay**.

6276131. **Alice de Courtenay**, daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay, was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

Alice de Courtenay and William Aymer Valence de Taillefer had the following child:

3138065. i. Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58). She married John I of England on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. He was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. She married Hugh X de Lusignan on 10 May 1220. He was born about 1190. He died in 1249.

6276156. **Geoffrey Fitz Piers**, son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville, was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213. He married **Aveline de Clare**.

6276157. **Aveline de Clare**, daughter of Roger de Clare and Maud de Saint-Hilaire, was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England.

Aveline de Clare and Geoffrey Fitz Piers had the following child:

3138078. i. John Fitz Geoffrey was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England. He married Isabel Bigod. She was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England.

6276158. **Hugh Bigod**, son of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony, was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married **Maud Marshal**.

6276159. **Maud Marshal**, daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare, was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey,

Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.

Maud Marshal and Hugh Bigod had the following children:

3138079. i. Isabel Bigod was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England. She married John Fitz Geoffrey. He was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England.
- ii. _____ Bigod. She married William Devereux about 1240. He was born in 1219. He died on 04 Aug 1265 (Battle of Evesham).

Notes for William Devereux:

William Devereux (1219 to 1265), was an important Marcher Lord, and held Lyonshall Castle controlling a strategically vital approach to the border of Wales. The castle's significance was heightened by the rebellion of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. With strong family ties to the politically powerful families of Cantilupe and Giffard, his support was strongly sought after by Henry III and Simon de Montfort throughout the Second Barons' War.

6276160. **Robert Fitz Maldred**. He married **Isabel de Neville**.

6276161. **Isabel de Neville**.

Isabel de Neville and Robert Fitz Maldred had the following child:

3138080. i. Geoffrey de Neville. He married Joan _____.

6276168. **Robert Talybois**. He married **Hawise de Glanville**.

6276169. **Hawise de Glanville**.

Hawise de Glanville and Robert Talybois had the following child:

3138084. i. Randolph Ftz Robert. He married Mary Bigod. She was born about 1186.

6276170. **Roger Bigod**, son of Hugh Bigod and Juliana de Vere, was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married **Ida de Tony**.

6276171. **Ida de Tony**, daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont, was born about 1152.

Ida de Tony and Roger Bigod had the following children:

6276158. i. Hugh Bigod was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married Maud Marshal. She was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.

3138085. ii. Mary Bigod was born about 1186. She married Randolph Ftz Robert.

6276172. **Henry de Percy**. He married **Isabel de Brus**.

6276173. **Isabel de Brus**.

Isabel de Brus and Henry de Percy had the following child:

3138086. i. William de Percy. He married Joan de Briwere.

6276174. **William Briwere**. He married **Beatrice de Vaux**.

6276175. **Beatrice de Vaux**.

Beatrice de Vaux and William Briwere had the following child:

3138087. i. Joan de Briwere. She married William de Percy.

6276176. **Roger Fitz Richard**. He married **Margaret de Chesney**.

6276177. **Margaret de Chesney**.

Margaret de Chesney and Roger Fitz Richard had the following child:

3138088. i. John Fitz Roger. He married Alice de Biliol.

6276178. **Hugh de Balliol**. He married **Cecily de Fontaines**.

6276179. **Cecily de Fontaines**.

Cecily de Fontaines and Hugh de Balliol had the following child:

3138089. i. Alice de Biliol. She married John Fitz Roger.

6276288. **Faulk V of Anjou**, son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort, was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married **Ermengard of Maine**.

6276289. **Ermengard of Maine**.

Ermengard of Maine and Faulk V of Anjou had the following child:

12552256. i. Geoffrey V Plantagenet was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married Maltilda of Germany on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. She was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

6276290. **Henry I of England**, son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders, was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Matilda of Scotland**.

6276291. **Matilda of Scotland**, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland, was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

Matilda of Scotland and Henry I of England had the following child:

12552257. i. Maltilda of Germany was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. She married Geoffrey V Plantagenet on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. He was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France.

6276292. **William IX de Aquitaine**, son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegard de Burgundy, was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married **Philippa de Toulouse**.

6276293. **Philippa de Toulouse**, daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain, was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Philippa de Toulouse and William IX de Aquitaine had the following child:

12552258. i. William X de Aquitaine was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married Aenor de Châtelleraut. She was born in 1103 in Châtelleraut, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

6276294. **Aimery I of Châtelleraut**. He married **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**.

6276295. **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**, daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard, was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

Notes for Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard:

She was the maternal grandmother of the celebrated Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was also mistress to her granddaughters' paternal grandfather William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Dangereuse is also known as La Maubergeonne and Amauberge.

Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard and Aimery I of Châtelleraut had the following child:

12552259. i. Aenor de Châtelleraut was born in 1103 in Châtelleraut, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. She married William X de Aquitaine. He was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain.

6276312. **Louis IX of France**. He married **Margaret of Provence**.

6276313. **Margaret of Provence**.

Margaret of Provence and Louis IX of France had the following child:

3138156. i. Philip III of France. He married Isabella of Aragon.

6276314. **James I of Aragon**. He married **Violant of Hungary**.

6276315. **Violant of Hungary**.

Violant of Hungary and James I of Aragon had the following child:

3138157. i. Isabella of Aragon. She married Philip III of France.

6276316. **Charles I of Naples**. He married **Beatrice of Provence**.

6276317. **Beatrice of Provence**.

Beatrice of Provence and Charles I of Naples had the following child:

3138158. i. Charles II of Naples. He married Mary of Hungary.

6276318. **Stephen V of Hungary**. He married **Elizabeth the Cuman**.

6276319. **Elizabeth the Cuman**.

Elizabeth the Cuman and Stephen V of Hungary had the following child:

3138159. i. Mary of Hungary. She married Charles II of Naples.

6276320. **Richard Mór de Burgh**, son of William de Burgh, was born about 1194. He died in 1242. He married **Egidia de Lacy**.

6276321. **Egidia de Lacy**.

Notes for Richard Mór de Burgh:

Richard Mór de Burgh, 1st Lord of Connaught (c. 1194 - 1242),[1] Justiciar of Ireland.

Background

De Burgh was the eldest son of William de Burgh and his wife who was a daughter of Domnall Mór Ua Briain, King of Thomond. His principal estate was in the barony of Loughrea where he built a castle in 1236 and a town was founded. He also founded Galway town and Ballinasloe. The islands on Lough Mask and Lough Orben were also part of his demesne.

From the death of his father in 1206 to 1214, Richard was a ward of the Crown until he received his inheritance. In 1215 he briefly served in the household of his uncle Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. In 1223 and again in 1225 he was appointed Seneschal of Munster and keeper of Limerick castle.[2]

Connacht

In 1224, Richard claimed the land of Connacht, which had been granted to his father but never, in fact, ruled by him. He asserted that the grant to Cathal Crobdearg Ua Conchobair, the native king, after his father's death had been on condition of faithful service, and that his son Aedh mac Cathal Crobdearg Ua Conchobair, who succeeded him that year, had forfeited it. He had the favor of the justiciar, Hubert de Burgh, and was awarded Connacht in May 1227. Having been given custody of the counties of Cork and Waterford and all the crown lands of Decies and Desmond, he was appointed Justiciar of Ireland from 1228 to 1232.

When in 1232 Hubert de Burgh fell from grace, Richard was able to distance himself and avoid being campaigned against by the King. It was only in 1235 when he summoned the whole feudal host of the Norman barons to aid him that he expelled Felim mac Cathal Crobdearg Ua Conchobair, the native king, from Connacht. He and his lieutenants received great shares of land, while Felim was obliged to do homage and was allowed only to rent the five Royal cantreds of Athlone from the Crown. These five

cantreds were the only lands de Burgh served to the Crown, keeping the remaining 25. De Burgh took the title of "Lord of Connacht".[1]
Wife and children

Before 1225 he married Egidia de Lacy, daughter of Walter de Lacy, and Margaret de Braose. With this alliance he acquired the cantred of Eóghanacht Caisil with the castle of Ardmayle in Tipperary.

Richard de Burgh had three sons and may have had four daughters:

Sir Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught, Constable of Montgomery Castle who died without issue, 1248.

Walter de Burgh, 1st Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught, died 1271.

Sir William Og de Burgh, died 1270.

Alice

Margery de Burgh (? - after March 1253), married Theobald Butler, 3rd Chief Butler of Ireland

Matilda (?) who married as his second wife, Sir Gerald de Prendergast of Beauvoir, by whom she had a daughter, Maud.

Unnamed daughter who married Hamon de Valoynes and had issue.

Richard died on 17 February 1241/42 while on a royal expedition to Poitou.

Egidia de Lacy and Richard Mór de Burgh had the following child:

3138160. i. Walter de Burgh was born in 1230 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He died on 28 Jul 1271 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He married Aveline FitzGeoffrey. She was born in 1248 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 20 May 1274 in Dunmow Priory, Essex, England.
6276322. **John Fitz Geoffrey**, son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers and Aveline de Clare, was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England. He married **Isabel Bigod**.
6276323. **Isabel Bigod**, daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal, was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England.

Notes for John Fitz Geoffrey:

John FitzGeoffrey, Lord of Shere and Justiciar of Ireland (1205? in Shere, Surrey, England - 23 November 1258) was an English nobleman.

John FitzGeoffrey was the son of Geoffrey Fitz Peter, 1st Earl of Essex and Aveline de Clare, daughter of Roger de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford and his wife Maud de Saint-Hilaire. He was Justiciar of Ireland. He was not entitled to succeed his half-brother as Earl of Essex in 1227, the Earldom having devolved from his father's first wife. He was the second husband of Isabel Bigod, daughter of Hugh Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk and his wife Maud Marshal of Pembroke. They had six children, one being Maud who married William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick.
Children

Note: The males took the FitzJohn surname ("fitz" mean "son of").

John FitzJohn of Shere (?-1275). Married Margary, daughter of Philip Basset of Wycombe (?-1271).

Richard FitzJohn of Shere (?-1297). Lord FitzJohn 1290. Married as her first husband, Emma (?-1332).

Maud FitzJohn (? - 16/18 April 1301). Married firstly to Gerard de Furnivalle, Lord of Hallamshire (?-1261). Married secondly to William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, son of William de Beauchamp of Elmley, Worcestershire and his wife Isabel Mauduit. Had issue.

Isabel. Married Robert de Vespont, Lord of Westmoreland (?-1264). Had issue.

Aveline (?-1274). Married Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster (?-1271). Had issue, including

Richard Og de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster who in turn married Margaret de Burgh, by whom he had ten children.

Joan (? - 4 April 1303). Married Theobald le Botiller. Had issue, from whom descend the Butler Earls of Ormond.

Isabel Bigod and John Fitz Geoffrey had the following children:

- 1569039. i. Maud Fitz John was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England. She married William de Beauchamp. He was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England.
- 3138161. ii. Aveline FitzGeoffrey was born in 1248 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 20 May 1274 in Dunmow Priory, Essex, England. She married Walter de Burgh. He was born in 1230 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He died on 28 Jul 1271 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland.

6276328. **Gilbert de Clare**, son of Richard de Clare and Amice Fitz William, was born in 1180. He died on 25 Oct 1230. He married **Isabel Marshal**.

6276329. **Isabel Marshal**, daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare, was born on 09 Oct 1200. She died on 17 Jan 1240.

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford, 5th Earl of Gloucester, 1st Lord of Glamorgan, 7th Lord of Clare (1180 - 25 October 1230) was the son of Richard de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford (c. 1153-1217), from whom he inherited the Clare estates. He also inherited from his mother, Amice Fitz William, the estates of Gloucester and the honour of St. Hilary, and from Rohese, an ancestor, the moiety of the Giffard estates. In June 1202, he was entrusted with the lands of Harfleur and Montrevillers.

Notes for Isabel Marshal:

Isabel Marshal (9 October 1200 - 17 January 1240) was a medieval English countess. She was the wife of both Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 5th Earl of Gloucester and Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall (son of King John of England). With the former, she was a great grandmother of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Isabel Marshal and Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

- 3138164. i. Richard de Clare was born on 04 Aug 1222. He died on 14 Jul 1262. He married Margaret de Burgh. He married Maud de Lacy.

6276332. **Henry III of England**, son of John I of England and Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme, was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married **Eleanor of Provence** on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England.

6276333. **Eleanor of Provence**, daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV and Beatrice of Savoy, was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azu. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.

Eleanor of Provence and Henry III of England had the following children:

- 3138166. i. Edward I of England was born on 17 Jun 1239. He died on 07 Jul 1307 in Burgh-on-sands, Cumberland, England. He married Eleanor of Castile. She was born in Oct 1244 in Burgos, Burgos, Castilla-Leon, Spain. She died on 28 Nov 1290 in Herdeby, Lincolnshire, England. He married Margaret of France on 08 Sep 1299 in Kent, England (Cantebury Cathedral). She was born in 1279 in Paris, Paris, Ile-de-France, France. She died on 14 Feb 1318 in Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire, England.
- ii. Margaret Queen of Scots was born on 05 Oct 1240 in Windsor. She died on 27 Feb 1274 in Cupar Castle, Fife, Scotland.
- iii. Beatrice Duchess of Brittany was born on 25 Jun 1242 in Bordeaux, Loiret, Centre, France. She died on 24 Mar 1275 in Jenynsbury, Hertfordshire, England.

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784516. iv. Edmund Crouchback was born on 16 Jan 1245 in London, England. He died on 05 Jun 1296. He married Aveline de Forz on 18 Apr 1269. She was born on 20 Jan 1258. She died on 10 Nov 1274. He married Blanche de Artois on 03 Feb 1276 in Paris, France. She was born in 1248 in Arras, France. She died on 02 May 1302 in Paris, France.
- v. Katherine of England was born on 25 Nov 1253 in London, Middlesex, England. She died in 1257.

6276334. **Ferdinand III of Castile**. He married **Joan of Ponthieu**.

6276335. **Joan of Ponthieu**.

Joan of Ponthieu and Ferdinand III of Castile had the following child:

3138167. i. Eleanor of Castile was born in Oct 1244 in Burgos, Burgos, Castilla-Leon, Spain. She died on 28 Nov 1290 in Herdeby, Lincolnshire, England. She married Edward I of England. He was born on 17 Jun 1239. He died on 07 Jul 1307 in Burgh-on-sands, Cumberland, England.

6276336. **John I of England**, son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine, was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme** on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

6276337. **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme**, daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay, was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

Notes for Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme:

Isabella of Angoulême (French: Isabelle d'Angoulême, IPA: [izabɛl dɑ̃ɡulɛm]; c. 1186[1]/1188[2] - 4 June 1246) was queen consort of England as the second wife of King John from 1200 until John's death in 1216. She was also suo jure Countess of Angoulême from 1202 until 1246.

Isabella had five children by the king, including his heir, later Henry III. In 1220, Isabella married Hugh X of Lusignan, Count of La Marche, by whom she had another nine children.

Some of Isabella's contemporaries, as well as later writers, claim that Isabella formed a conspiracy against King Louis IX of France in 1241, after being publicly snubbed by his mother, Blanche of Castile, for whom she had a deep-seated hatred.[3] In 1244, after the plot had failed, Isabella was accused of attempting to poison the king. To avoid arrest, she sought refuge in Fontevraud Abbey, where she died two years later, but none of this can be confirmed.

Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme and John I of England had the following children:

1569032. i. Henry III of England was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married Eleanor of Provence on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. She was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.
- ii. Richard de Cornwall was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England. He married Isabella Marshall on 30 Mar 1231 in Fawley Church, Fawley, England. She died in 1240. He married Sanchia Berenger de Provence on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. She was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. He married Joan de Valletort. She was born in 1213. She died after 1299. He married Beatrix von Falkenburg on 16 Jun 1269 in Kaiserslautern, Stadt Kaiserslautern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died on 17 Oct 1277.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

Notes for Joan de Valletort:

Richard had a mistress named, Joan. Her origins are unknown, but she was married to Ralph de Valletort (d. 1267), feudal baron of Harberton, Devon and feudal baron of Trematon, Cornwall; and later Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon.

With the Earl of Cornwall, Joan de Valletort had three sons, and two daughters:

Philip of Cornwall, a priest.

Sir Richard of Cornwall, who received a grant from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall, (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He married Joan FitzAlan, daughter of John FitzAlan, 6th Earl of Arundel, and by her had three sons and a daughter. He was slain by an arrow at the Siege of Berwick in 1296. His daughter, Joan of Cornwall, married Sir John Howard, from whom the Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk, are descended.

Sir Walter of Cornwall, who received a grant of the royal manor of Brannel, Cornwall, from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He was the father of William de Cornwall and grandfather of John de Cornwall who married Margery Tregago, parents of Margaret de Cornwall who married David Hendower, from whom was descended Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583), wife of John Wadham (d.1578) of Edge, Branscombe. The mural monument of Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583) in Branscombe Church, Devon, has an inscription referring to her as "a virtuous & antient gentlewoman descended of the antient house of Plantagenets sometime of Cornwall" and shows the arms of Tregarthin quartering the arms of the de Cornwall family of Brannel: A lion rampant in chief a label of three points a bordure engrailed bezantée.

Isabel of Cornwall, who received a grant from King Henry III in which she was called "niece".

Joan of Cornwall, (alias Joan Okeston, legally the daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon) who in 1283 received a grant from her half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d.1300) in which she was called "sister".[24] Modbury was part of the Valletorts' feudal barony of Harberton and was granted to Sir Alexander Okeston, following his marriage to the Earl of Cornwall's mistress, Joan, widow of Ralph de Valletort, by Roger de Valletort, Ralph's brother. She married twice, firstly to Richard de Champernowne (2nd son of Sir Henry Champernowne of Clyst Champernowne, Devon), by whom she had a son, Sir Richard de Champernowne, and secondly, Sir Peter de Fishacre, of Combe Fishacre and Coleton Fishacre, Devon, by whom she had no issue. Following the death of her childless brother Sir James Okeston, the manor of Modbury was conveyed by order of Edward II (1307-27, great-nephew of Richard, Earl of Cornwall), to his sister's grandson Sir Richard de Champernowne.

[Source: Wikipedia]

392268. iii. Edward of Windsor was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England. He married Philippa of Hainault. She was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

6276338. **Ramon Berenguer IV**. He married **Beatrice of Savoy**.

6276339. **Beatrice of Savoy**.

Beatrice of Savoy and Ramon Berenguer IV had the following children:

1569033. i. Eleanor of Provence was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England. She married Henry III of England on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. He was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England.
- ii. Sanchia Berenger de Provence was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. She married Richard de Cornwall on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. He was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

6276340. **Louis de France** was born in 1187. He died in 1226. He married **Blanche de Castile**.

6276341. **Blanche de Castile** was born in 1188 in Palencia, Spain. She died in 1252.

Blanche de Castile and Louis de France had the following child:

1569034. i. Robert de Artois was born in 1216. He died on 08 Jan 1249. He married Matilda de Brabant. She was born about 1225. She died on 29 Sep 1288.

6276344. **Payne de Chaworth**. He married **Gundred de la Ferte**.

6276345. **Gundred de la Ferte**.

Gundred de la Ferte and Payne de Chaworth had the following child:

1569036. i. Patrick de Chaworth was born in 1218 in Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1258 in Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales. He married Hawise de London. She was born in 1223 in Stoke, Northamptonshire, England. She died in 1274 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

6276346. **Thomas de London**. He married **Eva de Tracy**.

6276347. **Eva de Tracy**.

Eva de Tracy and Thomas de London had the following child:

1569037. i. Hawise de London was born in 1223 in Stoke, Northamptonshire, England. She died in 1274 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She married Patrick de Chaworth. He was born in 1218 in Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1258 in Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales.

6276348. **William de Beauchamp** was born in 1210 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1269 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He married **Isabel Mauduit**.

6276349. **Isabel Mauduit** was born in 1214 in Buckinghamshire, England. She died in 1268 in Worcestershire, England.

Isabel Mauduit and William de Beauchamp had the following child:

1569038. i. William de Beauchamp was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He married Maud Fitz John. She was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England.

Generation 24

12552256. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet**, son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine, was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in

Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral.

12552257. **Maltilda of Germany**, daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland, was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

Maltilda of Germany and Geoffrey V Plantagenet had the following child:

6276128. i. Henry II of England was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Eleanor de Aquitaine. She was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

12552258. **William X de Aquitaine**, son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse, was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtellerault**.

12552259. **Aenor de Châtellerault**, daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard, was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

Aenor de Châtellerault and William X de Aquitaine had the following child:

6276129. i. Eleanor de Aquitaine was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.

12552260. **William IV de Angoulême** was born about 1115 in Angoulême, Aquitaine, France. He died on 07 Aug 1179. He married **Marguerite de Turenne**.

12552261. **Marguerite de Turenne** was born about 1122.

Marguerite de Turenne and William IV de Angoulême had the following child:

6276130. i. William Aymer Valence de Taillefer was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angoulême, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married Alice de Courtenay. She was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

12552262. **Pierre de France** was born on 11 Sep 1126 in Palace of the Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 10 Apr 1183 in Acre, Hazafon, Israel, Palestine. He married **Isabelle de Courtenay**.

12552263. **Isabelle de Courtenay** was born in 1148 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died in 1205 in Ford, Devon, , England.

Isabelle de Courtenay and Pierre de France had the following child:

6276131. i. Alice de Courtenay was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She married William Aymer Valence de Taillefer. He was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angoulême, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

12552312. **Piers de Lutegareshale**. He married **Maud de Mandeville**.

12552313. **Maud de Mandeville**.

Maud de Mandeville and Piers de Lutegareshale had the following child:

6276156. i. Geoffrey Fitz Piers was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213. He married Aveline de Clare. She was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England. He married Beatrice de Say.

12552314. **Roger de Clare**. He married **Maud de Saint-Hilaire**.

12552315. **Maud de Saint-Hilaire**.

Maud de Saint-Hilaire and Roger de Clare had the following child:

6276157. i. Aveline de Clare was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England. She married Geoffrey Fitz Piers. He was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213.

12552316. **Roger Bigod**, son of Hugh Bigod and Juliana de Vere, was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married **Ida de Tony**.

12552317. **Ida de Tony**, daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont, was born about 1152.

Ida de Tony and Roger Bigod had the following children:

6276158. i. Hugh Bigod was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married Maud Marshal. She was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.

3138085. ii. Mary Bigod was born about 1186. She married Randolph Ftz Robert.

12552318. **William Marshal**, son of John Marshal and Sibyl de Salisbury, was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219. He married **Isabel de Clare** in Aug 1173.

12552319. **Isabel de Clare**, daughter of Richard de Clare and Aoife MacMurrough, was born in 1172. She died in 1220.

Notes for William Marshal:

William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke (1146 or 1147 - 14 May 1219), also called William the Marshal (Norman French: Williame li Mareschal, French: Guillaume le Maréchal), was an Anglo-Norman soldier and statesman. He served five English kings - Henry II, his sons the "Young King" Henry, Richard I, and John, and John's son Henry III.

Knighted in 1166, he spent his younger years as a knight errant and a successful tournament competitor; Stephen Langton eulogized him as the "best knight that ever lived." In 1189, he became the de facto Earl of Pembroke through his marriage to Isabel de Clare, though the title of earl would not be officially granted until 1199 during the second creation of the Pembroke Earldom. In 1216, he was appointed protector for the nine-year-old Henry III, and regent of the kingdom.

Before him, his father's family held a hereditary title of Marshal to the king, which by his father's time had become recognized as a chief or master Marshalcy, involving management over other Marshals and functionaries. William became known as 'the Marshal', although by his time much of the function was delegated to more specialized representatives (as happened with other functions in the King's household). Because he was an Earl, and also known as the Marshal, the term "Earl Marshal" was commonly used and this later became an established hereditary title in the English Peerage.

Notes for Isabel de Clare:

Isabel de Clare, suo jure 4th Countess of Pembroke and Striguil (1172-1220), was a Cambro-Norman-Irish noblewoman and one of the wealthiest heiresses in Wales and Ireland. She was the wife of William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, who served four successive kings as Lord Marshal of England. Her marriage had been arranged by King Richard I.

Isabel was born in 1172 in Pembrokeshire, Wales, the eldest child of Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (1130 - 20 April 1176), known to history as "Strongbow", and Aoife of Leinster, who was the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, the deposed

King of Leinster and Mor Ui Thuathail. The latter was a daughter of Muitchertach O'Toole and Cacht Inion Loigsig O'Morda. The marriage of Strongbow and Aoife took place in August 1170, the day after the capture of Waterford by the Cambro-Norman forces led by Strongbow.

Isabel's paternal grandparents were Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Meulan. She had a younger brother Gilbert de Striguil who, being a minor, was not formally invested with either the earldom of Pembroke or of Striguil. It is unlikely that his father could have passed on the title to Pembroke as he himself did not possess it. When Gilbert died in 1185, Isabel became Countess of Pembroke in her own right (*suo jure*) until her death in 1220. In this way, she could be said to be the first successor to the earldom of Pembroke since her grandfather Gilbert, the first earl. By this reckoning, Isabel ought to be called the second countess, not the fourth countess of Pembroke. In any event, the title Earl was re-created for her husband as her consort. She also had an illegitimate half-sister Basile de Clare, who married three times. Basile's husbands were: Robert de Quincy; Raymond Fitzgerald, Constable of Leinster; Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells.

Isabel was described as having been "the good, the fair, the wise, the courteous lady of high degree". She allegedly spoke French, Irish and Latin. After her brother Gilbert's death, Isabel became one of the wealthiest heiresses in the kingdom, owning besides the titles of Pembroke and Striguil, much land in Wales and Ireland. She inherited the numerous castles on the inlet of Milford Haven, guarding the South Channel, including Pembroke Castle. She was a legal ward of King Henry II, who carefully watched over her inheritance.

Marriage

The new King Richard I arranged her marriage in August 1189 to William Marshal, regarded by many as the greatest knight and soldier in the realm. Henry II had promised Marshal he would be given Isabel as his bride, and his son and successor Richard upheld the promise one month after his accession to the throne. At the time of her marriage, Isabel was residing in the Tower of London in the protective custody of the Justiciar of England, Ranulf de Glanville. Following the wedding, which was celebrated in London "with due pomp and ceremony", they spent their honeymoon at Stoke d'Abernon in Surrey which belonged to Enguerrand d'Abernon.

Marriage to Isabel elevated William Marshal from the status as a landless knight into one of the richest men in the kingdom. He would serve as Lord Marshal of England, four kings in all: Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III. Although Marshal did not become the *jure uxoris* 1st Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Striguil until 1199, he nevertheless assumed overlordship of Leinster in Ireland, Pembroke Castle, Chepstow Castle, as well as Isabel's other castles in Wales such as the keep of Haverford, Tenby, Lewhaden, Narberth, Stackpole.

Shortly after their marriage, Marshal and Isabel arrived in Ireland, at Old Ros, a settlement located in the territory which belonged to her grandfather, Dermot MacMurrough. A motte was hastily constructed, a medieval borough quickly grew around it, and afterwards the Marshals founded the port town by the river which subsequently became known as New Ross. The Chronicles of Ros, which are housed in the British Museum, described Isabella and Marshal's arrival in Ireland and records that Isabella set about building a lovely city on the banks of the Barrow.

In 1192, Isabel and her husband assumed the task of managing their vast lands; starting with the rebuilding of Kilkenny Castle and the town, both of which had been damaged by the O'Brien clan in 1173. Later they commissioned the construction of several abbeys in the vicinity.

The marriage was happy, despite the vast difference in age between them. William Marshal and Isabel produced a total of five sons and five daughters.

Isabel de Clare and William Marshal had the following children:

6276159. i. Maud Marshal was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England. She married Hugh Bigod. He was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225.

6276329. ii. Isabel Marshal was born on 09 Oct 1200. She died on 17 Jan 1240. She married Gilbert de Clare. He was born in 1180. He died on 25 Oct 1230.

12552320. **Maldred Fitz Dolfin**. He married _____ **de Stuteville**.

12552321. _____ **de Stuteville**.

_____ de Stuteville and Maldred Fitz Dolfin had the following child:

6276160. i. Robert Fitz Maldred. He married Isabel de Neville.

12552322. **Geoffrey de Neville**. He married **Emma de Bulmer**.

12552323. **Emma de Bulmer**.

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

6276161. i. Isabel de Neville. She married Robert Fitz Maldred.

12552340. **Hugh Bigod**, son of Roger Bigod and Adeliza de Tosny, was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married **Juliana de Vere**.

12552341. **Juliana de Vere**, daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare, was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185.

Juliana de Vere and Hugh Bigod had the following child:

12552316. i. Roger Bigod was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Isabel Ida Plantaganet Warren about 1185. She was born between 1152-1154 in Kenilworth, Essex, England. She died in 1203.

12552342. **Ralph de Toeni**. He married **Margaret de Beaumont**.

12552343. **Margaret de Beaumont**.

Margaret de Beaumont and Ralph de Toeni had the following child:

12552317. i. Ida de Tony was born about 1152. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She married Roger Bigod. He was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England.

12552344. **Jocelin of Lauvain**. He married **Agnes de Percy**.

12552345. **Agnes de Percy**.

Agnes de Percy and Jocelin of Lauvain had the following child:

6276172. i. Henry de Percy. He married Isabel de Brus.

12552346. **Adam de Brus**.

Adam de Brus had the following child:

6276173. i. Isabel de Brus. She married Henry de Percy.

12552348. **Henry de Briwere**. He married _____ **de Walton**.

12552349. _____ **de Walton**.

_____ de Walton and Henry de Briwere had the following child:

6276174. i. William Briwere. He married Beatrice de Vaux.

12552350. **Hubert de Vaux**. He married **Grace** _____.

12552351. **Grace** _____.

Grace _____ and Hubert de Vaux had the following child:

6276175. i. Beatrice de Vaux. She married William Briwere.

12552352. **Roger Fitz Richard**. He married **Alice de Vere**.

12552353. **Alice de Vere**.

Alice de Vere and Roger Fitz Richard had the following child:

6276176. i. Roger Fitz Richard. He married Margaret de Chesney.

12552354. **William de Chesney**. He married **Gille _____**.

12552355. **Gille _____**.

Gille _____ and William de Chesney had the following child:

6276177. i. Margaret de Chesney. She married Roger Fitz Richard.

12552356. **Eustace de Balliol**.

Eustace de Balliol had the following child:

6276178. i. Hugh de Balliol. He married Cecily de Fontaines.

12552358. **Aleume de Fontaines**. He married **Laurette de Saint Valery**.

12552359. **Laurette de Saint Valery**.

Laurette de Saint Valery and Aleume de Fontaines had the following child:

6276179. i. Cecily de Fontaines. She married Hugh de Balliol.

12552576. **Fulk de Anjou IV**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou, was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Bertrade de Montfort**.

12552577. **Bertrade de Montfort**, daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux, was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Bertrade de Montfort and Fulk de Anjou IV had the following child:

25104512. i. Faulk V of Anjou was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married Ermengard of Maine.

12552578. **Helie de Baugency**. He married **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

12552579. **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

Mathilda de Château-du-Loire and Helie de Baugency had the following child:

25104513. i. Ermengard of Maine. She married Faulk V of Anjou. He was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem.

12552580. **William I of England**, son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise, was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).

12552581. **Matilda de Flanders**, daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France, was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:

25104514. i. Henry I of England was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet. She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland. She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

12552582. **Malcolm III of Scotland**, son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____, was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Margaret of Scotland**.

12552583. **Margaret of Scotland**.

Margaret of Scotland and Malcolm III of Scotland had the following child:

25104515. i. Matilda of Scotland was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118. She married Henry I of England. He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

12552584. **William VIII de Aquitaine**, son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy, was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married **Hildegarde de Burgundy**.

12552585. **Hildegarde de Burgundy**, daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

Hildegarde de Burgundy and William VIII de Aquitaine had the following child:

25104516. i. William IX de Aquitaine was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married Philippa de Toulouse. She was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

12552586. **William IV of Toulouse**, son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche, was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married **Emma de Mortain**.

12552587. **Emma de Mortain**.

Emma de Mortain and William IV of Toulouse had the following child:

25104517. i. Philippa de Toulouse was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married William IX de Aquitaine. He was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France.

12552588. **Boson de Châtellerault II**. He married **Aleanor de Thouars**.

12552589. **Aleanor de Thouars**.

Aleanor de Thouars and Boson de Châtellerault II had the following child:

25104518. i. Aimery I of Châtellerault. He married Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard. She was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

12552590. **Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard**.

Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard had the following child:

25104519. i. Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151. She married Aimery I of Châtellerault.

12552640. **William de Burgh** was born about 1160. He died between 1205-1206.

William de Burgh had the following child:

6276320. i. Richard Mór de Burgh was born about 1194. He died in 1242. He married Egidia de Lacy.

12552642. **Walter de Lacy**. He married **Margaret de Braose**.

12552643. **Margaret de Braose**.

Margaret de Braose and Walter de Lacy had the following child:

6276321. i. Egidia de Lacy. She married Richard Mór de Burgh. He was born about 1194. He died in 1242.

12552644. **Geoffrey Fitz Piers**, son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville, was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213. He married **Aveline de Clare**.

12552645. **Aveline de Clare**, daughter of Roger de Clare and Maud de Saint-Hilaire, was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England.

Aveline de Clare and Geoffrey Fitz Piers had the following child:

3138078. i. John Fitz Greoffrey was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England. He married Isabel Bigod. She
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was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England.

12552646. **Hugh Bigod**, son of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony, was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married **Maud Marshal**.

12552647. **Maud Marshal**, daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare, was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.

Maud Marshal and Hugh Bigod had the following children:

3138079. i. Isabel Bigod was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England. She married John Fitz Geoffrey. He was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England.
- ii. _____ Bigod. She married William Devereux about 1240. He was born in 1219. He died on 04 Aug 1265 (Battle of Evesham).

Notes for William Devereux:

William Devereux (1219 to 1265), was an important Marcher Lord, and held Lyonshall Castle controlling a strategically vital approach to the border of Wales. The castle's significance was heightened by the rebellion of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. With strong family ties to the politically powerful families of Cantilupe and Giffard, his support was strongly sought after by Henry III and Simon de Montfort throughout the Second Barons' War.

12552656. **Richard de Clare**. He married **Amice Fitz William**.

12552657. **Amice Fitz William**.

Amice Fitz William and Richard de Clare had the following child:

6276328. i. Gilbert de Clare was born in 1180. He died on 25 Oct 1230. He married Isabel Marshal. She was born on 09 Oct 1200. She died on 17 Jan 1240.

12552664. **John I of England**, son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine, was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme** on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

12552665. **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme**, daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay, was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

Notes for Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme:

Isabella of Angoulême (French: Isabelle d'Angoulême, IPA: [izabɛl dɑ̃ɡulɛm]; c. 1186[1]/1188[2] - 4 June 1246) was queen consort of England as the second wife of King John from 1200 until John's death in 1216. She was also suo jure Countess of Angoulême from 1202 until 1246.

Isabella had five children by the king, including his heir, later Henry III. In 1220, Isabella married Hugh X of Lusignan, Count of La Marche, by whom she had another nine children.

Some of Isabella's contemporaries, as well as later writers, claim that Isabella formed a conspiracy against King Louis IX of France in 1241, after being publicly snubbed by his mother, Blanche of Castile, for whom she had a deep-seated hatred.[3] In 1244, after the plot had failed, Isabella was accused of attempting to poison the king. To avoid arrest, she sought refuge in Fontevraud Abbey, where she died two years later, but none of this can be confirmed.

Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme and John I of England had the following children:

1569032. i. Henry III of England was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire,

England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married Eleanor of Provence on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. She was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.

- ii. Richard de Cornwall was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England. He married Isabella Marshall on 30 Mar 1231 in Fawley Church, Fawley, England. She died in 1240. He married Sanchia Berenger de Provence on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. She was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. He married Joan de Valletort. She was born in 1213. She died after 1299. He married Beatrix von Falkenburg on 16 Jun 1269 in Kaiserslautern, Stadt Kaiserslautern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died on 17 Oct 1277.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

Notes for Joan de Valletort:

Richard had a mistress named, Joan. Her origins are unknown, but she was married to Ralph de Valletort (d. 1267), feudal baron of Harberton, Devon and feudal baron of Trematon, Cornwall; and later Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon.

With the Earl of Cornwall, Joan de Valletort had three sons, and two daughters:

Philip of Cornwall, a priest.

Sir Richard of Cornwall, who received a grant from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall, (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He married Joan FitzAlan, daughter of John FitzAlan, 6th Earl of Arundel, and by her had three sons and a daughter. He was slain by an arrow at the Siege of Berwick in 1296. His daughter, Joan of Cornwall, married Sir John Howard, from whom the Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk, are descended.

Sir Walter of Cornwall, who received a grant of the royal manor of Brannel, Cornwall, from his half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d. 1300) in which he was called "brother". He was the father of William de Cornwall and grandfather of John de Cornwall who married Margery Tregago, parents of Margaret de Cornwall who married David Hendower, from whom was descended Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583), wife of John Wadham (d. 1578) of Edge, Branscombe. The mural monument of Joan Tregarthin (d. 1583) in Branscombe Church, Devon, has an inscription referring to her as "a virtuous & antient gentlewoman descended of the antient house of Plantagenets sometime of Cornwall" and shows the arms of Tregarthin quartering the arms of the de Cornwall family of Brannel: A lion rampant in chief a label of three points a bordure engrailed bezantée.

Isabel of Cornwall, who received a grant from King Henry III in which she was called "niece".

Joan of Cornwall, (alias Joan Okeston, legally the daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Okeston of Modbury, Devon) who in 1283 received a grant from her half-brother Edmund, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (d. 1300) in which she was called "sister". [24] Modbury was part of the Valletorts' feudal barony of Harberton and was granted to Sir Alexander Okeston, following his marriage to the Earl of Cornwall's mistress, Joan, widow of Ralph de Valletort, by Roger de Valletort, Ralph's brother. She married twice, firstly to Richard de Champernowne (2nd son of Sir Henry Champernowne of Clyst Champernowne, Devon), by whom she had a son, Sir

Richard de Champernowne, and secondly, Sir Peter de Fishacre, of Combe Fishacre and Coleton Fishacre, Devon, by whom she had no issue. Following the death of her childless brother Sir James Okeston, the manor of Modbury was conveyed by order of Edward II (1307-27, great-nephew of Richard, Earl of Cornwall), to his sister's grandson Sir Richard de Champernowne.

[Source: Wikipedia]

392268. iii. Edward of Windsor was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England. He married Philippa of Hainault. She was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

12552666. **Ramon Berenguer IV.** He married **Beatrice of Savoy.**

12552667. **Beatrice of Savoy.**

Beatrice of Savoy and Ramon Berenguer IV had the following children:

1569033. i. Eleanor of Provence was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England. She married Henry III of England on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. He was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England.
- ii. Sanchia Berenger de Provence was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azur. She died on 09 Nov 1261. She married Richard de Cornwall on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. He was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

Richard was elected as King of the Romans in 1256 and was known in England as Richard of Almayn. The King of Romans is the title of the heir of the Holy Roman Emperor. He was never elected Emperor.

12552668. **Alfonso IX of León.** He married **Berengaria of Castile.**

12552669. **Berengaria of Castile.**

Berengaria of Castile and Alfonso IX of León had the following child:

6276334. i. Ferdinand III of Castile. He married Joan of Ponthieu.

12552670. **Simon of Aumale.** He married **Marie of Ponthieu.**

12552671. **Marie of Ponthieu.**

Marie of Ponthieu and Simon of Aumale had the following child:

6276335. i. Joan of Ponthieu. She married Ferdinand III of Castile.

12552672. **Henry II of England**, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany, was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married **Eleanor de Aquitaine.**

12552673. **Eleanor de Aquitaine**, daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerauld, was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

Eleanor de Aquitaine and Henry II of England had the following children:

25105339. i. Eleanor of England was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214. She married Alfonso VIII of Castile.
3138064. ii. John I of England was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He

died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married Isabella de Clare on 29 Aug 1189 in Malborough Castle, England. She was born in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in Nov 1217 in Fontevrault, Normandy. He married Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. She was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

12552674. **William Aymer Valence de Taillefer**, son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne, was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married **Alice de Courtenay**.

12552675. **Alice de Courtenay**, daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay, was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

Alice de Courtenay and William Aymer Valence de Taillefer had the following child:

3138065. i. Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58). She married John I of England on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. He was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. She married Hugh X de Lusignan on 10 May 1220. He was born about 1190. He died in 1249.

Generation 25

25104512. **Faulk V of Anjou**, son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort, was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married **Ermengard of Maine**.

25104513. **Ermengard of Maine**.

Ermengard of Maine and Faulk V of Anjou had the following child:

12552256. i. Geoffrey V Plantagenet was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married Maltilda of Germany on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. She was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

25104514. **Henry I of England**, son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders, was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Matilda of Scotland**.

25104515. **Matilda of Scotland**, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland, was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

Matilda of Scotland and Henry I of England had the following child:

12552257. i. Maltilda of Germany was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. She married Geoffrey V Plantagenet on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. He was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France.

25104516. **William IX de Aquitaine**, son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegard de Burgundy, was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married **Philippa de Toulouse**.

25104517. **Philippa de Toulouse**, daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain, was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Philippa de Toulouse and William IX de Aquitaine had the following child:

12552258. i. William X de Aquitaine was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté,

France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married Aenor de Châtellerault. She was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

25104518. **Aimery I of Châtellerault**. He married **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**.

25104519. **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**, daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard, was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

Notes for Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard:

She was the maternal grandmother of the celebrated Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was also mistress to her granddaughters' paternal grandfather William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Dangereuse is also known as La Maubergeonne and Amauberge.

Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard and Aimery I of Châtellerault had the following child:

12552259. i. Aenor de Châtellerault was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. She married William X de Aquitaine. He was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain.

25104632. **Hugh Bigod**, son of Roger Bigod and Adeliza de Tosny, was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married **Juliana de Vere**.

25104633. **Juliana de Vere**, daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare, was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185.

Juliana de Vere and Hugh Bigod had the following child:

12552316. i. Roger Bigod was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Isabel Ida Plantaganet Warren about 1185. She was born between 1152-1154 in Kenilworth, Essex, England. She died in 1203.

25104634. **Ralph de Toeni**. He married **Margaret de Beaumont**.

25104635. **Margaret de Beaumont**.

Margaret de Beaumont and Ralph de Toeni had the following child:

12552317. i. Ida de Tony was born about 1152. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She married Roger Bigod. He was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England.

25104636. **John Marshal**. He married **Sibyl de Salisbury**.

25104637. **Sibyl de Salisbury**.

Sibyl de Salisbury and John Marshal had the following child:

12552318. i. William Marshal was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219. He married Isabel de Clare in Aug 1173. She was born in 1172. She died in 1220.

25104638. **Richard de Clare**, son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont, was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married **Aoife MacMurrough**.

25104639. **Aoife MacMurrough**.

Notes for Richard de Clare:

Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (of the first creation), Lord of Leinster, Justiciar of Ireland (1130 - 20 April 1176) was an Anglo-Norman[1] nobleman notable for his leading role in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. Like his father, Richard fitz Gilbert has since become commonly known by his nickname Strongbow (Norman French: Arc-Fort) which may be a mistranscription or mistranslation of Striguil.

His son Gilbert de Striguil, or Strigoil, died unmarried before 1189. As a minor, he

never became an earl, thus the earldom was passed with Richard's daughter Isabel to her spouse William Marshall.

Notes for Aoife MacMurrough:

Aoife MacMurrough (c. 1145 - 1188, Irish: Aoife Ní Diarmait), also known by later historians as Eva of Leinster, was an Irish noble, princess of Leinster and countess of Pembroke. She was the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough (c. 1110 - 1171) (Irish: Diarmait Mac Murchada), King of Leinster and his second wife, Mór Ní Tuathail or Mor O'Toole (c. 1114 - 1191), a relation of St Lawrence O'Toole; (the Brehon law of Ireland allowed a man to have two wives in secular marriage).

Aoife MacMurrough and Richard de Clare had the following child:

12552319. i. Isabel de Clare was born in 1172. She died in 1220. She married William Marshal in Aug 1173. He was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219.

25104680. **Roger Bigod**, son of Robert le Bigot and Helene de St. Sauveur, was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married **Adeliza de Tosny**.

25104681. **Adeliza de Tosny** was born about 1072 in St Saveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

Adeliza de Tosny and Roger Bigod had the following child:

25104632. i. Hugh Bigod was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married Juliana de Vere. She was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. He married Gundreda de Beaumont.

25104682. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Adeliza de Clare**.

25104683. **Adeliza de Clare**.

Adeliza de Clare and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

25104633. i. Juliana de Vere was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. She married Hugh Bigod. He was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land).

25104684. **Roger de Toeni**. He married **Ida de Hainault**.

25104685. **Ida de Hainault**.

Ida de Hainault and Roger de Toeni had the following child:

25104634. i. Ralph de Toeni. He married Margaret de Beaumont.

25104686. **Robert de Beaumont**. He married **Amice de Gael**.

25104687. **Amice de Gael**.

Amice de Gael and Robert de Beaumont had the following child:

25104635. i. Margaret de Beaumont. She married Ralph de Toeni.

25104704. **Richard**. He married **Jane Bigod**.

25104705. **Jane Bigod**.

Jane Bigod and Richard had the following child:

12552352. i. Roger Fitz Richard. He married Alice de Vere.

25104712. **Bernard II de Balliol**. He married **Agnes de Pincheni**.

25104713. **Agnes de Pincheni**.

Agnes de Pincheni and Bernard II de Balliol had the following child:

12552356. i. Eustace de Balliol.

25105152. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais II**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais I and Béatrice de Mâcon, was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

25105153. **Ermengarde de Anjou.**

Ermengarde de Anjou and Geoffrey de Gâtinais II had the following child:

50209024. i. Fulk de Anjou IV was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Bertrade de Montfort. She was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

25105154. **Simon de Montfort I.** He married **Agnes de Evreux.**

25105155. **Agnes de Evreux.**

Agnes de Evreux and Simon de Montfort I had the following child:

50209025. i. Bertrade de Montfort was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou IV. He was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married Phillip I of France Anjou on 15 May 1092 in France. He was born on 23 May 1052 in Reims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 29 Jul 1108 in Melun, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

25105156. **Jean de la Fleche.** He married **Paula de Maine.**

25105157. **Paula de Maine.**

Paula de Maine and Jean de la Fleche had the following child:

50209026. i. Helie de Baugency. He married Mathilda de Château-du-Loire.

25105158. **Garvase de Chateau.** He married **Aremberge _____.**

25105159. **Aremberge _____.**

Aremberge _____ and Garvase de Chateau had the following child:

50209027. i. Mathilda de Château-du-Loire. She married Helie de Baugency.

25105160. **Robert de Normandy I**, son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany, was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise.**

25105161. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Robert de Normandy I:

Robert the Magnificent (French: le Magnifique) (22 June 1000 - 1-3 July 1035), was the Duke of Normandy from 1027 until his death. Owing to uncertainty over the numbering of the Dukes of Normandy he is usually called Robert I, but sometimes Robert II with his ancestor Rollo as Robert I. He was the father of William the Conqueror who became in 1066 King of England and founded the House of Normandy.

Life

He was the son of Richard II of Normandy and Judith, daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany. He was also grandson of Richard I of Normandy, great-grandson of William I of Normandy and great-great grandson of Rollo, the Viking who founded Normandy. Before he died, Richard II had decided his elder son Richard III would succeed him while his second son Robert would become Count of Hiémois. In August 1026 their father, Richard II, died and Richard III became duke, but very soon afterwards Robert rebelled against his brother, was subsequently defeated and forced to swear fealty to his older brother Richard.

Early reign

When Richard III died a year later there were suspicions that Robert had something to do with his brother's death and although nothing can be proved, Robert had most to gain. But the civil war Robert I had brought against his brother Richard III was still causing instability in the duchy. Private wars raged between neighboring barons. This resulted in a new aristocracy that rose in Normandy during Robert's reign. It was also during this time that many of the lesser nobility left Normandy to seek their fortunes in southern Italy and elsewhere. Soon after assuming the dukedom, however, possibly in revenge for supporting his brother against him, Robert I assembled an army against his uncle, Robert, Archbishop of Rouen and count of Évreux. Only a temporary truce allowed his uncle to leave Normandy in exile but with an edict of excommunication placed on all of Normandy, which was only lifted when Archbishop Robert was allowed to return and his countship was restored. Robert also attacked another powerful churchman, his cousin Hugo III, d'Ivry, Bishop of Bayeux, banishing him from Normandy for an extended period of time. Robert also seized a number of church properties belonging to the abbey of Fecamp.

Outside of Normandy

Despite his domestic troubles Robert decided to intervene in the civil war in Flanders between Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and his father Baldwin IV whom the younger Baldwin had driven out of Flanders. Baldwin V, supported by king Robert II of France, his father-in-law, was persuaded to make peace with his father in 1030 when Duke Robert promised the elder Baldwin his considerable military support. Robert gave shelter to Henry I of France against his mother, Queen Constance, who favored her younger son Robert to succeed to the French throne after his father Robert II. For his help Henry I rewarded Robert with the French Vexin. In the early 1030s Alan III, Duke of Brittany began expanding his influence from the area of Rennes and appeared to have designs on the area surrounding Mont Saint-Michel. After sacking Dol and repelling Alan's attempts to raid Avranches, Robert mounted a major campaign against his cousin Alan III. However, Alan appealed to their uncle, Archbishop Robert of Rouen, who then brokered a peace between Duke Robert and his vassal Alan III. His cousins, the Athelings Edward and Alfred, sons of his aunt Emma of Normandy and Athelred, King of England had been living at the Norman Court and at one point Robert, on their behalf, attempted to mount an invasion of England but was prevented in doing so, it was said, by unfavorable winds. *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* stated that King Cnut sent envoys to Duke Robert offering to settle half the Kingdom of England on Edward and Alfred. After postponing the naval invasion he chose to also postpone the decision until after he returned from Jerusalem.

The Church and his pilgrimage

Robert's attitude towards the Church had changed noticeably certainly since his reinstating his uncle's position as Archbishop of Rouen. In his attempt to reconcile his differences with the Church he restored property that he or his vassals had confiscated, and by 1034 had returned all the properties he had earlier taken from the abbey of Fecamp.

After making his illegitimate son William his heir, he set out on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. According to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* he travelled by way of Constantinople, reached Jerusalem, fell seriously ill and died on the return journey at Nicaea on 2 July 1035. His son William, aged about eight, succeeded him.

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

Issue

By his mistress, Herleva of Falaise, he was father of:

William the Conqueror (c.1028-1087).

By Herleva or possibly another concubine, he was the father of:

Adelaide of Normandy, who married firstly, Enguerrand II, Count of Ponthieu. She married secondly, Lambert II, Count of Lens, and thirdly, Odo II of Champagne.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of *filia pelletarii burgensis* being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*).

Herleva de Falaise and Robert de Normandy I had the following child:

50209028. i. William I of England was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married Matilda de Flanders in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). She was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

25105162. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France**.

25105163. **Adela de France**.

Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:

50209029. i. Matilda de Flanders was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).

25105164. **Duncan I of Alba**, son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc, was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married **Sybilla** _____.

25105165. **Sybilla** _____.

Sybilla _____ and Duncan I of Alba had the following child:

50209030. i. Malcolm III of Scotland was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Margaret of Scotland.

25105166. **Edward Atheling**, son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth, was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married **Agatha von Braunschweig**.

25105167. **Agatha von Braunschweig** was born before 1030. She died after 1070.

Notes for Edward Atheling:

Edward the Exile (1016 - late August 1057), also called Edward Ætheling, was the son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth. He spent most of his life in exile following the defeat of his father by Canute the Great.

Agatha von Braunschweig and Edward Atheling had the following child:

50209031. i. Margaret of Scotland. She married Malcolm III of Scotland. He was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

25105168. **William V de Aquitaine**, son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois, was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married **Agnes de Burgundy**.

25105169. **Agnes de Burgundy**. She died on 10 Nov 1068.

Agnes de Burgundy and William V de Aquitaine had the following child:

50209032. i. William VIII de Aquitaine was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married Hildegarde de Burgundy. She was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

25105170. **Robert I of Burgundy**. He married **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

25105171. **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

Ermengarde of Anjou and Robert I of Burgundy had the following child:

50209033. i. Hildegarde de Burgundy was born about 1056. She died in 1104. She married William VIII de Aquitaine. He was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086.

25105172. **Pons of Toulouse**. He married **Almodis de la Marche**.

25105173. **Almodis de la Marche**.

Almodis de la Marche and Pons of Toulouse had the following child:

50209034. i. William IV of Toulouse was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married Emma de Mortain.

25105174. **Robert de Mortain**. He married **Matilda de Montgomery**.

25105175. **Matilda de Montgomery**.

Notes for Robert de Mortain:

Robert was a half brother of William the Conqueror. They shared the same mother.

Matilda de Montgomery and Robert de Mortain had the following child:

50209035. i. Emma de Mortain. She married William IV of Toulouse. He was born about 1040. He died in 1094.

25105176. **Hugues de Châtellerault I**. He married **Gerberge**.

25105177. **Gerberge**.

Gerberge and Hugues de Châtellerault I had the following child:

50209036. i. Boson de Châtellerault II. He married Aleanor de Thouars.

25105178. **Aimery IV of Thouars**. He married **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.

25105179. **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.

Aremgarde de Mauléon and Aimery IV of Thouars had the following child:

50209037. i. Aleanor de Thouars. She married Boson de Châtellerault II.

25105288. **Piers de Lutegareshale**. He married **Maud de Mandeville**.

25105289. **Maud de Mandeville**.

Maud de Mandeville and Piers de Lutegareshale had the following child:

6276156. i. Geoffrey Fitz Piers was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213. He married Aveline de Clare. She was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England. He married Beatrice de Say.

25105290. **Roger de Clare**. He married **Maud de Saint-Hilaire**.

25105291. **Maud de Saint-Hilaire**.

Maud de Saint-Hilaire and Roger de Clare had the following child:

6276157. i. Aveline de Clare was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England. She married Geoffrey Fitz Piers. He was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213.

25105292. **Roger Bigod**, son of Hugh Bigod and Juliana de Vere, was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married **Ida de Tony**.

25105293. **Ida de Tony**, daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont, was born about 1152.

Ida de Tony and Roger Bigod had the following children:

6276158. i. Hugh Bigod was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married Maud Marshal. She was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.

3138085. ii. Mary Bigod was born about 1186. She married Randolph Ftz Robert.

25105294. **William Marshal**, son of John Marshal and Sibyl de Salisbury, was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219. He married **Isabel de Clare** in Aug 1173.

25105295. **Isabel de Clare**, daughter of Richard de Clare and Aoife MacMurrough, was born in 1172. She died in 1220.

Notes for William Marshal:

William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke (1146 or 1147 - 14 May 1219), also called William the Marshal (Norman French: Williame li Mareschal, French: Guillaume le Maréchal), was an Anglo-Norman soldier and statesman. He served five English kings - Henry II, his sons the "Young King" Henry, Richard I, and John, and John's son Henry III.

Knighted in 1166, he spent his younger years as a knight errant and a successful tournament competitor; Stephen Langton eulogized him as the "best knight that ever lived." In 1189, he became the de facto Earl of Pembroke through his marriage to Isabel de Clare, though the title of earl would not be officially granted until 1199 during the second creation of the Pembroke Earldom. In 1216, he was appointed protector for the nine-year-old Henry III, and regent of the kingdom.

Before him, his father's family held a hereditary title of Marshal to the king, which by his father's time had become recognized as a chief or master Marshalcy, involving management over other Marshals and functionaries. William became known as 'the Marshal', although by his time much of the function was delegated to more specialized representatives (as happened with other functions in the King's household). Because he was an Earl, and also known as the Marshal, the term "Earl Marshal" was commonly used and this later became an established hereditary title in the English Peerage.

Notes for Isabel de Clare:

Isabel de Clare, suo jure 4th Countess of Pembroke and Striguil (1172-1220), was a Cambro-Norman-Irish noblewoman and one of the wealthiest heiresses in Wales and Ireland. She was the wife of William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, who served four successive kings as Lord Marshal of England. Her marriage had been arranged by King Richard I.

Isabel was born in 1172 in Pembrokeshire, Wales, the eldest child of Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (1130 - 20 April 1176), known to history as "Strongbow", and Aoife of Leinster, who was the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, the deposed

King of Leinster and Mor Ui Thuathail. The latter was a daughter of Muitchertach O'Toole and Cacht Inion Loigsig O'Morda. The marriage of Strongbow and Aoife took place in August 1170, the day after the capture of Waterford by the Cambro-Norman forces led by Strongbow.

Isabel's paternal grandparents were Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Meulan. She had a younger brother Gilbert de Striguil who, being a minor, was not formally invested with either the earldom of Pembroke or of Striguil. It is unlikely that his father could have passed on the title to Pembroke as he himself did not possess it. When Gilbert died in 1185, Isabel became Countess of Pembroke in her own right (*suo jure*) until her death in 1220. In this way, she could be said to be the first successor to the earldom of Pembroke since her grandfather Gilbert, the first earl. By this reckoning, Isabel ought to be called the second countess, not the fourth countess of Pembroke. In any event, the title Earl was re-created for her husband as her consort. She also had an illegitimate half-sister Basile de Clare, who married three times. Basile's husbands were: Robert de Quincy; Raymond Fitzgerald, Constable of Leinster; Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells.

Isabel was described as having been "the good, the fair, the wise, the courteous lady of high degree". She allegedly spoke French, Irish and Latin. After her brother Gilbert's death, Isabel became one of the wealthiest heiresses in the kingdom, owning besides the titles of Pembroke and Striguil, much land in Wales and Ireland. She inherited the numerous castles on the inlet of Milford Haven, guarding the South Channel, including Pembroke Castle. She was a legal ward of King Henry II, who carefully watched over her inheritance.

Marriage

The new King Richard I arranged her marriage in August 1189 to William Marshal, regarded by many as the greatest knight and soldier in the realm. Henry II had promised Marshal he would be given Isabel as his bride, and his son and successor Richard upheld the promise one month after his accession to the throne. At the time of her marriage, Isabel was residing in the Tower of London in the protective custody of the Justiciar of England, Ranulf de Glanville. Following the wedding, which was celebrated in London "with due pomp and ceremony", they spent their honeymoon at Stoke d'Abernon in Surrey which belonged to Enguerrand d'Abernon.

Marriage to Isabel elevated William Marshal from the status as a landless knight into one of the richest men in the kingdom. He would serve as Lord Marshal of England, four kings in all: Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III. Although Marshal did not become the *jure uxoris* 1st Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Striguil until 1199, he nevertheless assumed overlordship of Leinster in Ireland, Pembroke Castle, Chepstow Castle, as well as Isabel's other castles in Wales such as the keep of Haverford, Tenby, Lewhaden, Narberth, Stackpole.

Shortly after their marriage, Marshal and Isabel arrived in Ireland, at Old Ros, a settlement located in the territory which belonged to her grandfather, Dermot MacMurrough. A motte was hastily constructed, a medieval borough quickly grew around it, and afterwards the Marshals founded the port town by the river which subsequently became known as New Ross. The Chronicles of Ros, which are housed in the British Museum, described Isabella and Marshal's arrival in Ireland and records that Isabella set about building a lovely city on the banks of the Barrow.

In 1192, Isabel and her husband assumed the task of managing their vast lands; starting with the rebuilding of Kilkenny Castle and the town, both of which had been damaged by the O'Brien clan in 1173. Later they commissioned the construction of several abbeys in the vicinity.

The marriage was happy, despite the vast difference in age between them. William Marshal and Isabel produced a total of five sons and five daughters.

Isabel de Clare and William Marshal had the following children:

- 6276159. i. Maud Marshal was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England. She married Hugh Bigod. He was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225.
- 6276329. ii. Isabel Marshal was born on 09 Oct 1200. She died on 17 Jan 1240. She married Gilbert de Clare. He was born in 1180. He died on 25 Oct 1230.

25105328. **Henry II of England**, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany, was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married **Eleanor de Aquitaine**.

25105329. **Eleanor de Aquitaine**, daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault, was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

Eleanor de Aquitaine and Henry II of England had the following children:

- 25105339. i. Eleanor of England was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214. She married Alfonso VIII of Castile.
- 3138064. ii. John I of England was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married Isabella de Clare on 29 Aug 1189 in Malborough Castle, England. She was born in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in Nov 1217 in Fontevrault, Normandy. He married Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. She was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

25105330. **William Aymer Valence de Taillefer**, son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne, was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married **Alice de Courtenay**.

25105331. **Alice de Courtenay**, daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay, was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

Alice de Courtenay and William Aymer Valence de Taillefer had the following child:

- 3138065. i. Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58). She married John I of England on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. He was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. She married Hugh X de Lusignan on 10 May 1220. He was born about 1190. He died in 1249.

25105336. **Ferdinand II of León**. He married **Urraca of Portugal**.

25105337. **Urraca of Portugal**.

Urraca of Portugal and Ferdinand II of León had the following child:

- 12552668. i. Alfonso IX of León. He married Berengaria of Castile.

25105338. **Alfonso VIII of Castile**. He married **Eleanor of England**.

25105339. **Eleanor of England**, daughter of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine, was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214.

Eleanor of England and Alfonso VIII of Castile had the following child:

- 12552669. i. Berengaria of Castile. She married Alfonso IX of León.

25105340. **Alberic II of Dammartin**. He married **Mathildis of Clermont**.

25105341. **Mathildis of Clermont**.

Mathildis of Clermont and Alberic II of Dammartin had the following child:

12552670. i. Simon of Aumale. He married Marie of Ponthieu.

25105342. **William IV of Ponthieu**. He married **Alys of the Vexin**.

25105343. **Alys of the Vexin**.

Alys of the Vexin and William IV of Ponthieu had the following child:

12552671. i. Marie of Ponthieu. She married Simon of Aumale.

25105344. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet**, son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine, was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral.

25105345. **Maltilda of Germany**, daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland, was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

Maltilda of Germany and Geoffrey V Plantagenet had the following child:

6276128. i. Henry II of England was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Eleanor de Aquitaine. She was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

25105346. **William X de Aquitaine**, son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse, was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtellerault**.

25105347. **Aenor de Châtellerault**, daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard, was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

Aenor de Châtellerault and William X de Aquitaine had the following child:

6276129. i. Eleanor de Aquitaine was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.

25105348. **William IV de Angoulême** was born about 1115 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France. He died on 07 Aug 1179. He married **Marguerite de Turenne**.

25105349. **Marguerite de Turenne** was born about 1122.

Marguerite de Turenne and William IV de Angoulême had the following child:

6276130. i. William Aymer Valence de Taillefer was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married Alice de Courtenay. She was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

25105350. **Pierre de France** was born on 11 Sep 1126 in Palace of the Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 10 Apr 1183 in Acre, Hazafon, Israel, Palestine. He married **Isabelle de Courtenay**.

25105351. **Isabelle de Courtenay** was born in 1148 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died in 1205 in Ford, Devon, , England.

Isabelle de Courtenay and Pierre de France had the following child:

6276131. i. Alice de Courtenay was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She married William Aymer Valence de Taillefer. He was born on 18 Mar

1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

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50209024. **Fulk de Anjou IV**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou, was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Bertrade de Montfort**.

50209025. **Bertrade de Montfort**, daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux, was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Bertrade de Montfort and Fulk de Anjou IV had the following child:

25104512. i. Faulk V of Anjou was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married Ermengard of Maine.

50209026. **Helie de Baugency**. He married **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

50209027. **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

Mathilda de Château-du-Loire and Helie de Baugency had the following child:

25104513. i. Ermengard of Maine. She married Faulk V of Anjou. He was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem.

50209028. **William I of England**, son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise, was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).

50209029. **Matilda de Flanders**, daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France, was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:

25104514. i. Henry I of England was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet. She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland. She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

50209030. **Malcolm III of Scotland**, son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____, was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Margaret of Scotland**.

50209031. **Margaret of Scotland**.

Margaret of Scotland and Malcolm III of Scotland had the following child:

25104515. i. Matilda of Scotland was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118. She married Henry I of England. He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

50209032. **William VIII de Aquitaine**, son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy, was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married **Hildegarde de Burgundy**.

50209033. **Hildegarde de Burgundy**, daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

Hildegarde de Burgundy and William VIII de Aquitaine had the following child:

25104516. i. William IX de Aquitaine was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married Philippa de Toulouse. She was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

50209034. **William IV of Toulouse**, son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche, was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married **Emma de Mortain**.

50209035. **Emma de Mortain**.

Emma de Mortain and William IV of Toulouse had the following child:

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25104517. i. Philippa de Toulouse was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married William IX de Aquitaine. He was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France.
50209036. **Boson de Châtellerault II.** He married **Aleanor de Thouars.**
50209037. **Aleanor de Thouars.**
- Aleanor de Thouars and Boson de Châtellerault II had the following child:
25104518. i. Aimery I of Châtellerault. He married Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard. She was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.
50209038. **Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard.**
- Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard had the following child:
25104519. i. Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151. She married Aimery I of Châtellerault.
50209264. **Roger Bigod**, son of Robert le Bigot and Helene de St. Sauveur, was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married **Adeliza de Tosny.**
50209265. **Adeliza de Tosny** was born about 1072 in St Saviour, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle).
- Adeliza de Tosny and Roger Bigod had the following child:
25104632. i. Hugh Bigod was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married Juliana de Vere. She was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. He married Gundreda de Beaumont.
50209266. **Audrey de Vere.** He married **Adeliza de Clare.**
50209267. **Adeliza de Clare.**
- Adeliza de Clare and Audrey de Vere had the following child:
25104633. i. Juliana de Vere was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. She married Hugh Bigod. He was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land).
50209268. **Roger de Toeni.** He married **Ida de Hainault.**
50209269. **Ida de Hainault.**
- Ida de Hainault and Roger de Toeni had the following child:
25104634. i. Ralph de Toeni. He married Margaret de Beaumont.
50209270. **Robert de Beaumont.** He married **Amice de Gael.**
50209271. **Amice de Gael.**
- Amice de Gael and Robert de Beaumont had the following child:
25104635. i. Margaret de Beaumont. She married Ralph de Toeni.
50209272. **Gilbert Marshall.**
- Gilbert Marshall had the following child:
25104636. i. John Marshal. He married Sibyl de Salisbury.
50209274. **Walter de Salisbury.** He married **Sibyl de Chaworth.**
50209275. **Sibyl de Chaworth.**
- Sibyl de Chaworth and Walter de Salisbury had the following child:
25104637. i. Sibyl de Salisbury. She married John Marshal.
50209276. **Gilbert de Clare**, son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont, was
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born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married **Isabel de Beaumont**.

50209277. **Isabel de Beaumont**.

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Born at Tonbridge, Gilbert de Clare was a son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Alice de Claremont. He started out without land and wealth of his own but was closely related to very powerful men, specifically his uncles Walter de Clare and Roger de Clare.

In 1136 Gilbert fitz Gilbert led an expedition against Exmes and burned parts of the town, including the church of Notre Dame, but was interrupted by the forces of William III, Count of Ponthieu and escaped the resulting melee only after suffering heavy losses. Gilbert was a Baron, that is, a tenant-in-chief in England, and inherited the estates of his paternal uncles, Roger and Walter, which included the baronies and castles of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. He held the lordship of Nether Gwent and the castle of Striguil (later Chepstow). King Stephen created him Earl of Pembroke, and gave him the rape and castle of Pevensy.

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

Isabel de Beaumont and Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

25104638. i. Richard de Clare was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married Aoife MacMurrough.

50209278. **Diarmint MacMurrough**. He married **Mór Ní Thuathail**.

50209279. **Mór Ní Thuathail**.

Notes for Diarmint MacMurrough:

Diarmait Mac Murchada (Modern Irish: Diarmaid Mac Murchadha), anglicised as Dermot MacMurrough, Dermot MacMurrough, Dermot MacMorrogh or Dermot MacMorrow (c. 1110 - c. 1 May 1171), was a King of Leinster in Ireland. In 1167, he was deprived of his kingdom by the High King of Ireland - Ruaidri Ua Conchobair (Rory O'Connor). The grounds for the dispossession were that Mac Murchada had, in 1152, abducted Derbforgaill, the wife of the King of Breifne, Tiernan O'Rourke (Irish: Tighearnán Ua Ruairc). To recover his kingdom, Mac Murchada solicited help from the King of England Henry II of England. His issue unresolved, he gained the military support of the Earl Richard de Clare, the 2nd Earl of Pembroke (nicknamed "Strongbow"), who was in opposition to Henry II due to his support for Stephen, King of England against Henry's mother in The Anarchy. In exchange for his aid, Strongbow was married to Mac Murchada's daughter Aoife and promised succession to the Kingship of Leinster. Henry II then mounted a larger second invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over Strongbow, resulting in the Norman Lordship of Ireland. Mac Murchada was later known as Diarmait na nGall (Irish for "Diarmait of the Foreigners").

Notes for Mór Ní Thuathail:

Mór Ní Thuathail (anglicised as Mor O'Toole) (c. 1114-1191) was a Queen-consort of Leinster as the principal first wife of King Diarmait Mac Murchada. Under Brehon Law, Irish men were allowed more than one wife. King Dermot's second wife was Sadhbh Ní Fhaolain.

Mór was the mother of Aoife of Leinster, the wife of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, known to history as Strongbow.

Mór Ní Thuathail and Diarmint MacMurrough had the following child:

25104639. i. Aoife MacMurrough. She married Richard de Clare. He was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176.

50209360. **Robert le Bigot** was born in 1034 in St Saveur, , Normandy, France. He died in 1071 in Chanon, Creuse, Limousin, France,. He married **Helene de St. Sauveur**.

50209361. **Helene de St. Sauveur** was born about 1040 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1070 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Helene de St. Sauveur and Robert le Bigot had the following child:

50209264. i. Roger Bigod was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married Adeliza de Tosny. She was born about 1072 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

50209364. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Beatrice** _____.

50209365. **Beatrice** _____.

Beatrice _____ and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

50209266. i. Audrey de Vere. He married Adeliza de Clare.

50209368. **Ralph IV de Toeni**. He married **Alice of Northumberland**.

50209369. **Alice of Northumberland**.

Alice of Northumberland and Ralph IV de Toeni had the following child:

50209268. i. Roger de Toeni. He married Ida de Hainault.

50209370. **Baldwin of Hainaut**. He married **Yolande of Guelders**.

50209371. **Yolande of Guelders**.

Yolande of Guelders and Baldwin of Hainaut had the following child:

50209269. i. Ida de Hainault. She married Roger de Toeni.

50209372. **Robert de Beaumont** was born about 1049. He married **Isabel de Vermandois**.

50209373. **Isabel de Vermandois**.

Notes for Isabel de Vermandois:

Elizabeth of Vermandois, or Elisabeth or Isabel de Vermandois (c. 1085 - 1131), was the third daughter of Hugh Magnus and Adelaide of Vermandois, and as such represented both the Capetian line of her paternal grandfather Henry I of France, and the Carolingian ancestry of her maternal grandfather Herbert IV of Vermandois. As the wife of two Anglo-Norman magnates, Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester and William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey, she is the ancestress of hundreds of well-known families down to the present time. She is the ancestress of all Scottish rulers including and after her grandson Malcolm IV and all English rulers starting with Henry IV.

Isabel de Vermandois and Robert de Beaumont had the following children:

50209277. i. Isabel de Beaumont. She married Gilbert de Clare. He was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.

50209270. ii. Robert de Beaumont. He married Amice de Gael.

50209374. **Ralph de Gael**. He married **Avise** _____.

50209375. **Avise** _____.

Avise _____ and Ralph de Gael had the following child:

50209271. i. Amice de Gael. She married Robert de Beaumont.

50209410. **Roger Bigod**. He married **Adelaide** _____.

50209411. **Adelaide** _____.

Adelaide _____ and Roger Bigod had the following child:

25104705. i. Jane Bigod. She married Richard.

50209424. **Bernard I de Balliol**. He married **Maud** _____.

50209425. **Maud** _____.

Maud _____ and Bernard I de Balliol had the following child:

25104712. i. Bernard II de Balliol. He married Agnes de Pincheni.

50210304. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais I**. He married **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

50210305. **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

Béatrice de Mâcon and Geoffrey de Gâtinais I had the following child:

100418048. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais II was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married Ermengarde de Anjou.

50210306. **Fulk III de Anjou**. He married **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

50210307. **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

Hildegarde de Sundgau and Fulk III de Anjou had the following child:

100418049. i. Ermengarde de Anjou. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais II. He was born in 1006. He died in 1060. She married Robert de Burgundy.

50210308. **Amaury de Montfort I**. He married **Bertrade de Gometz**.

50210309. **Bertrade de Gometz**.

Bertrade de Gometz and Amaury de Montfort I had the following child:

100418050. i. Simon de Montfort I. He married Agnes de Evreux.

50210320. **Richard de Normandy II**, son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy, was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany**.

50210321. **Judith de Brittany**, daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou, was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later

gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of Bernay, which

she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.

Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.

Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.

William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.

Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.

N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

100418056. i. Robert de Normandy I was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise. She was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

50210322. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigríð Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.

50210323. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum*. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a *pelliciarius* (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been *pollinctores* (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the *Gesta* that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.
- iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in

Somme, Picardie, France.

- v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

50210324. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

50210325. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

- 100418058. i. Baldwin de Flanders V. He married Adela de France.

50210326. **Robert de France II**, son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles**.

50210327. **Constance de Arles**, daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou, was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
- 100418059. ii. Adela de France. She married Baldwin de Flanders V. She married Richard III of Normandy.
- 100418066. iii. Robert I of Burgundy. He married Ermengarde of Anjou.

50210328. **Crinan of Dunkeld**. He married **Bethoc**.

50210329. **Bethoc**.

Bethoc and Crinan of Dunkeld had the following child:

- 100418060. i. Duncan I of Alba was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married Sybilla _____.

50210332. **Edmund II of England**, son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York, was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married **Ealdgyth**.

50210333. **Ealdgyth**.

Notes for Edmund II of England:

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY

EADMUND, son of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ([990]-30 Nov 1016, bur Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset). "Eadmundus filius regis/clito/ætheling" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated between 993 and 1015, the last dated 1015 being signed "Eadmund regie indolis soboles". His name was listed after his brother Ecgberht, before the latter's disappearance from the records in 1005, consistent with Edmund being the third son. He subscribed his father's charter dated 1002 which granted land at Codicote, Hertfordshire to Ælthelm, signing third among the brothers, and "Eadmundus clito" subscribed his father's 1006 charter making grants to St Alban's, also signing third. Ætheling Æthelstan, under his will dated [1014], made bequests to "...my brother Eadmund, my brother Eadwig...". After the murder of the brothers Sigferth and Morcar, leading thegns in northern England, Edmund abducted and married Sigferth's widow against his father's wishes. In Sep 1015, he proceeded north to retake the properties of his wife's first husband which had been confiscated by the king. In early 1016, Edmund devastated northwest Mercia in alliance with Uhtred Earl of Northumbria, but returned to London to rejoin his father shortly before he died. He was immediately proclaimed king on his father's death in 1016 by an assembly of northern notables and burghers of London, succeeding as EDMUND "Ironside" King of England, crowned at Old St Paul's Cathedral in Apr 1016. The Witan had offered the throne to Knud of Denmark, to whom a group of nobles and

church dignitaries from southern England swore allegiance at Southampton. King Edmund reconquered Wessex from Danish forces, and relieved London from the siege imposed by a Danish fleet. The Danes turned their attention to Mercia, Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" defecting back to King Edmund's forces at Aylesford only to betray him again at Ashingdon in Essex where Danish forces finally defeated King Edmund in Oct 1016. At Alney, near Deerhurst, Edmund agreed a compromise division of the country with Canute, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the north, but King Edmund died before this could be implemented. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death on St Andrew's day 1016 of King Edmund and his burial at Glastonbury. According to Henry of Huntingdon, King Edmund was murdered by the son of Eadric Streona.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that "prince Edmund...abducted [Siferth's widow] against the king's will and made her his wife" but does not name her. Simeon of Durham records that Edmund married "Alghitha widow of Sigeferth" in 1015. According to Ronay, she was the daughter of Olof "Skotkonung" King of Sweden and his concubine Edla of Vindland, but the author cites no primary source to support this suggestion. If the assertion is correct, it is surprising that Ældgyth is not mentioned with the Swedish king's other children in the Saga of Olaf Haraldson. In addition, there would be no explanation for Ældgyth's first marriage to an obscure Northumbrian nobleman, especially as King Olof's two known daughters made high-profile marriages with the Grand Prince of Kiev and the king of Norway. Simeon of Durham records that, after Ældgyth's first husband was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" Ealdorman of Mercia, Ældgyth was arrested and brought to Malmesbury on the orders of King Æthelred II who had confiscated her husband's properties in the north of England. She was abducted and married, against the king's wishes, by her second husband who proceeded to take possession of her first husband's properties. No mention has been found of Queen Ældgyth after the death of her second husband.

Ealdgyth and Edmund II of England had the following child:

- 100418062. i. Edward Atheling was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married Agatha von Braunschweig. She was born before 1030. She died after 1070.
- 50210336. **William IV de Aquitaine**, son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married **Emma de Blois**.
- 50210337. **Emma de Blois**, daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois, was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

Emma de Blois and William IV de Aquitaine had the following child:

- 100418064. i. William V de Aquitaine was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. He married Adalemode of Limoges. He married Sancha of Gascony.
- 50210338. **Otto-William de Burgundy**, son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon, was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married **Ermentrude de Rheims**.
- 50210339. **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

Ermentrude de Rheims and Otto-William de Burgundy had the following child:

- 100418065. i. Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. She married William V de Aquitaine. He was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030.
- 50210342. **Fulk III of Anjou**, son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois, was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married **Hildegard of Sundgau**.
- 50210343. **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

Hildegard of Sundgau and Fulk III of Anjou had the following child:

- 100418067. i. Ermengarde of Anjou. She married Robert I of Burgundy. She married Geoffrey II of Gâtinais.
- 50210348. **Herluin de Conteville**. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.

50210349. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of filia pelletarii burgensis being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (cubicularii ducis).

Herleva de Falaise and Herluin de Conteville had the following child:

100418070. i. Robert de Mortain. He married Matilda de Montgomery.

50210350. **Roger de Montgomery**.

Roger de Montgomery had the following child:

100418071. i. Matilda de Montgomery. She married Robert de Mortain.

50210584. **Hugh Bigod**, son of Roger Bigod and Adeliza de Tosny, was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married **Juliana de Vere**.

50210585. **Juliana de Vere**, daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare, was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185.

Juliana de Vere and Hugh Bigod had the following child:

12552316. i. Roger Bigod was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Isabel Ida Plantaganet Warren about 1185. She was born between 1152-1154 in Kenilworth, Essex. England. She died in 1203.

50210586. **Ralph de Toeni**. He married **Margaret de Beaumont**.

50210587. **Margaret de Beaumont**.

Margaret de Beaumont and Ralph de Toeni had the following child:

12552317. i. Ida de Tony was born about 1152. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She married Roger Bigod. He was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England.

50210588. **John Marshal**. He married **Sibyl de Salisbury**.

50210589. **Sibyl de Salisbury**.

Sibyl de Salisbury and John Marshal had the following child:

12552318. i. William Marshal was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219. He married Isabel de Clare in Aug 1173. She was born in 1172. She died in 1220.

50210590. **Richard de Clare**, son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont, was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married **Aoife MacMurrough**.

50210591. **Aoife MacMurrough**.

Notes for Richard de Clare:

Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (of the first creation), Lord of Leinster, Justiciar of Ireland (1130 - 20 April 1176) was an Anglo-Norman[1] nobleman notable for his leading role in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. Like his father, Richard fitz Gilbert has since become commonly known by his nickname Strongbow (Norman French: Arc-Fort) which may be a mistranscription or mistranslation of Striguil.

His son Gilbert de Striguil, or Strigoil, died unmarried before 1189. As a minor, he never became an earl, thus the earldom was passed with Richard's daughter Isabel to her spouse William Marshall.

Notes for Aoife MacMurrough:

Aoife MacMurrough (c. 1145 - 1188, Irish: Aoife Ní Diarmait), also known by later historians as Eva of Leinster, was an Irish noble, princess of Leinster and countess of Pembroke. She was the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough (c. 1110 - 1171) (Irish: Diarmait Mac Murchada), King of Leinster and his second wife, Mór Ní Tuathail or Mor O'Toole (c. 1114 - 1191), a relation of St Lawrence O'Toole; (the Brehon law of Ireland allowed a man to have two wives in secular marriage).

Aoife MacMurrough and Richard de Clare had the following child:

12552319. i. Isabel de Clare was born in 1172. She died in 1220. She married William Marshal in Aug 1173. He was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219.

50210656. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet**, son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine, was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral.

50210657. **Maltilda of Germany**, daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland, was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

Maltilda of Germany and Geoffrey V Plantagenet had the following child:

6276128. i. Henry II of England was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Eleanor de Aquitaine. She was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

50210658. **William X de Aquitaine**, son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse, was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtellerault**.

50210659. **Aenor de Châtellerault**, daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard, was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

Aenor de Châtellerault and William X de Aquitaine had the following child:

6276129. i. Eleanor de Aquitaine was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.

50210660. **William IV de Angoulême** was born about 1115 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France. He died on 07 Aug 1179. He married **Margurerite de Turenne**.

50210661. **Margurerite de Turenne** was born about 1122.

Margurerite de Turenne and William IV de Angoulême had the following child:

6276130. i. William Aymer Valence de Taillefer was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married Alice de Courtenay. She was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

50210662. **Pierre de France** was born on 11 Sep 1126 in Palace of the Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 10 Apr 1183 in Acre, Hazafon, Israel, Palestine. He married **Isabelle de Courtenay**.

50210663. **Isabelle de Courtenay** was born in 1148 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died in 1205 in Ford, Devon, , England.

Isabelle de Courtenay and Pierre de France had the following child:

6276131. i. Alice de Courtenay was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She married William Aymer Valence de Taillefer. He was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

50210672. **Alfonso VII of León and Castile**. He married **Berenguela of Barcelona**.

50210673. **Berenguela of Barcelona**.

Berenguela of Barcelona and Alfonso VII of León and Castile had the following children:

25105336. i. Ferdinand II of León. He married Urraca of Portugal.

50210676. ii. Sancho III of Castile. He married Blanche of Navarre.

50210674. **Afonso I of Portugal**. He married **Maud of Savoy**.

50210675. **Maud of Savoy**.

Maud of Savoy and Afonso I of Portugal had the following child:

25105337. i. Urraca of Portugal. She married Ferdinand II of León.

50210676. **Sancho III of Castile**. He married **Blanche of Navarre**.

50210677. **Blanche of Navarre**.

Blanche of Navarre and Sancho III of Castile had the following child:

25105338. i. Alfonso VIII of Castile. He married Eleanor of England. She was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214.

50210678. **Henry II of England**, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany, was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married **Eleanor de Aquitaine**.

50210679. **Eleanor de Aquitaine**, daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault, was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

Eleanor de Aquitaine and Henry II of England had the following children:

25105339. i. Eleanor of England was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214. She married Alfonso VIII of Castile.

3138064. ii. John I of England was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married Isabella de Clare on 29 Aug 1189 in Malborough Castle, England. She was born in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in Nov 1217 in Fontevrault, Normandy. He married Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme on 24 Jun

1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. She was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

50210688. **Faulk V of Anjou**, son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort, was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married **Ermengard of Maine**.

50210689. **Ermengard of Maine**.

Ermengard of Maine and Faulk V of Anjou had the following child:

12552256. i. Geoffrey V Plantagenet was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married Maltilda of Germany on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. She was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

50210690. **Henry I of England**, son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders, was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Matilda of Scotland**.

50210691. **Matilda of Scotland**, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland, was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

Matilda of Scotland and Henry I of England had the following child:

12552257. i. Maltilda of Germany was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. She married Geoffrey V Plantagenet on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. He was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France.

50210692. **William IX de Aquitaine**, son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegarde de Burgundy, was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married **Philippa de Toulouse**.

50210693. **Philippa de Toulouse**, daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain, was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Philippa de Toulouse and William IX de Aquitaine had the following child:

12552258. i. William X de Aquitaine was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married Aenor de Châtelleraut. She was born in 1103 in Châtelleraut, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

50210694. **Aimery I of Châtelleraut**. He married **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**.

50210695. **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**, daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard, was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

Notes for Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard:

She was the maternal grandmother of the celebrated Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was also mistress to her granddaughters' paternal grandfather William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Dangereuse is also known as La Maubergeonne and Amauberge.

Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard and Aimery I of Châtelleraut had the following child:

12552259. i. Aenor de Châtelleraut was born in 1103 in Châtelleraut, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. She married William X de Aquitaine. He was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain.

Generation 27

100418048. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais II**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais I and Béatrice de Mâcon, was

born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

100418049. **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

Ermengarde de Anjou and Geoffrey de Gâtinais II had the following child:

50209024. i. Fulk de Anjou IV was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Bertrade de Montfort. She was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

100418050. **Simon de Montfort I**. He married **Agnes de Evreux**.

100418051. **Agnes de Evreux**.

Agnes de Evreux and Simon de Montfort I had the following child:

50209025. i. Bertrade de Montfort was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou IV. He was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married Phillip I of France Anjou on 15 May 1092 in France. He was born on 23 May 1052 in Reims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 29 Jul 1108 in Melun, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

100418052. **Jean de la Fleche**. He married **Paula de Maine**.

100418053. **Paula de Maine**.

Paula de Maine and Jean de la Fleche had the following child:

50209026. i. Helie de Baugency. He married Mathilda de Château-du-Loire.

100418054. **Garvase de Chateau**. He married **Aremberge** _____.

100418055. **Aremberge** _____.

Aremberge _____ and Garvase de Chateau had the following child:

50209027. i. Mathilda de Château-du-Loire. She married Helie de Baugency.

100418056. **Robert de Normandy I**, son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany, was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.

100418057. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Robert de Normandy I:

Robert the Magnificent (French: le Magnifique) (22 June 1000 - 1-3 July 1035), was the Duke of Normandy from 1027 until his death. Owing to uncertainty over the numbering of the Dukes of Normandy he is usually called Robert I, but sometimes Robert II with his ancestor Rollo as Robert I. He was the father of William the Conqueror who became in 1066 King of England and founded the House of Normandy.

Life

He was the son of Richard II of Normandy and Judith, daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany. He was also grandson of Richard I of Normandy, great-grandson of William I of Normandy and great-great grandson of Rollo, the Viking who founded Normandy. Before he died, Richard II had decided his elder son Richard III would succeed him while his second son Robert would become Count of Hiémois. In August 1026 their father, Richard II, died and Richard III became duke, but very soon afterwards Robert rebelled against his brother, was subsequently defeated and forced to swear fealty to his older brother Richard.

Early reign

When Richard III died a year later there were suspicions that Robert had something to do with his brother's death and although nothing can be proved, Robert had most to gain. But the civil war Robert I had brought against his brother Richard III was still causing instability in the duchy. Private wars raged between neighboring barons. This resulted in a new aristocracy that rose in Normandy during Robert's reign. It was also during this time that many of the lesser nobility left Normandy to seek their fortunes in southern Italy and elsewhere. Soon after assuming the dukedom, however, possibly in revenge for supporting his brother against him, Robert I assembled an army against his uncle, Robert, Archbishop of Rouen and count of Évreux. Only a temporary truce allowed his uncle to leave Normandy in exile but with an edict of excommunication placed on all of Normandy, which was only lifted when Archbishop Robert was allowed to return and his countship was restored. Robert also attacked another powerful churchman, his cousin Hugo III. d'Ivry, Bishop of Bayeux, banishing him from Normandy for an extended period of time. Robert also seized a number of church properties belonging to the abbey of Fecamp.

Outside of Normandy

Despite his domestic troubles Robert decided to intervene in the civil war in Flanders between Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and his father Baldwin IV whom the younger Baldwin had driven out of Flanders. Baldwin V, supported by king Robert II of France, his father-in-law, was persuaded to make peace with his father in 1030 when Duke Robert promised the elder Baldwin his considerable military support. Robert gave shelter to Henry I of France against his mother, Queen Constance, who favored her younger son Robert to succeed to the French throne after his father Robert II. For his help Henry I rewarded Robert with the French Vexin. In the early 1030s Alan III, Duke of Brittany began expanding his influence from the area of Rennes and appeared to have designs on the area surrounding Mont Saint-Michel. After sacking Dol and repelling Alan's attempts to raid Avranches, Robert mounted a major campaign against his cousin Alan III. However, Alan appealed to their uncle, Archbishop Robert of Rouen, who then brokered a peace between Duke Robert and his vassal Alan III. His cousins, the Athelings Edward and Alfred, sons of his aunt Emma of Normandy and Athelred, King of England had been living at the Norman Court and at one point Robert, on their behalf, attempted to mount an invasion of England but was prevented in doing so, it was said, by unfavorable winds. *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* stated that King Cnut sent envoys to Duke Robert offering to settle half the Kingdom of England on Edward and Alfred. After postponing the naval invasion he chose to also postpone the decision until after he returned from Jerusalem.

The Church and his pilgrimage

Robert's attitude towards the Church had changed noticeably certainly since his reinstating his uncle's position as Archbishop of Rouen. In his attempt to reconcile his differences with the Church he restored property that he or his vassals had confiscated, and by 1034 had returned all the properties he had earlier taken from the abbey of Fecamp.

After making his illegitimate son William his heir, he set out on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. According to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* he travelled by way of Constantinople, reached Jerusalem, fell seriously ill and died on the return journey at Nicaea on 2 July 1035. His son William, aged about eight, succeeded him.

According to the historian William of Malmesbury, decades later his son William sent a mission to Constantinople and Nicaea, charging it with bringing his father's body back to Normandy for burial. Permission was granted, but, having travelled as far as Apulia (Italy) on the return journey, the envoys learned that William himself had

meanwhile died. They then decided to re-inter Robert's body in Italy.

Issue

By his mistress, Herleva of Falaise, he was father of:

William the Conqueror (c.1028-1087).

By Herleva or possibly another concubine, he was the father of:

Adelaide of Normandy, who married firstly, Enguerrand II, Count of Ponthieu. She married secondly, Lambert II, Count of Lens, and thirdly, Odo II of Champagne.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of *filia pelletarii burgensis* being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*).

Herleva de Falaise and Robert de Normandy I had the following child:

50209028. i. William I of England was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married Matilda de Flanders in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). She was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

100418058. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France**.

100418059. **Adela de France**.

Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:

50209029. i. Matilda de Flanders was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).

100418060. **Duncan I of Alba**, son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc, was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married **Sybilla** _____.

100418061. **Sybilla** _____.

Sybilla _____ and Duncan I of Alba had the following child:

50209030. i. Malcolm III of Scotland was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Margaret of Scotland.

100418062. **Edward Atheling**, son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth, was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married **Agatha von Braunschweig**.

100418063. **Agatha von Braunschweig** was born before 1030. She died after 1070.

Notes for Edward Atheling:

Edward the Exile (1016 - late August 1057), also called Edward Ætheling, was the son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth. He spent most of his life in exile following the defeat of his father by Canute the Great.

Agatha von Braunschweig and Edward Atheling had the following child:

50209031. i. Margaret of Scotland. She married Malcolm III of Scotland. He was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

100418064. **William V de Aquitaine**, son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois, was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married **Agnes de Burgundy**.

100418065. **Agnes de Burgundy**. She died on 10 Nov 1068.

Agnes de Burgundy and William V de Aquitaine had the following child:

50209032. i. William VIII de Aquitaine was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married Hildegarde de Burgundy. She was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

100418066. **Robert I of Burgundy**. He married **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

100418067. **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

Ermengarde of Anjou and Robert I of Burgundy had the following child:

50209033. i. Hildegarde de Burgundy was born about 1056. She died in 1104. She married William VIII de Aquitaine. He was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086.

100418068. **Pons of Toulouse**. He married **Almodis de la Marche**.

100418069. **Almodis de la Marche**.

Almodis de la Marche and Pons of Toulouse had the following child:

50209034. i. William IV of Toulouse was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married Emma de Mortain.

100418070. **Robert de Mortain**. He married **Matilda de Montgomery**.

100418071. **Matilda de Montgomery**.

Notes for Robert de Mortain:

Robert was a half brother of William the Conqueror. They shared the same mother.

Matilda de Montgomery and Robert de Mortain had the following child:

50209035. i. Emma de Mortain. She married William IV of Toulouse. He was born about 1040. He died in 1094.

100418072. **Hugues de Châtellerault I**. He married **Gerberge**.

100418073. **Gerberge**.

Gerberge and Hugues de Châtellerault I had the following child:

50209036. i. Boson de Châtellerault II. He married Aleanor de Thouars.

100418074. **Aimery IV of Thouars**. He married **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.

100418075. **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.

Aremgarde de Mauléon and Aimery IV of Thouars had the following child:

50209037. i. Aleanor de Thouars. She married Boson de Châtellerault II.

100418528. **Robert le Bigot** was born in 1034 in St Saveur, , Normandy, France. He died in 1071 in Chanon, Creuse, Limousin, France,. He married **Helene de St. Sauveur**.

100418529. **Helene de St. Sauveur** was born about 1040 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1070 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Helene de St. Sauveur and Robert le Bigot had the following child:

50209264. i. Roger Bigod was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married Adeliza de Tosny. She was born about 1072 in St Saveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

100418532. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Beatrice** _____.

100418533. **Beatrice** _____.

Beatrice _____ and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

50209266. i. Audrey de Vere. He married Adeliza de Clare.

100418534. **Gilbert de Clare**, son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont, was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.

Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

50209267. i. Adeliza de Clare. She married Audrey de Vere.

Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont had the following child:

25104638. i. Richard de Clare was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married Aoife MacMurrough.

100418536. **Ralph IV de Toeni**. He married **Alice of Northumberland**.

100418537. **Alice of Northumberland**.

Alice of Northumberland and Ralph IV de Toeni had the following child:

50209268. i. Roger de Toeni. He married Ida de Hainault.

100418538. **Baldwin of Hainaut**. He married **Yolande of Guelders**.

100418539. **Yolande of Guelders**.

Yolande of Guelders and Baldwin of Hainaut had the following child:

50209269. i. Ida de Hainault. She married Roger de Toeni.

100418540. **Robert de Beaumont** was born about 1049. He married **Isabel de Vermandois**.

100418541. **Isabel de Vermandois**.

Notes for Isabel de Vermandois:

Elizabeth of Vermandois, or Elisabeth or Isabel de Vermandois (c. 1085 - 1131), was the third daughter of Hugh Magnus and Adelaide of Vermandois, and as such represented both the Capetian line of her paternal grandfather Henry I of France, and the Carolingian ancestry of her maternal grandfather Herbert IV of Vermandois. As the wife of two Anglo-Norman magnates, Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester and William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey, she is the ancestress of hundreds of well-known families down to the present time. She is the ancestress of all Scottish rulers including and after her grandson Malcolm IV and all English rulers starting with Henry IV.

Isabel de Vermandois and Robert de Beaumont had the following children:

50209277. i. Isabel de Beaumont. She married Gilbert de Clare. He was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.

50209270. ii. Robert de Beaumont. He married Amice de Gael.

100418542. **Ralph de Gael**. He married **Avisé** _____.

100418543. **Avisé** _____.

Avisé _____ and Ralph de Gael had the following child:

50209271. i. Amice de Gael. She married Robert de Beaumont.

100418552. **Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare**, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard, was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married **Adeliza de Claremont**.

100418553. **Adeliza de Claremont.**

Notes for Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare:

Gilbert, born before 1066, was the second son and an heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare and Rohese Giffard. He succeeded to his father's possessions in England in 1088 when his father retired to a monastery; his brother, Roger Fitz Richard, inherited his father's lands in Normandy] That same year he, along with his brother Roger, fortified his castle at Tonbridge against the forces of William Rufus. But his castle was stormed, Gilbert was wounded and taken prisoner. However he and his brother were in attendance on king William Rufus at his death in August 1100. He was with Henry I at his Christmas court at Westminster in 1101.

It has been hinted, by modern historians, that Gilbert, as a part of a baronial conspiracy, played some part in the suspicious death of William II. Frank Barlow points out that no proof has been found he had any part in the king's death or that a conspiracy even existed.

In 1110, King Henry I took Cardigan from Owain ap Cadwgan, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn as punishment for a number of crimes including that of the abduction of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor.[6] In turn Henry gave the Lordship of Cardigan, including Cardigan Castle to Gilbert Fitz Richard. He founded the Clunic priory at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Gilbert died in or before 1117.

About 1088, Gilbert married Adeliza/Alice de Claremont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, and Margaret de Roucy. Gilbert and Adeliza had at least eight children:

Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1136.

Gilbert Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1148, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

Baldwin Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1154, m. Adeline de Rollos.

Adelize/Alice de Clare, d. 1163, m. (ca. 1105), Aubrey II de Vere, son of Aubrey I de Vere and Beatrice. She had 9 children and in her widowhood was a corrodian at St. Osyth's, Chich, Essex.

Hervey de Clare, Lord of Montmorency.

Walter de Clare, d. 1149.

Margaret de Clare, d. 1185, m. (ca. 1108), Sir William de Montfitchet, Lord of Stansted Mountfitchet.

Rohese de Clare, d. 1149, m. (ca. 1130), Baderon of Monmouth

Adeliza de Claremont and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare had the following child:

100418534. i. Gilbert de Clare was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married Isabel de Beaumont.

100418556. **Donnchad mac Murchada.** He married **Orlaith ingen O'Braenain.**

100418557. **Orlaith ingen O'Braenain.**

Orlaith ingen O'Braenain and Donnchad mac Murchada had the following child:

50209278. i. Diarmint MacMurrough. He married Mór Ní Thuathail.

100418746. **Hugh Magnus.** He married **Adelaide of Vermandois.**

100418747. **Adelaide of Vermandois.**

Adelaide of Vermandois and Hugh Magnus had the following child:

100418541. i. Isabel de Vermandois. She married Robert de Beaumont. He was born about 1049.

100420608. **Aubri Orleans.**

Aubri Orleans had the following child:

200836096. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais I. He married Béatrice de Mâcon.

100420610. **Alberic de Macon II.** He married **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy.**

100420611. **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.

Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy and Alberic de Macon II had the following child:

200836097. i. Béatrice de Mâcon. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais I.

100420612. **Geoffrey I de Anjou**. He married **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

100420613. **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

Adelaide de Vermandois and Geoffrey I de Anjou had the following child:

200836098. i. Fulk III de Anjou. He married Hildegarde de Sundgau.

100420640. **Richard de Normandy I**, son of William de Normandy I and Sprotta, was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Gunnora de Normandy**.

100420641. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:

to search

Not to be confused with Richard I of England.

Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres

-
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
 - Papia of Normandy
 - Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreax

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or more danico. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as Gonnor matris comitis (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

200836112. i. Richard de Normandy II was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany. She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

100420642. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**.

100420643. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**, daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux, was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech. The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seigneurie of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.

Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.

Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.

Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).

Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and

Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

200836113. i. Judith de Brittany was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II. He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

100420644. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.

100420645. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

100420646. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

100420647. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

100420648. **Arnulf de Flanders II**. He married **Rozala of Italy**.

100420649. **Rozala of Italy**.

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rozala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)
Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

200836116. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV. He married Ogive de Luxembourg.

100420650. **Frederick of Luxembourg**, son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau, was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

200836117. i. Ogive de Luxembourg. She married Baldwin de Flanders IV.

100420652. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine**.

100420653. **Adelaide of Aquitaine**, daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

200836118. i. Robert de France II was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles. She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

100420654. **William I of Provence**, son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess, was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**.

100420655. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**, daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

200836119. i. Constance de Arles was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II. He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

100420658. **Malcolm II of Scotland**.

Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836121. i. Bethoc. She married Crinan of Dunkeld.

100420664. **Æthelred the Unready**, son of Edgar and Ælfthryth, was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married **Ælfgifu of York**.

100420665. **Ælfgifu of York**.

Notes for Æthelred the Unready:

Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II[1][2] (circa 968 - 23 April 1016), was king of England (978-1013 and 1014-1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfthryth and was only about ten years old (no more than thirteen) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but

as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfthryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded England, and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king of Denmark. Æthelred returned as king, however, after Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English unræd (meaning bad-counsel)-a twist on his name "Æthelred", meaning noble-counsel. A better translation would be ill-advised.

Ælfgifu of York and Æthelred the Unready had the following child:

200836124. i. Edmund II of England was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married Ealdgyth.

100420672. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wesex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

100420673. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: Tête d'étaupe, Latin: Caput Stupe) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

100420674. **Theobald I de Blois**, son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine, was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married **Luitgarde de Vermandois**.

100420675. **Luitgarde de Vermandois**, daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

Notes for Theobald I de Blois:

Theobald I (913-975), called the Trickster (le Tricheur meaning cheater), was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun as well as count of Tours.

Theobald I was the son of Theobald le Vieux of Blois,[a] who from 908 on was viscomte of Tours. His wife, and the mother of Theobald was Richildis, a great-granddaughter of Rorgon I, Count of Maine. Theobald I was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, Louis IV was captured by Northmen and given over to Hugh the Great, who placed the king in Theobald's custody. After about a year in his vassal's custody king Louis negotiated his freedom by offering Hugh the city of Laon which Hugh then gave to Theobald. Theobald was the count of Tours from 942, was also count of Blois and in 960 count of Châteaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's sister had married Alan II of Nantes, the Duke of Brittany, giving Theobald influence all the way to Rennes. However the death of Alan II left a void in Brittany and left it vulnerable to encroachment by either the Normans or the Angevins. Theobald made an alliance with Fulk II of Anjou which gave him control of Saumur a strategic citadel located between the Loire and Thouet rivers guarding the Angevin march. This included control of the monastery of Saint-Florent inside the walls of Saumur. In turn the recently widowed Fulk married Theobald's sister, the widow of Alan II of Nantes.

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher, Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry. During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. By his death, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France.

About 943-44,[8] he married Luitgarde of Vermandois, widow of William I of Normandy. She was the daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrand of France, daughter of king Robert I of France. Her half-brother was Hugh the Great Duke of France.

Notes for Luitgarde de Vermandois:

Luitgarde of Vermandois (c. 914 - February 9, 978) was a French noblewoman. She was a countess of Vermandois by birth and a duchess consort of Normandy by her first marriage, and a countess consort of Blois by her second. She was a daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois, and Hildebrand of France. She first married William I of Normandy in 940. This marriage was childless. As a widow, following his death in 942, she married Theobald I of Blois in 943.

Luitgarde de Vermandois and Theobald I de Blois had the following child:

200836129. i. Emma de Blois was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003. She married William IV de Aquitaine. He was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD.

100420676. **Adalbert de Ivrea.** He married **Gerberga de Mâcon.**

100420677. **Gerberga de Mâcon.** She died on 21 Sep 1026.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea:

Adalbert (c. 936-971), Margrave of Ivrea and was a joint king of Italy with his father from 950 to 961.

Adalbert, born c. 936 was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa. In 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father tried to force Adelaide, widow of Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship. When she refused and fled, she was tracked down and imprisoned for four months at Como.

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 957, Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, invaded Lombardy and caused Berengar 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. When Otto drove him out of Italy Adalbert fled to Burgundy. 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. Adalbert died at Autun on 30 April 971

Gerberga de Mâcon and Adalbert de Ivrea had the following child:

- 200836130. i. Otto-William de Burgundy was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married Ermentrude de Rheims.

100420684. **Geoffrey I of Anjou**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

100420685. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Geoffrey I of Anjou had the following child:

- 200836134. i. Fulk III of Anjou was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married Hildegard of Sundgau. He married Elisabeth of Vendôme.

100420698. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.

100420699. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a pelliciarus (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.

100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados,

Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.

- iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
- v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

100421168. **Roger Bigod**, son of Robert le Bigot and Helene de St. Sauveur, was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married **Adeliza de Tosny**.

100421169. **Adeliza de Tosny** was born about 1072 in St Saveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

Adeliza de Tosny and Roger Bigod had the following child:

- 25104632. i. Hugh Bigod was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married Juliana de Vere. She was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. He married Gundreda de Beaumont.

100421170. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Adeliza de Clare**.

100421171. **Adeliza de Clare**.

Adeliza de Clare and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

- 25104633. i. Juliana de Vere was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. She married Hugh Bigod. He was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land).

100421172. **Roger de Toeni**. He married **Ida de Hainault**.

100421173. **Ida de Hainault**.

Ida de Hainault and Roger de Toeni had the following child:

- 25104634. i. Ralph de Toeni. He married Margaret de Beaumont.

100421174. **Robert de Beaumont**. He married **Amice de Gael**.

100421175. **Amice de Gael**.

Amice de Gael and Robert de Beaumont had the following child:

- 25104635. i. Margaret de Beaumont. She married Ralph de Toeni.

100421176. **Gilbert Marshall**.

Gilbert Marshall had the following child:

- 25104636. i. John Marshal. He married Sibyl de Salisbury.

100421178. **Walter de Salisbury**. He married **Sibyl de Chaworth**.

100421179. **Sibyl de Chaworth**.

Sibyl de Chaworth and Walter de Salisbury had the following child:

- 25104637. i. Sibyl de Salisbury. She married John Marshal.

100421181. **Isabel de Beaumont.**

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Born at Tonbridge, Gilbert de Clare was a son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Alice de Claremont. He started out without land and wealth of his own but was closely related to very powerful men, specifically his uncles Walter de Clare and Roger de Clare.

In 1136 Gilbert fitz Gilbert led an expedition against Exmes and burned parts of the town, including the church of Notre Dame, but was interrupted by the forces of William III, Count of Ponthieu and escaped the resulting melee only after suffering heavy losses. Gilbert was a Baron, that is, a tenant-in-chief in England, and inherited the estates of his paternal uncles, Roger and Walter, which included the baronies and castles of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. He held the lordship of Nether Gwent and the castle of Striguil (later Chepstow). King Stephen created him Earl of Pembroke, and gave him the rape and castle of Pevensey.

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

Isabel de Beaumont and Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

25104638. i. Richard de Clare was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married Aoife MacMurrough.

100421182. **Diarmint MacMurrough.** He married **Mór Ní Thuathail.**

100421183. **Mór Ní Thuathail.**

Notes for Diarmint MacMurrough:

Diarmait Mac Murchada (Modern Irish: Diarmaid Mac Murchadha), anglicised as Dermot MacMurrough, Dermot MacMurrough, Dermot MacMorrogh or Dermot MacMorrow (c. 1110 - c. 1 May 1171), was a King of Leinster in Ireland. In 1167, he was deprived of his kingdom by the High King of Ireland - Ruaidri Ua Conchobair (Rory O'Connor). The grounds for the dispossession were that Mac Murchada had, in 1152, abducted Derbforgaill, the wife of the King of Breifne, Tiernan O'Rourke (Irish: Tighearnán Ua Ruairc). To recover his kingdom, Mac Murchada solicited help from the King of England Henry II of England. His issue unresolved, he gained the military support of the Earl Richard de Clare, the 2nd Earl of Pembroke (nicknamed "Strongbow"), who was in opposition to Henry II due to his support for Stephen, King of England against Henry's mother in The Anarchy. In exchange for his aid, Strongbow was married to Mac Murchada's daughter Aoife and promised succession to the Kingship of Leinster. Henry II then mounted a larger second invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over Strongbow, resulting in the Norman Lordship of Ireland. Mac Murchada was later known as Diarmait na nGall (Irish for "Diarmait of the Foreigners").

Notes for Mór Ní Thuathail:

Mór Ní Thuathail (anglicised as Mor O'Toole) (c. 1114-1191) was a Queen-consort of Leinster as the principal first wife of King Diarmait Mac Murchada. Under Brehon Law, Irish men were allowed more than one wife. King Dermot's second wife was Sadhbh Ní Fhaolain.

Mór was the mother of Aoife of Leinster, the wife of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, known to history as Strongbow.

Mór Ní Thuathail and Diarmint MacMurrough had the following child:

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25104639. i. Aoife MacMurrough. She married Richard de Clare. He was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176.
100421312. **Faulk V of Anjou**, son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort, was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married **Ermengard of Maine**.
100421313. **Ermengard of Maine**.
Ermengard of Maine and Faulk V of Anjou had the following child:
12552256. i. Geoffrey V Plantagenet was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married Maltilda of Germany on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. She was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.
100421314. **Henry I of England**, son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders, was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Matilda of Scotland**.
100421315. **Matilda of Scotland**, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland, was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.
Matilda of Scotland and Henry I of England had the following child:
12552257. i. Maltilda of Germany was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. She married Geoffrey V Plantagenet on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. He was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France.
100421316. **William IX de Aquitaine**, son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegarde de Burgundy, was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married **Philippa de Toulouse**.
100421317. **Philippa de Toulouse**, daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain, was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.
Philippa de Toulouse and William IX de Aquitaine had the following child:
12552258. i. William X de Aquitaine was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married Aenor de Châtellerault. She was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.
100421318. **Aimery I of Châtellerault**. He married **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**.
100421319. **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**, daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard, was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.
Notes for Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard:
She was the maternal grandmother of the celebrated Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was also mistress to her granddaughters' paternal grandfather William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Dangereuse is also known as La Maubergeonne and Amauberge.
Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard and Aimery I of Châtellerault had the following child:
12552259. i. Aenor de Châtellerault was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. She married William X de Aquitaine. He was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain.
100421344. **Raymond of Burgundy**. He married **Urraca of León and Castile**.
100421345. **Urraca of León and Castile**.
Urraca of León and Castile and Raymond of Burgundy had the following child:
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50210672. i. Alfonso VII of León and Castile. He married Berenguela of Barcelona.
100421352. **Alfonso VII of León and Castile**. He married **Berenguela of Barcelona**.
100421353. **Berenguela of Barcelona**.
- Berenguela of Barcelona and Alfonso VII of León and Castile had the following children:
25105336. i. Ferdinand II of León. He married Urraca of Portugal.
50210676. ii. Sancho III of Castile. He married Blanche of Navarre.
100421356. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet**, son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine, was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral.
100421357. **Maltilda of Germany**, daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland, was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.
- Maltilda of Germany and Geoffrey V Plantagenet had the following child:
6276128. i. Henry II of England was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Ida de Tony. She was born about 1152. He married Eleanor de Aquitaine. She was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.
100421358. **William X de Aquitaine**, son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse, was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtellerault**.
100421359. **Aenor de Châtellerault**, daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerous de l'Isle Bouchard, was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.
- Aenor de Châtellerault and William X de Aquitaine had the following child:
6276129. i. Eleanor de Aquitaine was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France. She married Henry II of England. He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.
100421376. **Fulk de Anjou IV**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou, was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Bertrade de Montfort**.
100421377. **Bertrade de Montfort**, daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux, was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.
- Bertrade de Montfort and Fulk de Anjou IV had the following child:
25104512. i. Faulk V of Anjou was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married Ermengard of Maine.
100421378. **Helie de Baugency**. He married **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.
100421379. **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.
- Mathilda de Château-du-Loire and Helie de Baugency had the following child:
25104513. i. Ermengard of Maine. She married Faulk V of Anjou. He was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem.
100421380. **William I of England**, son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise, was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).
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100421381. **Matilda de Flanders**, daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France, was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:

25104514. i. Henry I of England was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet. She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland. She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

100421382. **Malcolm III of Scotland**, son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____, was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Margaret of Scotland**.

100421383. **Margaret of Scotland**.

Margaret of Scotland and Malcolm III of Scotland had the following child:

25104515. i. Matilda of Scotland was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118. She married Henry I of England. He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

100421384. **William VIII de Aquitaine**, son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy, was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married **Hildegarde de Burgundy**.

100421385. **Hildegarde de Burgundy**, daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

Hildegarde de Burgundy and William VIII de Aquitaine had the following child:

25104516. i. William IX de Aquitaine was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married Philippa de Toulouse. She was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

100421386. **William IV of Toulouse**, son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche, was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married **Emma de Mortain**.

100421387. **Emma de Mortain**.

Emma de Mortain and William IV of Toulouse had the following child:

25104517. i. Philippa de Toulouse was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married William IX de Aquitaine. He was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France.

100421388. **Boson de Châtellerault II**. He married **Aleanor de Thouars**.

100421389. **Aleanor de Thouars**.

Aleanor de Thouars and Boson de Châtellerault II had the following child:

25104518. i. Aimery I of Châtellerault. He married Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard. She was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

100421390. **Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard**.

Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard had the following child:

25104519. i. Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151. She married Aimery I of Châtellerault.

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200836096. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais I**. He married **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

200836097. **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

Béatrice de Mâcon and Geoffrey de Gâtinais I had the following child:

100418048. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais II was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married Ermengarde de Anjou.
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200836098. **Fulk III de Anjou**. He married **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

200836099. **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

Hildegarde de Sundgau and Fulk III de Anjou had the following child:

100418049. i. Ermengarde de Anjou. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais II. He was born in 1006. He died in 1060. She married Robert de Burgundy.

200836100. **Amaury de Montfort I**. He married **Bertrade de Gometz**.

200836101. **Bertrade de Gometz**.

Bertrade de Gometz and Amaury de Montfort I had the following child:

100418050. i. Simon de Montfort I. He married Agnes de Evreux.

200836112. **Richard de Normandy II**, son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy, was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany**.

200836113. **Judith de Brittany**, daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou, was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of Bernay, which she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

100418056. i. Robert de Normandy I was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise. She was

born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

200836114. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigríð Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.

200836115. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a pelliciarus (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.
- iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
- v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

200836116. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

200836117. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

100418058. i. Baldwin de Flanders V. He married Adela de France.

200836118. **Robert de France II**, son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles**.

200836119. **Constance de Arles**, daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou, was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
100418059. ii. Adela de France. She married Baldwin de Flanders V. She married Richard III of Normandy.
100418066. iii. Robert I of Burgundy. He married Ermengarde of Anjou.

200836120. **Crinan of Dunkeld**. He married **Bethoc**.

200836121. **Bethoc**.

Bethoc and Crinan of Dunkeld had the following child:

100418060. i. Duncan I of Alba was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married Sybilla _____.

200836124. **Edmund II of England**, son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York, was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married **Ealdgyth**.

200836125. **Ealdgyth**.

Notes for Edmund II of England:

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY

EADMUND, son of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ([990]-30 Nov 1016, bur Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset). "Eadmundus filius regis/clito/ætheling" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated between 993 and 1015, the last dated 1015 being signed "Eadmund regie indolis soboles". His name was listed after his brother Ecgberht, before the latter's disappearance from the records in 1005, consistent with Edmund being the third son. He subscribed his father's charter dated 1002 which granted land at Codicote, Hertfordshire to Ælthelm, signing third among the brothers, and "Eadmundus clito" subscribed his father's 1006 charter making grants to St Alban's, also signing third. Ætheling Æthelstan, under his will dated [1014], made bequests to "...my brother Eadmund, my brother Eadwig...". After the murder of the brothers Sigeferth and Morcar, leading thegns in northern England, Edmund abducted and married Sigeferth's widow against his father's wishes. In Sep 1015, he proceeded north to retake the properties of his wife's first husband which had been confiscated by the king. In early 1016, Edmund devastated northwest Mercia in alliance with Uhtred Earl of Northumbria, but returned to London to rejoin his father shortly before he died. He was immediately proclaimed king on his father's death in 1016 by an assembly of northern notables and burghers of London, succeeding as EDMUND "Ironside" King of England, crowned at Old St Paul's Cathedral in Apr 1016. The Witan had offered the throne to Knud of Denmark, to whom a group of nobles and church dignitaries from southern England swore allegiance at Southampton. King Edmund reconquered Wessex from Danish forces, and relieved London from the siege imposed by a Danish fleet. The Danes turned their attention to Mercia, Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" defecting back to King Edmund's forces at Aylesford only to betray him again at Ashingdon in Essex where Danish forces finally defeated King Edmund in Oct 1016. At Alney, near Deerhurst, Edmund agreed a compromise division of the country with Canute, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the north, but King Edmund died before this could be implemented. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death on St Andrew's day 1016 of King Edmund and his burial at Glastonbury. According to Henry of Huntingdon, King Edmund was murdered by the son of Eadric Streona.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that "prince Edmund...abducted [Sigferth's widow] against the king's will and made her his wife" but does not name her. Simeon of Durham records that Edmund married "Algitha widow of Sigeferth" in 1015. According to Ronay, she was the daughter of Olof "Skotkonung" King of Sweden and his concubine Edla of Vindland, but the author cites no primary source to support this

suggestion. If the assertion is correct, it is surprising that Ældgyth is not mentioned with the Swedish king's other children in the Saga of Olaf Haraldson. In addition, there would be no explanation for Ældgyth's first marriage to an obscure Northumbrian nobleman, especially as King Olof's two known daughters made high-profile marriages with the Grand Prince of Kiev and the king of Norway. Simeon of Durham records that, after Ældgyth's first husband was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" Ealdorman of Mercia, Ældgyth was arrested and brought to Malmesbury on the orders of King Æthelred II who had confiscated her husband's properties in the north of England. She was abducted and married, against the king's wishes, by her second husband who proceeded to take possession of her first husband's properties. No mention has been found of Queen Ældgyth after the death of her second husband.

Ealdgyth and Edmund II of England had the following child:

100418062. i. Edward Atheling was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married Agatha von Braunschweig. She was born before 1030. She died after 1070.

200836128. **William IV de Aquitaine**, son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married **Emma de Blois**.

200836129. **Emma de Blois**, daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois, was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

Emma de Blois and William IV de Aquitaine had the following child:

100418064. i. William V de Aquitaine was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. He married Adalemode of Limoges. He married Sancha of Gascony.

200836130. **Otto-William de Burgundy**, son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon, was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

200836131. **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

Ermentrude de Rheims and Otto-William de Burgundy had the following child:

100418065. i. Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. She married William V de Aquitaine. He was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030.

200836134. **Fulk III of Anjou**, son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois, was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

200836135. **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

Hildegard of Sundgau and Fulk III of Anjou had the following child:

100418067. i. Ermengarde of Anjou. She married Robert I of Burgundy. She married Geoffrey II of Gâtinais.

200836140. **Herluin de Conteville**. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.

200836141. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of filia pelletarii burgensis being somewhat uncertain,

Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (cubicularii ducis).

Herleva de Falaise and Herluin de Conteville had the following child:

100418070. i. Robert de Mortain. He married Matilda de Montgomery.

200836142. **Roger de Montgomery.**

Roger de Montgomery had the following child:

100418071. i. Matilda de Montgomery. She married Robert de Mortain.

200837068. **Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare**, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard, was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married **Adeliza de Claremont.**

200837069. **Adeliza de Claremont.**

Notes for Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare:

Gilbert, born before 1066, was the second son and an heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare and Rohese Giffard. He succeeded to his father's possessions in England in 1088 when his father retired to a monastery; his brother, Roger Fitz Richard, inherited his father's lands in Normandy. That same year he, along with his brother Roger, fortified his castle at Tonbridge against the forces of William Rufus. But his castle was stormed, Gilbert was wounded and taken prisoner. However he and his brother were in attendance on king William Rufus at his death in August 1100. He was with Henry I at his Christmas court at Westminster in 1101.

It has been hinted, by modern historians, that Gilbert, as a part of a baronial conspiracy, played some part in the suspicious death of William II. Frank Barlow points out that no proof has been found he had any part in the king's death or that a conspiracy even existed.

In 1110, King Henry I took Cardigan from Owain ap Cadwgan, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn as punishment for a number of crimes including that of the abduction of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor.[6] In turn Henry gave the Lordship of Cardigan, including Cardigan Castle to Gilbert Fitz Richard. He founded the Clunic priory at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Gilbert died in or before 1117.

About 1088, Gilbert married Adeliza/Alice de Claremont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, and Margaret de Roucy. Gilbert and Adeliza had at least eight children:

Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1136.

Gilbert Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1148, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

Baldwin Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1154, m. Adeline de Rollos.

Adelize/Alice de Clare, d. 1163, m. (ca. 1105), Aubrey II de Vere, son of Aubrey I de Vere and Beatrice. She had 9 children and in her widowhood was a corrodian at St. Osyth's, Chich, Essex.

Hervey de Clare, Lord of Montmorency.

Walter de Clare, d. 1149.

Margaret de Clare, d. 1185, m. (ca. 1108), Sir William de Montfitchet, Lord of Stansted Mountfitchet.

Rohese de Clare, d. 1149, m. (ca. 1130), Baderon of Monmouth
Adeliza de Claremont and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare had the following child:

100418534. i. Gilbert de Clare was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married Isabel de Beaumont.

200837082. **Hugh Magnus**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

200837083. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Hugh Magnus had the following child:

100418541. i. Isabel de Vermandois. She married Robert de Beaumont. He was born about 1049.

200837104. **Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare**, son of Gilbert de Brionne, was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married **Rohese Giffard**.

200837105. **Rohese Giffard**.

Notes for Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare:

He was the son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne in Normandy (fitz was a variant spelling of filz > French fils, that means "son"). Gilbert was a guardian of the young duke William and when he was killed by Ralph de Wacy in 1040, his two older sons Richard and Gilbert fled to Flanders.[4] On his later return to Normandy Richard was rewarded with the lordship of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. In 1066, Richard came into England with his kinsman William the Conqueror, and received from him great advancement in honour and possessions.

The Dictionary of National Biography and other sources are vague and sometimes contradictory about when the name de Clare came into common usage, but what we do know is that Richard fitz Gilbert (of Tonbridge), the earliest identifiable progenitor of the family, is once referred to as Richard of Clare in the Suffolk return of the Domesday Book.

Rohese Giffard and Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

200837068. i. Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married Adeliza de Claremont.

200841216. **Geoffrey Gatinais**.

Geoffrey Gatinais had the following child:

401672192. i. Aubri Orleans.

200841280. **William de Normandy I**, son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux, was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

200841281. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

401672224. i. Richard de Normandy I was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

200841286. **Geoffrey de Anjou I**, son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**.

200841287. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**, daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon, was born about 950 AD. She died about 980

AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmodé married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaïse de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

- 401672227. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024. She married Conan de Rennes I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. She married William II of Angoulême.

200841292. **Kenneth II of Scotland.**

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

- 401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

200841296. **Baldwin de Flanders III.** He married **Mathilde of Saxony.**

200841297. **Mathilde of Saxony.**

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly

ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin Balso continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

401672232. i. Arnulf de Flanders II. He married Rozala of Italy.

200841298. **Berengar of Italy II.** He married **Willa of Tuscany.**

200841299. **Willa of Tuscany**, daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy, was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liegsmen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops, welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert, which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

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held captive in a German nunnery.

Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

401672233. i. Rozala of Italy. She married Arnulf de Flanders II.

200841300. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

200841301. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

401672234. i. Frederick of Luxembourg was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

200841304. **Hugh the Great**, son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois, was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony**.

200841305. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

401672236. i. Hugh Capet. He married Adelaide of Aquitaine. She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

200841306. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

200841307. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: Tête d'étoupe, Latin: Caput Stupe) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

200841308. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**.

200841309. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**, daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes, was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.

Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:

401672238. i. William I of Provence was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou. She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

200841310. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine**.

200841311. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

200841328. **Edgar**. He married **Ælfthryth**.

200841329. **Ælfthryth**.

Ælfthryth and Edgar had the following child:

401672248. i. Æthelred the Unready was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married Ælfgifu of York.

200841344. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wesex**.

200841345. **Adele Émilienne de Wesex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles

allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy.

200841346. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

200841347. **Poppa de Bayeux**.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólfr; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the

valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

200841348. **Theobald le Vieux de Blois**. He married **Richildis de Maine**.

200841349. **Richildis de Maine**.

Richildis de Maine and Theobald le Vieux de Blois had the following child:

- 401672258. i. Theobald I de Blois was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married Luitgarde de Vermandois. She was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

200841350. **Herbert de Vermandois II**, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France**.

200841351. **Adele de France**, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for

Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

- 401672259. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois. He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.
- 1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

200841352. **Berengar II de Italy**, son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli, was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married **Willa of Tuscany**.

200841396. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.

200841397. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

- 200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

200841398. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

200841399. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

- 200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

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200842336. **Robert le Bigot** was born in 1034 in St Saveur, , Normandy, France. He died in 1071 in Chanon, Creuse, Limousin, France,. He married **Helene de St. Sauveur**.
200842337. **Helene de St. Sauveur** was born about 1040 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1070 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Helene de St. Sauveur and Robert le Bigot had the following child:

50209264. i. Roger Bigod was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married Adeliza de Tosny. She was born about 1072 in St Saveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

200842340. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Beatrice** _____.

200842341. **Beatrice** _____.

Beatrice _____ and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

50209266. i. Audrey de Vere. He married Adeliza de Clare.

200842342. **Gilbert de Clare**, son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont, was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.

Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

50209267. i. Adeliza de Clare. She married Audrey de Vere.

Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont had the following child:

25104638. i. Richard de Clare was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married Aoife MacMurrough.

200842344. **Ralph IV de Toeni**. He married **Alice of Northumberland**.

200842345. **Alice of Northumberland**.

Alice of Northumberland and Ralph IV de Toeni had the following child:

50209268. i. Roger de Toeni. He married Ida de Hainault.

200842346. **Baldwin of Hainaut**. He married **Yolande of Guelders**.

200842347. **Yolande of Guelders**.

Yolande of Guelders and Baldwin of Hainaut had the following child:

50209269. i. Ida de Hainault. She married Roger de Toeni.

200842348. **Robert de Beaumont** was born about 1049. He married **Isabel de Vermandois**.

200842349. **Isabel de Vermandois**.

Notes for Isabel de Vermandois:

Elizabeth of Vermandois, or Elisabeth or Isabel de Vermandois (c. 1085 - 1131), was the third daughter of Hugh Magnus and Adelaide of Vermandois, and as such represented both the Capetian line of her paternal grandfather Henry I of France, and the Carolingian ancestry of her maternal grandfather Herbert IV of Vermandois. As the wife of two Anglo-Norman magnates, Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester and William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey, she is the ancestress of hundreds of well-known families down to the present time. She is the ancestress of all Scottish rulers including and after her grandson Malcolm IV and all English rulers starting with Henry IV.

Isabel de Vermandois and Robert de Beaumont had the following children:

50209277. i. Isabel de Beaumont. She married Gilbert de Clare. He was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.
50209270. ii. Robert de Beaumont. He married Amice de Gael.

200842350. **Ralph de Gael**. He married **Avise** _____.

200842351. **Avise** _____.

Avise _____ and Ralph de Gael had the following child:

50209271. i. Amice de Gael. She married Robert de Beaumont.

200842364. **Donnchad mac Murchada**. He married **Orlaith ingen O'Braenain**.

200842365. **Orlaith ingen O'Braenain**.

Orlaith ingen O'Braenain and Donnchad mac Murchada had the following child:

50209278. i. Diarmint MacMurrough. He married Mór Ní Thuathail.

200842624. **Fulk de Anjou IV**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou, was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Bertrade de Montfort**.

200842625. **Bertrade de Montfort**, daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux, was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Bertrade de Montfort and Fulk de Anjou IV had the following child:

25104512. i. Faulk V of Anjou was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married Ermengard of Maine.

200842626. **Helie de Baugency**. He married **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

200842627. **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

Mathilda de Château-du-Loire and Helie de Baugency had the following child:

25104513. i. Ermengard of Maine. She married Faulk V of Anjou. He was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem.

200842628. **William I of England**, son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise, was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).

200842629. **Matilda de Flanders**, daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France, was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:

25104514. i. Henry I of England was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet. She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland. She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

200842630. **Malcolm III of Scotland**, son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____, was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Margaret of Scotland**.

200842631. **Margaret of Scotland**.

Margaret of Scotland and Malcolm III of Scotland had the following child:

25104515. i. Matilda of Scotland was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118. She married Henry I of England. He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

200842632. **William VIII de Aquitaine**, son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy, was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married **Hildegarde de Burgundy**.

200842633. **Hildegarde de Burgundy**, daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

Hildegarde de Burgundy and William VIII de Aquitaine had the following child:

25104516. i. William IX de Aquitaine was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married Philippa de Toulouse. She was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté,

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- France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.
200842634. **William IV of Toulouse**, son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche, was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married **Emma de Mortain**.
200842635. **Emma de Mortain**.
- Emma de Mortain and William IV of Toulouse had the following child:
25104517. i. Philippa de Toulouse was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married William IX de Aquitaine. He was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France.
200842636. **Boson de Châtelleraut II**. He married **Aleanor de Thouars**.
200842637. **Aleanor de Thouars**.
- Aleanor de Thouars and Boson de Châtelleraut II had the following child:
25104518. i. Aimery I of Châtelleraut. He married Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard. She was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.
200842638. **Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard**.
- Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard had the following child:
25104519. i. Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151. She married Aimery I of Châtelleraut.
200842704. **Raymond of Burgundy**. He married **Urraca of León and Castile**.
200842705. **Urraca of León and Castile**.
- Urraca of León and Castile and Raymond of Burgundy had the following child:
50210672. i. Alfonso VII of León and Castile. He married Berenguela of Barcelona.
200842712. **Faulk V of Anjou**, son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort, was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married **Ermengard of Maine**.
200842713. **Ermengard of Maine**.
- Ermengard of Maine and Faulk V of Anjou had the following child:
12552256. i. Geoffrey V Plantagenet was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married Maltilda of Germany on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. She was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.
200842714. **Henry I of England**, son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders, was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Matilda of Scotland**.
200842715. **Matilda of Scotland**, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland, was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.
- Matilda of Scotland and Henry I of England had the following child:
12552257. i. Maltilda of Germany was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. She married Geoffrey V Plantagenet on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. He was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France.
200842716. **William IX de Aquitaine**, son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegarde de Burgundy, was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married **Philippa de Toulouse**.
200842717. **Philippa de Toulouse**, daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain, was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.
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Philippa de Toulouse and William IX de Aquitaine had the following child:

12552258. i. William X de Aquitaine was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married Aenor de Châtellerault. She was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

200842718. **Aimery I of Châtellerault**. He married **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**.

200842719. **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard**, daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard, was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

Notes for Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard:

She was the maternal grandmother of the celebrated Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was also mistress to her granddaughters' paternal grandfather William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Dangereuse is also known as La Maubergeonne and Amauberge.

Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard and Aimery I of Châtellerault had the following child:

12552259. i. Aenor de Châtellerault was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. She married William X de Aquitaine. He was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain.

200842752. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais II**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais I and Béatrice de Mâcon, was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

200842753. **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

Ermengarde de Anjou and Geoffrey de Gâtinais II had the following child:

50209024. i. Fulk de Anjou IV was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Bertrade de Montfort. She was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

200842754. **Simon de Montfort I**. He married **Agnes de Evreux**.

200842755. **Agnes de Evreux**.

Agnes de Evreux and Simon de Montfort I had the following child:

50209025. i. Bertrade de Montfort was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou IV. He was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married Phillip I of France Anjou on 15 May 1092 in France. He was born on 23 May 1052 in Reims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 29 Jul 1108 in Melun, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

200842756. **Jean de la Fleche**. He married **Paula de Maine**.

200842757. **Paula de Maine**.

Paula de Maine and Jean de la Fleche had the following child:

50209026. i. Helie de Baugency. He married Mathilda de Château-du-Loire.

200842758. **Garvase de Chateau**. He married **Aremberge** _____.

200842759. **Aremberge** _____.

Aremberge _____ and Garvase de Chateau had the following child:

50209027. i. Mathilda de Château-du-Loire. She married Helie de Baugency.

200842760. **Robert de Normandy I**, son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany, was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea,

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- Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.
200842762. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France**.
200842763. **Adela de France**.
- Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:
50209029. i. Matilda de Flanders was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).
200842764. **Duncan I of Alba**, son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc, was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married **Sybilla _____**.
200842765. **Sybilla _____**.
- Sybilla _____ and Duncan I of Alba had the following child:
50209030. i. Malcolm III of Scotland was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Margaret of Scotland.
200842766. **Edward Atheling**, son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth, was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married **Agatha von Braunschweig**.
200842767. **Agatha von Braunschweig** was born before 1030. She died after 1070.
- Notes for Edward Atheling:
Edward the Exile (1016 - late August 1057), also called Edward Ætheling, was the son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth. He spent most of his life in exile following the defeat of his father by Canute the Great.
- Agatha von Braunschweig and Edward Atheling had the following child:
50209031. i. Margaret of Scotland. She married Malcolm III of Scotland. He was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.
200842768. **William V de Aquitaine**, son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois, was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married **Agnes de Burgundy**.
200842769. **Agnes de Burgundy**. She died on 10 Nov 1068.
- Agnes de Burgundy and William V de Aquitaine had the following child:
50209032. i. William VIII de Aquitaine was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married Hildegarde de Burgundy. She was born about 1056. She died in 1104.
200842770. **Robert I of Burgundy**. He married **Ermengarde of Anjou**.
200842771. **Ermengarde of Anjou**.
- Ermengarde of Anjou and Robert I of Burgundy had the following child:
50209033. i. Hildegarde de Burgundy was born about 1056. She died in 1104. She married William VIII de Aquitaine. He was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086.
200842772. **Pons of Toulouse**. He married **Almodis de la Marche**.
200842773. **Almodis de la Marche**.
- Almodis de la Marche and Pons of Toulouse had the following child:
50209034. i. William IV of Toulouse was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married Emma de Mortain.
200842774. **Robert de Mortain**. He married **Matilda de Montgomery**.
200842775. **Matilda de Montgomery**.
- Notes for Robert de Mortain:
Robert was a half brother of William the Conqueror. They shared the same mother.
- Matilda de Montgomery and Robert de Mortain had the following child:
50209035. i. Emma de Mortain. She married William IV of Toulouse. He was born about 1040. He died in 1094.
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200842776. **Hugues de Châtellerault I**. He married **Gerberge**.

200842777. **Gerberge**.

Gerberge and Hugues de Châtellerault I had the following child:

50209036. i. Boson de Châtellerault II. He married Aleanor de Thouars.

200842778. **Aimery IV of Thouars**. He married **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.

200842779. **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.

Aremgarde de Mauléon and Aimery IV of Thouars had the following child:

50209037. i. Aleanor de Thouars. She married Boson de Châtellerault II.

Generation 29

401672192. **Aubri Orleans**.

Aubri Orleans had the following child:

200836096. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais I. He married Béatrice de Mâcon.

401672194. **Alberic de Macon II**. He married **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.

401672195. **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.

Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy and Alberic de Macon II had the following child:

200836097. i. Béatrice de Mâcon. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais I.

401672196. **Geoffrey I de Anjou**. He married **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

401672197. **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

Adelaide de Vermandois and Geoffrey I de Anjou had the following child:

200836098. i. Fulk III de Anjou. He married Hildegarde de Sundgau.

401672224. **Richard de Normandy I**, son of William de Normandy I and Sprota, was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Gunnora de Normandy**.

401672225. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:

to search

Not to be confused with Richard I of England.

Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montivilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or more danico. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as Gonnor matris comitis (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

200836112. i. Richard de Normandy II was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany. She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

401672226. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**.

401672227. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**, daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux, was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech. The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seignury of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.

Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.
Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.
Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).
Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

200836113. i. Judith de Brittany was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II. He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

401672228. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrd Sparkling**.

401672229. **Sigrd Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrd Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

401672230. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

401672231. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

401672232. **Arnulf de Flanders II**. He married **Rozala of Italy**.

401672233. **Rozala of Italy**.

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of

Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rozala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)
Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

200836116. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV. He married Ogive de Luxembourg.

401672234. **Frederick of Luxembourg**, son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau, was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

200836117. i. Ogive de Luxembourg. She married Baldwin de Flanders IV.

401672236. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine**.

401672237. **Adelaide of Aquitaine**, daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

200836118. i. Robert de France II was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles. She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

401672238. **William I of Provence**, son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess, was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**.

401672239. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**, daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

200836119. i. Constance de Arles was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II. He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

401672242. **Malcolm II of Scotland.**

Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836121. i. Bethoc. She married Crinan of Dunkeld.

401672248. **Æthelred the Unready**, son of Edgar and Ælfthryth, was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married **Ælfgifu of York**.

401672249. **Ælfgifu of York.**

Notes for Æthelred the Unready:

Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II[1][2] (circa 968 - 23 April 1016), was king of England (978-1013 and 1014-1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfthryth and was only about ten years old (no more than thirteen) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfthryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded England, and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king of Denmark. Æthelred returned as king, however, after Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English unræd (meaning bad-counsel)-a twist on his name "Æthelred", meaning noble-counsel. A better translation would be ill-advised.

Ælfgifu of York and Æthelred the Unready had the following child:

200836124. i. Edmund II of England was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married Ealdgyth.

401672256. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

401672257. **Adèle de Normandy.**

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: Tête d'étoupe, Latin: Caput Stupe) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

401672258. **Theobald I de Blois**, son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine, was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married **Luitgarde de Vermandois**.

401672259. **Luitgarde de Vermandois**, daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

Notes for Theobald I de Blois:

Theobald I (913-975), called the Trickster (le Tricheur meaning cheater), was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun as well as count of Tours.

Theobald I was the son of Theobald le Vieux of Blois,[a] who from 908 on was viscomte of Tours. His wife, and the mother of Theobald was Richildis, a great-granddaughter of Rorgon I, Count of Maine. Theobald I was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, Louis IV was captured by Northmen and given over to Hugh the Great, who placed the king in Theobald's custody. After about a year in his vassal's custody king Louis negotiated his freedom by offering Hugh the city of Laon which Hugh then gave to Theobald. Theobald was the count of Tours from 942, was also count of Blois and in 960 count of Châteaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's sister had married Alan II of Nantes, the Duke of Brittany, giving Theobald influence all the way to Rennes. However the death of Alan II left a void in Brittany and left it vulnerable to encroachment by either the Normans or the Angevins. Theobald made an alliance with Fulk II of Anjou which gave him control of Saumur a strategic citadel located between the Loire and Thouet rivers guarding the Angevin march. This included control of the monastery of Saint-Florent inside the walls of Saumur. In turn the recently widowed Fulk married Theobald's sister, the widow of Alan II of Nantes.

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher, Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry. During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. By his death, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France.

About 943-44,[8] he married Luitgarde of Vermandois, widow of William I of Normandy. She was the daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrand of France, daughter of king Robert I of France. Her half-brother was Hugh the Great Duke of France.

Notes for Luitgarde de Vermandois:

Luitgarde of Vermandois (c. 914 - February 9, 978) was a French noblewoman. She was a countess of Vermandois by birth and a duchess consort of Normandy by her first marriage, and a countess consort of Blois by her second. She was a daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois, and Hildebrand of France. She first married William I of Normandy in 940. This marriage was childless. As a widow, following his death in 942, she married Theobald I of Blois in 943.

Luitgarde de Vermandois and Theobald I de Blois had the following child:

200836129. i. Emma de Blois was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003. She married William IV de Aquitaine. He was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD.

401672260. **Adalbert de Ivrea**. He married **Gerberga de Mâcon**.

401672261. **Gerberga de Mâcon**. She died on 21 Sep 1026.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea:

Adalbert (c. 936-971), Margrave of Ivrea and was a joint king of Italy with his father from 950 to 961.

Adalbert, born c. 936 was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa. In 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father tried to force Adelaide, widow of Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship. When she refused and fled, she was tracked down and imprisoned for four months at Como.

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 957, Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, invaded Lombardy and caused Berengar 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. When Otto drove him out of Italy Adalbert fled to Burgundy. 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. Adalbert died at Autun on 30 April 971

Gerberga de Mâcon and Adalbert de Ivrea had the following child:

200836130. i. Otto-William de Burgundy was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married Ermentrude de Rheims.

401672268. **Geoffrey I of Anjou**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

401672269. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Geoffrey I of Anjou had the following child:

200836134. i. Fulk III of Anjou was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married Hildegard of Sundgau. He married Elisabeth of Vendôme.

401672282. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.

401672283. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a

pelliciarus (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
 100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.
 - iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
 - iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
 - v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
 - vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
 - vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.
401674136. **Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare**, son of Gilbert de Brionne, was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married **Rohese Giffard**.

401674137. **Rohese Giffard**.

Notes for Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare:

He was the son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne in Normandy (fitz was a variant spelling of filz > French fils, that means "son"). Gilbert was a guardian of the young duke William and when he was killed by Ralph de Wacy in 1040, his two older sons Richard and Gilbert fled to Flanders.[4] On his later return to Normandy Richard was rewarded with the lordship of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. In 1066, Richard came into England with his kinsman William the Conqueror, and received from him great advancement in honour and possessions.

The Dictionary of National Biography and other sources are vague and sometimes contradictory about when the name de Clare came into common usage, but what we do know is that Richard fitz Gilbert (of Tonbridge), the earliest identifiable progenitor of the family, is once referred to as Richard of Clare in the Suffolk return of the Domesday Book.

Rohese Giffard and Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

200837068. i. Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married Adeliza de Claremont.

401674208. **Gilbert de Brionne**.

Gilbert de Brionne had the following child:

401674136. i. Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married Rohese Giffard.

401682432. **Aubri (Dux) Orleans.**

Aubri (Dux) Orleans had the following child:

803344384. i. Geoffrey Gatinais.

401682560. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux.**

401682561. **Poppa de Bayeux.**

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólfr; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprotta.

803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

401682572. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine.**

401682573. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He

-
- married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.
401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.
401682574. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux**, son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**.
401682575. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**, daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy, was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.
- Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:
803344455. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD. She married Geoffrey de Anjou I. He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.
401682584. **Malcolm I of Scotland**.
- Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:
803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.
401682592. **Arnulf de Flanders I**. He married **Adele of Vermandois**.
401682593. **Adele of Vermandois**.
- Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:
803344464. i. Baldwin de Flanders III. He married Mathilde of Saxony.
401682594. **Hermann Billung**.
- Hermann Billung had the following child:
803344465. i. Mathilde of Saxony. She married Baldwin de Flanders III.
401682596. **Adalbert de Ivrea I**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.
401682597. **Gisela of Friuli**.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his rival, Berengar I, in 902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21

he joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert's appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already thought him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

803344466. i. Berengar of Italy II. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

401682598. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

401682599. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

803344467. i. Willa of Tuscany was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II. She married Berengar II de Italy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

401682608. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

401682609. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

803344472. ii. Hugh the Great was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony.

401682610. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

401682611. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

803344473. i. Hedwig of Saxony. She married Hugh the Great. He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

401682612. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

401682613. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a

shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles,

was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wesex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy.

401682618. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

401682619. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France,. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

803344477. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

401682620. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

401682621. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

401682622. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

401682688. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine**, son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wesex.

401682700. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois**.

401682701. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

401682702. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

401682703. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

401682704. **Adalbert I of Ivrea**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

401682705. **Gisela of Friuli**. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert I of Ivrea had the following child:

803344520. i. Berengar II de Italy was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

401682796. **Kenneth II of Scotland**.

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

401684684. **Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare**, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard, was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married **Adeliza de Claremont**.

401684685. **Adeliza de Claremont**.

Notes for Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare:

Gilbert, born before 1066, was the second son and an heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare and Rohese Giffard. He succeeded to his father's possessions in England in 1088 when his father retired to a monastery; his brother, Roger Fitz Richard, inherited his father's lands in Normandy] That same year he, along with his brother Roger, fortified his castle at Tonbridge against the forces of William Rufus. But his castle was stormed, Gilbert was wounded and taken prisoner. However he and his brother were in attendance on king William Rufus at his death in August 1100. He was with Henry I at his Christmas court at Westminster in 1101.

It has been hinted, by modern historians, that Gilbert, as a part of a baronial conspiracy, played some part in the suspicious death of William II. Frank Barlow points out that no proof has been found he had any part in the king's death or that a

conspiracy even existed.

In 1110, King Henry I took Cardigan from Owain ap Cadwgan, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn as punishment for a number of crimes including that of the abduction of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor.[6] In turn Henry gave the Lordship of Cardigan, including Cardigan Castle to Gilbert Fitz Richard. He founded the Clunic priory at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Gilbert died in or before 1117.

About 1088, Gilbert married Adeliza/Alice de Claremont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, and Margaret de Roucy. Gilbert and Adeliza had at least eight children:

Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1136.

Gilbert Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1148, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

Baldwin Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1154, m. Adeline de Rollos.

Adelize/Alice de Clare, d. 1163, m. (ca. 1105), Aubrey II de Vere, son of Aubrey I de Vere and Beatrice. She had 9 children and in her widowhood was a corrodian at St. Osyth's, Chich, Essex.

Hervey de Clare, Lord of Montmorency.

Walter de Clare, d. 1149.

Margaret de Clare, d. 1185, m. (ca. 1108), Sir William de Montfitchet, Lord of Stansted Mountfitchet.

Rohese de Clare, d. 1149, m. (ca. 1130), Baderon of Monmouth

Adeliza de Claremont and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare had the following child:

- 100418534. i. Gilbert de Clare was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married Isabel de Beaumont.

401684698. **Hugh Magnus**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

401684699. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Hugh Magnus had the following child:

- 100418541. i. Isabel de Vermandois. She married Robert de Beaumont. He was born about 1049.

401685248. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais II**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais I and Béatrice de Mâcon, was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

401685249. **Ermengarde de Anjou**.

Ermengarde de Anjou and Geoffrey de Gâtinais II had the following child:

- 50209024. i. Fulk de Anjou IV was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Bertrade de Montfort. She was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

401685250. **Simon de Montfort I**. He married **Agnes de Evreux**.

401685251. **Agnes de Evreux**.

Agnes de Evreux and Simon de Montfort I had the following child:

- 50209025. i. Bertrade de Montfort was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou IV. He was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married Phillip I of France Anjou on 15 May 1092 in France. He was born on 23 May 1052 in Reims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 29 Jul 1108 in Melun, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

401685252. **Jean de la Fleche**. He married **Paula de Maine**.

401685253. **Paula de Maine**.

Paula de Maine and Jean de la Fleche had the following child:

50209026. i. Helie de Baugency. He married Mathilda de Château-du-Loire.

401685254. **Garvase de Chateau**. He married **Aremberge** _____.

401685255. **Aremberge** _____.

Aremberge _____ and Garvase de Chateau had the following child:

50209027. i. Mathilda de Château-du-Loire. She married Helie de Baugency.

401685256. **Robert de Normandy I**, son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany, was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.

401685257. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Robert de Normandy I:

Robert the Magnificent (French: le Magnifique) (22 June 1000 - 1-3 July 1035), was the Duke of Normandy from 1027 until his death. Owing to uncertainty over the numbering of the Dukes of Normandy he is usually called Robert I, but sometimes Robert II with his ancestor Rollo as Robert I. He was the father of William the Conqueror who became in 1066 King of England and founded the House of Normandy.

Life

He was the son of Richard II of Normandy and Judith, daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany. He was also grandson of Richard I of Normandy, great-grandson of William I of Normandy and great-great grandson of Rollo, the Viking who founded Normandy. Before he died, Richard II had decided his elder son Richard III would succeed him while his second son Robert would become Count of Hiémois. In August 1026 their father, Richard II, died and Richard III became duke, but very soon afterwards Robert rebelled against his brother, was subsequently defeated and forced to swear fealty to his older brother Richard.

Early reign

When Richard III died a year later there were suspicions that Robert had something to do with his brother's death and although nothing can be proved, Robert had most to gain. But the civil war Robert I had brought against his brother Richard III was still causing instability in the duchy. Private wars raged between neighboring barons. This resulted in a new aristocracy that rose in Normandy during Robert's reign. It was also during this time that many of the lesser nobility left Normandy to seek their fortunes in southern Italy and elsewhere. Soon after assuming the dukedom, however, possibly in revenge for supporting his brother against him, Robert I assembled an army against his uncle, Robert, Archbishop of Rouen and count of Évreux. Only a temporary truce allowed his uncle to leave Normandy in exile but with an edict of excommunication placed on all of Normandy, which was only lifted when Archbishop Robert was allowed to return and his countship was restored. Robert also attacked another powerful churchman, his cousin Hugo III. d'Ivry, Bishop of Bayeux, banishing him from Normandy for an extended period of time. Robert also seized a number of church properties belonging to the abbey of Fecamp.

Outside of Normandy

Despite his domestic troubles Robert decided to intervene in the civil war in Flanders between Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and his father Baldwin IV whom the younger Baldwin had driven out of Flanders. Baldwin V, supported by king Robert II of France, his father-in-law, was persuaded to make peace with his father in 1030 when

Duke Robert promised the elder Baldwin his considerable military support. Robert gave shelter to Henry I of France against his mother, Queen Constance, who favored her younger son Robert to succeed to the French throne after his father Robert II. For his help Henry I rewarded Robert with the French Vexin. In the early 1030s Alan III, Duke of Brittany began expanding his influence from the area of Rennes and appeared to have designs on the area surrounding Mont Saint-Michel. After sacking Dol and repelling Alan's attempts to raid Avranches, Robert mounted a major campaign against his cousin Alan III. However, Alan appealed to their uncle, Archbishop Robert of Rouen, who then brokered a peace between Duke Robert and his vassal Alan III. His cousins, the Athelings Edward and Alfred, sons of his aunt Emma of Normandy and Athelred, King of England had been living at the Norman Court and at one point Robert, on their behalf, attempted to mount an invasion of England but was prevented in doing so, it was said, by unfavorable winds. *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* stated that King Cnut sent envoys to Duke Robert offering to settle half the Kingdom of England on Edward and Alfred. After postponing the naval invasion he chose to also postpone the decision until after he returned from Jerusalem.

The Church and his pilgrimage

Robert's attitude towards the Church had changed noticeably certainly since his reinstating his uncle's position as Archbishop of Rouen. In his attempt to reconcile his differences with the Church he restored property that he or his vassals had confiscated, and by 1034 had returned all the properties he had earlier taken from the abbey of Fecamp.

After making his illegitimate son William his heir, he set out on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. According to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* he travelled by way of Constantinople, reached Jerusalem, fell seriously ill and died on the return journey at Nicaea on 2 July 1035. His son William, aged about eight, succeeded him.

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

Issue

By his mistress, Herleva of Falaise, he was father of:

William the Conqueror (c.1028-1087).

By Herleva or possibly another concubine, he was the father of:

Adelaide of Normandy, who married firstly, Enguerrand II, Count of Ponthieu. She married secondly, Lambert II, Count of Lens, and thirdly, Odo II of Champagne.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise,

in Normandy. Translation of filia pelletarii burgensis being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (cubicularii ducis).

Herleva de Falaise and Robert de Normandy I had the following child:

50209028. i. William I of England was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married Matilda de Flanders in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). She was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

401685258. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France**.

401685259. **Adela de France**.

Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:

50209029. i. Matilda de Flanders was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).

401685260. **Duncan I of Alba**, son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc, was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married **Sybilla _____**.

401685261. **Sybilla _____**.

Sybilla _____ and Duncan I of Alba had the following child:

50209030. i. Malcolm III of Scotland was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Margaret of Scotland.

401685262. **Edward Atheling**, son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth, was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married **Agatha von Braunschweig**.

401685263. **Agatha von Braunschweig** was born before 1030. She died after 1070.

Notes for Edward Atheling:

Edward the Exile (1016 - late August 1057), also called Edward Ætheling, was the son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth. He spent most of his life in exile following the defeat of his father by Canute the Great.

Agatha von Braunschweig and Edward Atheling had the following child:

50209031. i. Margaret of Scotland. She married Malcolm III of Scotland. He was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

401685264. **William V de Aquitaine**, son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois, was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married **Agnes de Burgundy**.

401685265. **Agnes de Burgundy**. She died on 10 Nov 1068.

Agnes de Burgundy and William V de Aquitaine had the following child:

50209032. i. William VIII de Aquitaine was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married Hildegarde de Burgundy. She was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

401685266. **Robert I of Burgundy**. He married **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

401685267. **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

Ermengarde of Anjou and Robert I of Burgundy had the following child:

50209033. i. Hildegarde de Burgundy was born about 1056. She died in 1104. She married

-
- William VIII de Aquitaine. He was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086.
401685268. **Pons of Toulouse**. He married **Almodis de la Marche**.
401685269. **Almodis de la Marche**.
Almodis de la Marche and Pons of Toulouse had the following child:
50209034. i. William IV of Toulouse was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married Emma de Mortain.
401685270. **Robert de Mortain**. He married **Matilda de Montgomery**.
401685271. **Matilda de Montgomery**.
Notes for Robert de Mortain:
Robert was a half brother of William the Conqueror. They shared the same mother.
Matilda de Montgomery and Robert de Mortain had the following child:
50209035. i. Emma de Mortain. She married William IV of Toulouse. He was born about 1040. He died in 1094.
401685272. **Hugues de Châtellerault I**. He married **Gerberge**.
401685273. **Gerberge**.
Gerberge and Hugues de Châtellerault I had the following child:
50209036. i. Boson de Châtellerault II. He married Aleanor de Thouars.
401685274. **Aimery IV of Thouars**. He married **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.
401685275. **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.
Aremgarde de Mauléon and Aimery IV of Thouars had the following child:
50209037. i. Aleanor de Thouars. She married Boson de Châtellerault II.
401685424. **Fulk de Anjou IV**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou, was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Bertrade de Montfort**.
401685425. **Bertrade de Montfort**, daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux, was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.
Bertrade de Montfort and Fulk de Anjou IV had the following child:
25104512. i. Faulk V of Anjou was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married Ermengard of Maine.
401685426. **Helie de Baugency**. He married **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.
401685427. **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.
Mathilda de Château-du-Loire and Helie de Baugency had the following child:
25104513. i. Ermengard of Maine. She married Faulk V of Anjou. He was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem.
401685428. **William I of England**, son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise, was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).
401685429. **Matilda de Flanders**, daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France, was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).
Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:
25104514. i. Henry I of England was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet. She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland. She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.
401685430. **Malcolm III of Scotland**, son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____, was born on 26
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Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Margaret of Scotland**.

401685431. **Margaret of Scotland**.

Margaret of Scotland and Malcolm III of Scotland had the following child:

25104515. i. Matilda of Scotland was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118. She married Henry I of England. He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

401685432. **William VIII de Aquitaine**, son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy, was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married **Hildegarde de Burgundy**.

401685433. **Hildegarde de Burgundy**, daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

Hildegarde de Burgundy and William VIII de Aquitaine had the following child:

25104516. i. William IX de Aquitaine was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married Philippa de Toulouse. She was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

401685434. **William IV of Toulouse**, son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche, was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married **Emma de Mortain**.

401685435. **Emma de Mortain**.

Emma de Mortain and William IV of Toulouse had the following child:

25104517. i. Philippa de Toulouse was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married William IX de Aquitaine. He was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France.

401685436. **Boson de Châtelleraut II**. He married **Aleanor de Thouars**.

401685437. **Aleanor de Thouars**.

Aleanor de Thouars and Boson de Châtelleraut II had the following child:

25104518. i. Aimery I of Châtelleraut. He married Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard. She was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

401685438. **Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard**.

Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard had the following child:

25104519. i. Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151. She married Aimery I of Châtelleraut.

401685504. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais I**. He married **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

401685505. **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

Béatrice de Mâcon and Geoffrey de Gâtinais I had the following child:

100418048. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais II was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married Ermengarde de Anjou.

401685506. **Fulk III de Anjou**. He married **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

401685507. **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

Hildegarde de Sundgau and Fulk III de Anjou had the following child:

100418049. i. Ermengarde de Anjou. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais II. He was born in 1006. He died in 1060. She married Robert de Burgundy.

401685508. **Amaury de Montfort I**. He married **Bertrade de Gometz**.

401685509. **Bertrade de Gometz**.

Bertrade de Gometz and Amaury de Montfort I had the following child:

100418050. i. Simon de Montfort I. He married Agnes de Evreux.

401685520. **Richard de Normandy II**, son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy, was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany**.

401685521. **Judith de Brittany**, daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou, was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of Bernay, which she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

100418056. i. Robert de Normandy I was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise. She was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

401685524. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

401685525. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

100418058. i. Baldwin de Flanders V. He married Adela de France.

401685526. **Robert de France II**, son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles**.

401685527. **Constance de Arles**, daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of

Anjou, was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
100418059. ii. Adela de France. She married Baldwin de Flanders V. She married Richard III of Normandy.
100418066. iii. Robert I of Burgundy. He married Ermengarde of Anjou.

401685528. **Crinan of Dunkeld**. He married **Bethoc**.

401685529. **Bethoc**.

Bethoc and Crinan of Dunkeld had the following child:

100418060. i. Duncan I of Alba was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married Sybilla _____.

401685532. **Edmund II of England**, son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York, was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married **Ealdgyth**.

401685533. **Ealdgyth**.

Notes for Edmund II of England:

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY

EADMUND, son of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ([990]-30 Nov 1016, bur Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset). "Eadmundus filius regis/clito/ætheling" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated between 993 and 1015, the last dated 1015 being signed "Eadmund regie indolis soboles". His name was listed after his brother Ecgberht, before the latter's disappearance from the records in 1005, consistent with Edmund being the third son. He subscribed his father's charter dated 1002 which granted land at Codicote, Hertfordshire to Ælthelm, signing third among the brothers, and "Eadmundus clito" subscribed his father's 1006 charter making grants to St Alban's, also signing third. Ætheling Æthelstan, under his will dated [1014], made bequests to "...my brother Eadmund, my brother Eadwig...". After the murder of the brothers Sigferth and Morcar, leading thegns in northern England, Edmund abducted and married Sigferth's widow against his father's wishes. In Sep 1015, he proceeded north to retake the properties of his wife's first husband which had been confiscated by the king. In early 1016, Edmund devastated northwest Mercia in alliance with Uhtred Earl of Northumbria, but returned to London to rejoin his father shortly before he died. He was immediately proclaimed king on his father's death in 1016 by an assembly of northern notables and burghers of London, succeeding as EDMUND "Ironside" King of England, crowned at Old St Paul's Cathedral in Apr 1016. The Witan had offered the throne to Knud of Denmark, to whom a group of nobles and church dignitaries from southern England swore allegiance at Southampton. King Edmund reconquered Wessex from Danish forces, and relieved London from the siege imposed by a Danish fleet. The Danes turned their attention to Mercia, Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" defecting back to King Edmund's forces at Aylesford only to betray him again at Ashingdon in Essex where Danish forces finally defeated King Edmund in Oct 1016. At Alney, near Deerhurst, Edmund agreed a compromise division of the country with Canute, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the north, but King Edmund died before this could be implemented. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death on St Andrew's day 1016 of King Edmund and his burial at Glastonbury. According to Henry of Huntingdon, King Edmund was murdered by the son of Eadric Streona.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that "prince Edmund...abducted [Sigferth's widow] against the king's will and made her his wife" but does not name her. Simeon of Durham records that Edmund married "Alghitha widow of Sigferth" in 1015. According to Ronay, she was the daughter of Olof "Skotkonung" King of Sweden and his concubine Edla of Vindland, but the author cites no primary source to support this suggestion. If the assertion is correct, it is surprising that Ældgyth is not mentioned

with the Swedish king's other children in the Saga of Olaf Haraldson. In addition, there would be no explanation for Ældgyth's first marriage to an obscure Northumbrian nobleman, especially as King Olof's two known daughters made high-profile marriages with the Grand Prince of Kiev and the king of Norway. Simeon of Durham records that, after Ældgyth's first husband was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" Ealdorman of Mercia, Ældgyth was arrested and brought to Malmesbury on the orders of King Æthelred II who had confiscated her husband's properties in the north of England. She was abducted and married, against the king's wishes, by her second husband who proceeded to take possession of her first husband's properties. No mention has been found of Queen Ældgyth after the death of her second husband.

Ealdgyth and Edmund II of England had the following child:

- 100418062. i. Edward Atheling was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married Agatha von Braunschweig. She was born before 1030. She died after 1070.
- 401685536. **William IV de Aquitaine**, son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married **Emma de Blois**.
- 401685537. **Emma de Blois**, daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois, was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

Emma de Blois and William IV de Aquitaine had the following child:

- 100418064. i. William V de Aquitaine was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. He married Adalemode of Limoges. He married Sancha of Gascony.
- 401685538. **Otto-William de Burgundy**, son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon, was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married **Ermentrude de Rheims**.
- 401685539. **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

Ermentrude de Rheims and Otto-William de Burgundy had the following child:

- 100418065. i. Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. She married William V de Aquitaine. He was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030.
- 401685542. **Fulk III of Anjou**, son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois, was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married **Hildegard of Sundgau**.
- 401685543. **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

Hildegard of Sundgau and Fulk III of Anjou had the following child:

- 100418067. i. Ermengarde of Anjou. She married Robert I of Burgundy. She married Geoffrey II of Gâtinais.
- 401685548. **Herluin de Conteville**. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.
- 401685550. **Roger de Montgomery**.

Roger de Montgomery had the following child:

- 100418071. i. Matilda de Montgomery. She married Robert de Mortain.

Generation 30

803344384. **Geoffrey Gatinais**.

Geoffrey Gatinais had the following child:

- 401672192. i. Aubri Orleans.
- 803344448. **William de Normandy I**, son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux, was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprotta**.
- 803344449. **Sprotta**.

Notes for Sprotta:

Sprotta was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a

wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

401672224. i. Richard de Normandy I was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

803344454. **Geoffrey de Anjou I**, son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**.

803344455. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**, daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon, was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmodé married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaide de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

401672227. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

She married Conan de Rennès I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD.
She married William II of Angoulême.

803344460. **Kenneth II of Scotland.**

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

803344464. **Baldwin de Flanders III.** He married **Mathilde of Saxony.**

803344465. **Mathilde of Saxony.**

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin Balso continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

401672232. i. Arnulf de Flanders II. He married Rozala of Italy.

803344466. **Berengar of Italy II.** He married **Willa of Tuscany.**

803344467. **Willa of Tuscany,** daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy, was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of

Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liegemen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops, welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert, which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

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Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

401672233. i. Rozala of Italy. She married Arnulf de Flanders II.

803344468. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

803344469. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

401672234. i. Frederick of Luxembourg was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

803344472. **Hugh the Great**, son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois, was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony**.

803344473. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

401672236. i. Hugh Capet. He married Adelaide of Aquitaine. She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

803344474. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

803344475. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: Tête d'étaupe, Latin: Caput Stupe) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after

his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

- 200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.
- 401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

803344476. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**.

803344477. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**, daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes, was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.

Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:

- 401672238. i. William I of Provence was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou. She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

803344478. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine**.

803344479. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

- 803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.
- 401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

803344496. **Edgar**. He married **Ælfthryth**.

803344497. **Ælfthryth**.

Ælfthryth and Edgar had the following child:

- 401672248. i. Æthelred the Unready was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married Ælfgifu of York.

803344512. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

803344513. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for

long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy.

803344514. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de**

Bayeux.

803344515. Poppa de Bayeux.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa de Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

803344516. Theobald le Vieux de Blois. He married Richildis de Maine.

803344517. Richildis de Maine.

Richildis de Maine and Theobald le Vieux de Blois had the following child:

- 401672258. i. Theobald I de Blois was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married Luitgarde de Vermandois. She was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

803344518. Herbert de Vermandois II, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France.

803344519. Adele de France, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His

marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

401672259. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois. He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.

1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

803344520. **Berengar II de Italy**, son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli, was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married **Willa of Tuscany**.

803344564. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.

803344565. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados,

Basse-Normandie, France.

803344566. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

803344567. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

803348272. **Gilbert de Brionne**.

Gilbert de Brionne had the following child:

401674136. i. Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married Rohese Giffard.

803348416. **Geoffrey de Brionne**.

Geoffrey de Brionne had the following child:

803348272. i. Gilbert de Brionne.

803365144. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

803365145. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

803365146. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

803365150. **Gilbert de Chalon**. He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

803365151. **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

1606688911. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux. He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

803365168. **Donald II of Scotland**.

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

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1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.
803365184. **Baldwin II of Flanders**. He married **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.
803365185. **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.
Ælfthryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:
1606688928. i. Arnulf de Flanders I. He married Adele of Vermandois.
803365186. **Herbert II of Vermandois**.
Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:
1606688929. i. Adele of Vermandois. She married Arnulf de Flanders I.
803365224. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine**, son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD.
He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.
Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:
1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.
803365240. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.
803365241. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.
Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:
3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.
803365242. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.
803365243. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.
Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:
3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
803365376. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.
803365377. **Bilichild of Maine**.
Notes for I Ranulf:
Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).
Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:
3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.
803365400. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.
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Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.

803365402. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris.**

803365403. **Aba de Paris.**

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

803365404. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours.**

803365405. **Adelaide of Tours.**

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

803365408. **Anscar of Ivrea.**

Anscar of Ivrea had the following child:

1606689040. i. Adalbert I of Ivrea. He married Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

803365410. **Berengar I of Italy.**

Berengar I of Italy had the following child:

1606689041. i. Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924). She married Adalbert I of Ivrea.

803365592. **Malcolm I of Scotland.**

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.

803369368. **Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare**, son of Gilbert de Brionne, was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married **Rohese Giffard.**

803369369. **Rohese Giffard.**

Notes for Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare:

He was the son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne in Normandy (fitz was a variant spelling of filz > French fils, that means "son"). Gilbert was a guardian of the young duke William and when he was killed by Ralph de Wacy in 1040, his two older sons Richard and Gilbert fled to Flanders.[4] On his later return to Normandy Richard was rewarded with the lordship of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. In 1066, Richard came into England with his kinsman William the Conqueror, and received from him great advancement in honour and possessions.

The Dictionary of National Biography and other sources are vague and sometimes contradictory about when the name de Clare came into common usage, but what we do know is that Richard fitz Gilbert (of Tonbridge), the earliest identifiable progenitor of the family, is once referred to as Richard of Clare in the Suffolk return of the Domesday Book.

Rohese Giffard and Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

200837068. i. Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married Adeliza de Claremont.

803370496. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais I.** He married **Béatrice de Mâcon.**

803370497. **Béatrice de Mâcon.**

Béatrice de Mâcon and Geoffrey de Gâtinai I had the following child:

100418048. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinai II was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married Ermengarde de Anjou.

803370498. **Fulk III de Anjou**. He married **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

803370499. **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

Hildegarde de Sundgau and Fulk III de Anjou had the following child:

100418049. i. Ermengarde de Anjou. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinai II. He was born in 1006. He died in 1060. She married Robert de Burgundy.

803370500. **Amaury de Montfort I**. He married **Bertrade de Gometz**.

803370501. **Bertrade de Gometz**.

Bertrade de Gometz and Amaury de Montfort I had the following child:

100418050. i. Simon de Montfort I. He married Agnes de Evreux.

803370512. **Richard de Normandy II**, son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy, was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany**.

803370513. **Judith de Brittany**, daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou, was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains

numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of Bernay, which she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

100418056. i. Robert de Normandy I was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise. She was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.
803370514. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.
803370515. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a pellicarius (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.
- iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
- v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.
803370516. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg**.
803370517. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

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100418058. i. Baldwin de Flanders V. He married Adela de France.
803370518. **Robert de France II**, son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles**.
803370519. **Constance de Arles**, daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou, was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
100418059. ii. Adela de France. She married Baldwin de Flanders V. She married Richard III of Normandy.
100418066. iii. Robert I of Burgundy. He married Ermengarde of Anjou.
803370520. **Crinan of Dunkeld**. He married **Bethoc**.
803370521. **Bethoc**.
- Bethoc and Crinan of Dunkeld had the following child:
100418060. i. Duncan I of Alba was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married Sybilla _____.
803370524. **Edmund II of England**, son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York, was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married **Ealdgyth**.
803370525. **Ealdgyth**.

Notes for Edmund II of England:

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY

EADMUND, son of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ([990]-30 Nov 1016, bur Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset). "Eadmundus filius regis/clito/ætheling" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated between 993 and 1015, the last dated 1015 being signed "Eadmund regie indolis soboles". His name was listed after his brother Ecgberht, before the latter's disappearance from the records in 1005, consistent with Edmund being the third son. He subscribed his father's charter dated 1002 which granted land at Codicote, Hertfordshire to Ælthelm, signing third among the brothers, and "Eadmundus clito" subscribed his father's 1006 charter making grants to St Alban's, also signing third. Ætheling Æthelstan, under his will dated [1014], made bequests to "...my brother Eadmund, my brother Eadwig...". After the murder of the brothers Sigeferth and Morcar, leading thegns in northern England, Edmund abducted and married Sigeferth's widow against his father's wishes. In Sep 1015, he proceeded north to retake the properties of his wife's first husband which had been confiscated by the king. In early 1016, Edmund devastated northwest Mercia in alliance with Uhtred Earl of Northumbria, but returned to London to rejoin his father shortly before he died. He was immediately proclaimed king on his father's death in 1016 by an assembly of northern notables and burghers of London, succeeding as EDMUND "Ironside" King of England, crowned at Old St Paul's Cathedral in Apr 1016. The Witan had offered the throne to Knud of Denmark, to whom a group of nobles and church dignitaries from southern England swore allegiance at Southampton. King Edmund reconquered Wessex from Danish forces, and relieved London from the siege imposed by a Danish fleet. The Danes turned their attention to Mercia, Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" defecting back to King Edmund's forces at Aylesford only to betray him again at Ashingdon in Essex where Danish forces finally defeated King Edmund in Oct 1016. At Alney, near Deerhurst, Edmund agreed a compromise division of the country with Canute, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the north, but King Edmund died before this could be implemented. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death on St Andrew's day 1016 of King Edmund and his burial at Glastonbury. According to Henry of Huntingdon, King Edmund was murdered by the son of Eadric Streona.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that "prince Edmund...abducted [Siferth's widow] against the king's will and made her his wife" but does not name her. Simeon

of Durham records that Edmund married "Algotha widow of Sigeferth" in 1015. According to Ronay, she was the daughter of Olof "Skotkonung" King of Sweden and his concubine Edla of Vindland, but the author cites no primary source to support this suggestion. If the assertion is correct, it is surprising that Ældgyth is not mentioned with the Swedish king's other children in the Saga of Olaf Haraldson. In addition, there would be no explanation for Ældgyth's first marriage to an obscure Northumbrian nobleman, especially as King Olof's two known daughters made high-profile marriages with the Grand Prince of Kiev and the king of Norway. Simeon of Durham records that, after Ældgyth's first husband was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" Ealdorman of Mercia, Ældgyth was arrested and brought to Malmesbury on the orders of King Æthelred II who had confiscated her husband's properties in the north of England. She was abducted and married, against the king's wishes, by her second husband who proceeded to take possession of her first husband's properties. No mention has been found of Queen Ældgyth after the death of her second husband.

Ealdgyth and Edmund II of England had the following child:

100418062. i. Edward Atheling was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married Agatha von Braunschweig. She was born before 1030. She died after 1070.

803370528. **William IV de Aquitaine**, son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married **Emma de Blois**.

803370529. **Emma de Blois**, daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois, was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

Emma de Blois and William IV de Aquitaine had the following child:

100418064. i. William V de Aquitaine was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. He married Adalemode of Limoges. He married Sancha of Gascony.

803370530. **Otto-William de Burgundy**, son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon, was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

803370531. **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

Ermentrude de Rheims and Otto-William de Burgundy had the following child:

100418065. i. Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. She married William V de Aquitaine. He was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030.

803370534. **Fulk III of Anjou**, son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois, was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

803370535. **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

Hildegard of Sundgau and Fulk III of Anjou had the following child:

100418067. i. Ermengarde of Anjou. She married Robert I of Burgundy. She married Geoffrey II of Gâtinais.

803370540. **Herluin de Conteville**. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.

803370541. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler

asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of filia pelletarii burgensis being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (cubicularii ducis).

Herleva de Falaise and Herluin de Conteville had the following child:

100418070. i. Robert de Mortain. He married Matilda de Montgomery.

803370542. **Roger de Montgomery.**

Roger de Montgomery had the following child:

100418071. i. Matilda de Montgomery. She married Robert de Mortain.

803370848. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais II**, son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais I and Béatrice de Mâcon, was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married **Ermengarde de Anjou.**

803370849. **Ermengarde de Anjou.**

Ermengarde de Anjou and Geoffrey de Gâtinais II had the following child:

50209024. i. Fulk de Anjou IV was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Bertrade de Montfort. She was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

803370850. **Simon de Montfort I.** He married **Agnes de Evreux.**

803370851. **Agnes de Evreux.**

Agnes de Evreux and Simon de Montfort I had the following child:

50209025. i. Bertrade de Montfort was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou IV. He was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married Phillip I of France Anjou on 15 May 1092 in France. He was born on 23 May 1052 in Reims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 29 Jul 1108 in Melun, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

803370852. **Jean de la Fleche.** He married **Paula de Maine.**

803370853. **Paula de Maine.**

Paula de Maine and Jean de la Fleche had the following child:

50209026. i. Helie de Baugency. He married Mathilda de Château-du-Loire.

803370854. **Garvase de Chateau.** He married **Aremberge _____.**

803370855. **Aremberge _____.**

Aremberge _____ and Garvase de Chateau had the following child:

50209027. i. Mathilda de Château-du-Loire. She married Helie de Baugency.

803370856. **Robert de Normandy I**, son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany, was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea,

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- Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.
803370858. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France**.
803370859. **Adela de France**.
- Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:
50209029. i. Matilda de Flanders was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).
803370860. **Duncan I of Alba**, son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc, was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married **Sybilla** _____.
803370861. **Sybilla** _____.
- Sybilla _____ and Duncan I of Alba had the following child:
50209030. i. Malcolm III of Scotland was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Margaret of Scotland.
803370862. **Edward Atheling**, son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth, was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married **Agatha von Braunschweig**.
803370863. **Agatha von Braunschweig** was born before 1030. She died after 1070.
- Notes for Edward Atheling:
Edward the Exile (1016 - late August 1057), also called Edward Ætheling, was the son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth. He spent most of his life in exile following the defeat of his father by Canute the Great.
- Agatha von Braunschweig and Edward Atheling had the following child:
50209031. i. Margaret of Scotland. She married Malcolm III of Scotland. He was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.
803370864. **William V de Aquitaine**, son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois, was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married **Agnes de Burgundy**.
803370865. **Agnes de Burgundy**. She died on 10 Nov 1068.
- Agnes de Burgundy and William V de Aquitaine had the following child:
50209032. i. William VIII de Aquitaine was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married Hildegarde de Burgundy. She was born about 1056. She died in 1104.
803370866. **Robert I of Burgundy**. He married **Ermengarde of Anjou**.
803370867. **Ermengarde of Anjou**.
- Ermengarde of Anjou and Robert I of Burgundy had the following child:
50209033. i. Hildegarde de Burgundy was born about 1056. She died in 1104. She married William VIII de Aquitaine. He was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086.
803370868. **Pons of Toulouse**. He married **Almodis de la Marche**.
803370869. **Almodis de la Marche**.
- Almodis de la Marche and Pons of Toulouse had the following child:
50209034. i. William IV of Toulouse was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married Emma de Mortain.
803370870. **Robert de Mortain**. He married **Matilda de Montgomery**.
803370871. **Matilda de Montgomery**.
- Notes for Robert de Mortain:
Robert was a half brother of William the Conqueror. They shared the same mother.
- Matilda de Montgomery and Robert de Mortain had the following child:
50209035. i. Emma de Mortain. She married William IV of Toulouse. He was born about 1040. He died in 1094.
-

803370872. **Hugues de Châtelleraut I.** He married **Gerberge.**

803370873. **Gerberge.**

Gerberge and Hugues de Châtelleraut I had the following child:

50209036. i. Boson de Châtelleraut II. He married Aleanor de Thouars.

803370874. **Aimery IV of Thouars.** He married **Aremgarde de Mauléon.**

803370875. **Aremgarde de Mauléon.**

Aremgarde de Mauléon and Aimery IV of Thouars had the following child:

50209037. i. Aleanor de Thouars. She married Boson de Châtelleraut II.

803371008. **Aubri Orleans.**

Aubri Orleans had the following child:

200836096. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais I. He married Béatrice de Mâcon.

803371010. **Alberic de Macon II.** He married **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy.**

803371011. **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy.**

Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy and Alberic de Macon II had the following child:

200836097. i. Béatrice de Mâcon. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais I.

803371012. **Geoffrey I de Anjou.** He married **Adelaide de Vermandois.**

803371013. **Adelaide de Vermandois.**

Adelaide de Vermandois and Geoffrey I de Anjou had the following child:

200836098. i. Fulk III de Anjou. He married Hildegarde de Sundgau.

803371040. **Richard de Normandy I**, son of William de Normandy I and Sprota, was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Gunnora de Normandy.**

803371041. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:

to search

Not to be confused with Richard I of England.

Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died

after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montivilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or more danico. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was

said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as Gonnor matris comitis (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

200836112. i. Richard de Normandy II was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany. She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

803371042. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**.

803371043. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**, daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux, was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech . The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seigneurie of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of

Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.
Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.
Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.
Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).
Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

200836113. i. Judith de Brittany was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II. He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

803371048. **Arnulf de Flanders II**. He married **Rozala of Italy**.

803371049. **Rozala of Italy**.

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained

control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rosala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)

Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

200836116. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV. He married Ogive de Luxembourg.

803371050. **Frederick of Luxembourg**, son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau, was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

200836117. i. Ogive de Luxembourg. She married Baldwin de Flanders IV.

803371052. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine**.

803371053. **Adelaide of Aquitaine**, daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

200836118. i. Robert de France II was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles. She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

803371054. **William I of Provence**, son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess, was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**.

803371055. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**, daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

200836119. i. Constance de Arles was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II. He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

803371058. **Malcolm II of Scotland**.

Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836121. i. Bethoc. She married Crinan of Dunkeld.

803371064. **Æthelred the Unready**, son of Edgar and Ælfhryth, was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married **Ælfgifu of York**.

803371065. **Ælfgifu of York**.

Notes for Æthelred the Unready:

Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II^{[1][2]} (circa 968 - 23 April 1016), was king of England (978-1013 and 1014-1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfhryth and was only about ten years old (no more than thirteen) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfhryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded

England, and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king of Denmark. Æthelred returned as king, however, after Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English *unræd* (meaning bad-counsel)-a twist on his name "Æthelred", meaning noble-counsel. A better translation would be ill-advised.

Ælfgifu of York and Æthelred the Unready had the following child:

200836124. i. Edmund II of England was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married Ealdgyth.

803371074. **Theobald I de Blois**, son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine, was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married **Luitgarde de Vermandois**.

803371075. **Luitgarde de Vermandois**, daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

Notes for Theobald I de Blois:

Theobald I (913-975), called the Trickster (le Tricheur meaning cheater), was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun as well as count of Tours.

Theobald I was the son of Theobald le Vieux of Blois,[a] who from 908 on was viscomte of Tours. His wife, and the mother of Theobald was Richildis, a great-granddaughter of Rorgon I, Count of Maine. Theobald I was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, Louis IV was captured by Northmen and given over to Hugh the Great, who placed the king in Theobald's custody. After about a year in his vassal's custody king Louis negotiated his freedom by offering Hugh the city of Laon which Hugh then gave to Theobald. Theobald was the count of Tours from 942, was also count of Blois and in 960 count of Châteaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's sister had married Alan II of Nantes, the Duke of Brittany, giving Theobald influence all the way to Rennes. However the death of Alan II left a void in Brittany and left it vulnerable to encroachment by either the Normans or the Angevins. Theobald made an alliance with Fulk II of Anjou which gave him control of Saumur a strategic citadel located between the Loire and Thouet rivers guarding the Angevin march. This included control of the monastery of Saint-Florent inside the walls of Saumur. In turn the recently widowed Fulk married Theobald's sister, the widow of Alan II of Nantes.

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher, Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry. During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. By his death, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France.

About 943-44,[8] he married Luitgarde of Vermandois, widow of William I of Normandy. She was the daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrand of France, daughter of king Robert I of France. Her half-brother was Hugh the Great Duke of France.

Notes for Luitgarde de Vermandois:

Luitgarde of Vermandois (c. 914 - February 9, 978) was a French noblewoman. She was a countess of Vermandois by birth and a duchess consort of Normandy by her first marriage, and a countess consort of Blois by her second. She was a daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois, and Hildebrand of France. She first married William I of Normandy in 940. This marriage was childless. As a widow, following his death in 942, she married Theobald I of Blois in 943.

Luitgarde de Vermandois and Theobald I de Blois had the following child:

200836129. i. Emma de Blois was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003. She married William IV de Aquitaine. He was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD.

803371076. **Adalbert de Ivrea.** He married **Gerberga de Mâcon.**

803371077. **Gerberga de Mâcon.** She died on 21 Sep 1026.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea:

Adalbert (c. 936-971), Margrave of Ivrea and was a joint king of Italy with his father from 950 to 961.

Adalbert, born c. 936 was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa. In 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father tried to force Adelaide, widow of Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship. When she refused and fled, she was tracked down and imprisoned for four months at Como.

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 957, Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, invaded Lombardy and caused Berengar 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. When Otto drove him out of Italy Adalbert fled to Burgundy. 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. Adalbert died at Autun on 30 April 971

Gerberga de Mâcon and Adalbert de Ivrea had the following child:

200836130. i. Otto-William de Burgundy was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married Ermentrude de Rheims.

803371084. **Geoffrey I of Anjou.** He married **Adelaide of Vermandois.**

803371085. **Adelaide of Vermandois.**

Adelaide of Vermandois and Geoffrey I of Anjou had the following child:

200836134. i. Fulk III of Anjou was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married Hildegard of Sundgau. He married Elisabeth of Vendôme.

Generation 31

1606688768. **Aubri (Dux) Orleans.**

Aubri (Dux) Orleans had the following child:

803344384. i. Geoffrey Gatinais.

1606688896. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux.**

1606688897. **Poppa de Bayeux.**

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and

"prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

1606688908. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine**.

1606688909. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

- 803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.
- 401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

1606688910. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux**, son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**.

1606688911. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**, daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy, was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:

- 803344455. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

She married Geoffrey de Anjou I. He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

1606688920. **Malcolm I of Scotland.**

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.

1606688928. **Arnulf de Flanders I.** He married **Adele of Vermandois.**

1606688929. **Adele of Vermandois.**

Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:

803344464. i. Baldwin de Flanders III. He married Mathilde of Saxony.

1606688930. **Hermann Billung.**

Hermann Billung had the following child:

803344465. i. Mathilde of Saxony. She married Baldwin de Flanders III.

1606688932. **Adalbert de Ivrea I.** He married **Gisela of Friuli.**

1606688933. **Gisela of Friuli.**

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his rival, Berengar I, in 902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21 he joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already though him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before

he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

803344466. i. Berengar of Italy II. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

1606688934. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

1606688935. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

803344467. i. Willa of Tuscany was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II. She married Berengar II de Italy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

1606688944. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

1606688945. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

803344472. ii. Hugh the Great was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony.

1606688946. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

1606688947. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

803344473. i. Hedwig of Saxony. She married Hugh the Great. He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

1606688948. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

1606688949. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested

Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy.

1606688954. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

1606688955. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

803344477. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

1606688956. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

1606688957. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

1606688958. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

1606689024. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine**, son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.

1606689036. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois**.

1606689037. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar

931 AD.

1606689038. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

1606689039. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

1606689040. **Adalbert I of Ivrea**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

1606689041. **Gisela of Friuli**. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert I of Ivrea had the following child:

803344520. i. Berengar II de Italy was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

1606689132. **Kenneth II of Scotland**.

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

1606696544. **Geoffrey de Brionne**.

Geoffrey de Brionne had the following child:

803348272. i. Gilbert de Brionne.

1606696832. **Richard de Normandy I**, son of William de Normandy I and Sprota, was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Unknown Mistress**.

1606696833. **Unknown Mistress**.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search
Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58), [25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansfroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Unknown Mistress and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

1606696544. i. Geoffrey de Brionne.

1606730288. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

1606730289. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

1606730290. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

1606730291. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

1606730302. **Richard de Burgundy**. He married **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

1606730303. **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

3213377823. i. Ermengarde de Burgundy. She married Gilbert de Chalon.

1606730336. **Constantine I**.

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

1606730368. **Baldwin I of Flanders**. He married **Judith of Flanders**.

1606730369. **Judith of Flanders**.

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfhryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his Life of Alfred the Great:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks,

incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the Chronicle of St. Bertin, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the Annals depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in 863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:

Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald

Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders. Married Ælfhryth, daughter of Alfred the Great

Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

3213377856. i. Baldwin II of Flanders. He married Ælfthryth of Wessex.

1606730370. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

1606730371. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

3213377857. i. Ælfthryth of Wessex. She married Baldwin II of Flanders.

1606730448. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

1606730449. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

1606730800. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

1606730801. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this

in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

1606731184. **Donald II of Scotland.**

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.

1606738736. **Gilbert de Brionne.**

Gilbert de Brionne had the following child:

401674136. i. Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married Rohese Giffard.

1606740992. **Aubri Orleans.**

Aubri Orleans had the following child:

200836096. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais I. He married Béatrice de Mâcon.

1606740994. **Alberic de Macon II.** He married **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy.**

1606740995. **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy.**

Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy and Alberic de Macon II had the following child:

200836097. i. Béatrice de Mâcon. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais I.

1606740996. **Geoffrey I de Anjou.** He married **Adelaide de Vermandois.**

1606740997. **Adelaide de Vermandois.**

Adelaide de Vermandois and Geoffrey I de Anjou had the following child:

200836098. i. Fulk III de Anjou. He married Hildegarde de Sundgau.

1606741025. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:

to search

Not to be confused with Richard I of England.

Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montivilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansfroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or more danico. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as Gonnor matris comitis (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

200836112. i. Richard de Normandy II was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany. She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.
1606741026. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**.
1606741027. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**, daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux, was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech . The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seigneurie of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.

Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.

Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.

Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).

Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

200836113. i. Judith de Brittany was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II. He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

1606741028. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.

1606741029. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

1606741030. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

1606741031. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

1606741032. **Arnulf de Flanders II**. He married **Rozala of Italy**.

1606741033. **Rozala of Italy**.

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rosala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:
Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)
Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

200836116. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV. He married Ogive de Luxembourg.

1606741034. **Frederick of Luxembourg**, son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau, was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

200836117. i. Ogive de Luxembourg. She married Baldwin de Flanders IV.

1606741036. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine**.

1606741037. **Adelaide of Aquitaine**, daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

200836118. i. Robert de France II was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles. She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

1606741038. **William I of Provence**, son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess, was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**.

1606741039. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**, daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

200836119. i. Constance de Arles was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II. He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

1606741042. **Malcolm II of Scotland**.

Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836121. i. Bethoc. She married Crinan of Dunkeld.

1606741048. **Æthelred the Unready**, son of Edgar and Ælfhryth, was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married **Ælfgifu of York**.

1606741049. **Ælfgifu of York**.

Notes for Æthelred the Unready:

Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II[1][2] (circa 968 - 23 April 1016), was king of England (978-1013 and 1014-1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfhryth and was only about ten years old (no more than thirteen) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfhryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded England, and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king of Denmark. Æthelred returned as king, however, after

Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English *unræd* (meaning bad-counsel)-a twist on his name "*Æthelred*", meaning noble-counsel. A better translation would be ill-advised.

Ælfgifu of York and Æthelred the Unready had the following child:

200836124. i. Edmund II of England was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married Ealdgyth.

1606741056. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

1606741057. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: *Tête d'étaupe*, Latin: *Caput Stupe*) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

1606741058. **Theobald I de Blois**, son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine, was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married **Luitgarde de Vermandois**.

1606741059. **Luitgarde de Vermandois**, daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

Notes for Theobald I de Blois:

Theobald I (913-975), called the Trickster (*le Tricheur* meaning cheater), was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun as well as count of Tours.

Theobald I was the son of Theobald le Vieux of Blois,[a] who from 908 on was viscomte of Tours. His wife, and the mother of Theobald was Richildis, a great-granddaughter of Rorgon I, Count of Maine. Theobald I was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, Louis IV was captured by

Northmen and given over to Hugh the Great, who placed the king in Theobald's custody. After about a year in his vassal's custody king Louis negotiated his freedom by offering Hugh the city of Laon which Hugh then gave to Theobald. Theobald was the count of Tours from 942, was also count of Blois and in 960 count of Châteaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's sister had married Alan II of Nantes, the Duke of Brittany, giving Theobald influence all the way to Rennes. However the death of Alan II left a void in Brittany and left it vulnerable to encroachment by either the Normans or the Angevins. Theobald made an alliance with Fulk II of Anjou which gave him control of Saumur a strategic citadel located between the Loire and Thouet rivers guarding the Angevin march. This included control of the monastery of Saint-Florent inside the walls of Saumur. In turn the recently widowed Fulk married Theobald's sister, the widow of Alan II of Nantes.

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher, Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry. During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. By his death, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France.

About 943-44,[8] he married Luitgarde of Vermandois, widow of William I of Normandy. She was the daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrand of France, daughter of king Robert I of France. Her half-brother was Hugh the Great Duke of France.

Notes for Luitgarde de Vermandois:

Luitgarde of Vermandois (c. 914 - February 9, 978) was a French noblewoman. She was a countess of Vermandois by birth and a duchess consort of Normandy by her first marriage, and a countess consort of Blois by her second. She was a daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois, and Hildebrand of France. She first married William I of Normandy in 940. This marriage was childless. As a widow, following his death in 942, she married Theobald I of Blois in 943.

Luitgarde de Vermandois and Theobald I de Blois had the following child:

200836129. i. Emma de Blois was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003. She married William IV de Aquitaine. He was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD.

1606741060. **Adalbert de Ivrea**. He married **Gerberga de Mâcon**.

1606741061. **Gerberga de Mâcon**. She died on 21 Sep 1026.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea:

Adalbert (c. 936-971), Margrave of Ivrea and was a joint king of Italy with his father from 950 to 961.

Adalbert, born c. 936 was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa. In 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father tried to force Adelaide, widow of Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship. When she refused and fled, she was tracked down and imprisoned for four months at Como.

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 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. When Otto drove him out of Italy Adalbert fled to Burgundy. 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. Adalbert died at Autun on 30 April 971

Gerberga de Mâcon and Adalbert de Ivrea had the following child:

200836130. i. Otto-William de Burgundy was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married Ermentrude de Rheims.

1606741068. **Geoffrey I of Anjou**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

1606741069. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Geoffrey I of Anjou had the following child:

200836134. i. Fulk III of Anjou was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married Hildegard of Sundgau. He married Elisabeth of Vendôme.

1606741082. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.

1606741083. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a pelliciarus (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.
- iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in

Somme, Picardie, France.

- v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

1606741696. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais I**. He married **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

1606741697. **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

Béatrice de Mâcon and Geoffrey de Gâtinais I had the following child:

- 100418048. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais II was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married Ermengarde de Anjou.

1606741698. **Fulk III de Anjou**. He married **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

1606741699. **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

Hildegarde de Sundgau and Fulk III de Anjou had the following child:

- 100418049. i. Ermengarde de Anjou. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais II. He was born in 1006. He died in 1060. She married Robert de Burgundy.

1606741700. **Amaury de Montfort I**. He married **Bertrade de Gometz**.

1606741701. **Bertrade de Gometz**.

Bertrade de Gometz and Amaury de Montfort I had the following child:

- 100418050. i. Simon de Montfort I. He married Agnes de Evreux.

1606741712. **Richard de Normandy II**, son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy, was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany**.

1606741713. **Judith de Brittany**, daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou, was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne

of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of

Bernay, which she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.

Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.

Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.

William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.

Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.

N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

100418056. i. Robert de Normandy I was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise. She was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

1606741716. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

1606741717. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

100418058. i. Baldwin de Flanders V. He married Adela de France.

1606741718. **Robert de France II**, son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles**.

1606741719. **Constance de Arles**, daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou, was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
100418059. ii. Adela de France. She married Baldwin de Flanders V. She married Richard III of Normandy.
100418066. iii. Robert I of Burgundy. He married Ermengarde of Anjou.

1606741720. **Crinan of Dunkeld**. He married **Bethoc**.

1606741721. **Bethoc**.

Bethoc and Crinan of Dunkeld had the following child:

100418060. i. Duncan I of Alba was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married Sybilla _____.

1606741724. **Edmund II of England**, son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York, was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married **Ealdgyth**.

1606741725. **Ealdgyth**.

Notes for Edmund II of England:

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY

EADMUND, son of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ([990]-30 Nov 1016, bur Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset). "Eadmundus filius regis/clito/ætheling" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated between 993 and 1015, the last dated 1015 being signed "Eadmund regie indolis soboles". His name was listed after his brother Ecgberht, before the latter's disappearance from the records in 1005, consistent with Edmund being the third son. He subscribed his father's charter dated 1002 which granted land at Codicote, Hertfordshire to Ælthelm, signing third among the brothers, and "Eadmundus clito" subscribed his father's 1006 charter making grants to St Alban's, also signing third. Ætheling

Æthelstan, under his will dated [1014], made bequests to "...my brother Eadmund, my brother Eadwig...". After the murder of the brothers Sigeferth and Morcar, leading thegns in northern England, Edmund abducted and married Sigeferth's widow against his father's wishes. In Sep 1015, he proceeded north to retake the properties of his wife's first husband which had been confiscated by the king. In early 1016, Edmund devastated northwest Mercia in alliance with Uhtred Earl of Northumbria, but returned to London to rejoin his father shortly before he died. He was immediately proclaimed king on his father's death in 1016 by an assembly of northern notables and burghers of London, succeeding as EDMUND "Ironsides" King of England, crowned at Old St Paul's Cathedral in Apr 1016. The Witan had offered the throne to Knud of Denmark, to whom a group of nobles and church dignitaries from southern England swore allegiance at Southampton. King Edmund reconquered Wessex from Danish forces, and relieved London from the siege imposed by a Danish fleet. The Danes turned their attention to Mercia, Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" defecting back to King Edmund's forces at Aylesford only to betray him again at Ashingdon in Essex where Danish forces finally defeated King Edmund in Oct 1016. At Alney, near Deerhurst, Edmund agreed a compromise division of the country with Canute, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the north, but King Edmund died before this could be implemented. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death on St Andrew's day 1016 of King Edmund and his burial at Glastonbury. According to Henry of Huntingdon, King Edmund was murdered by the son of Eadric Streona.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that "prince Edmund...abducted [Sigeferth's widow] against the king's will and made her his wife" but does not name her. Simeon of Durham records that Edmund married "Algotha widow of Sigeferth" in 1015. According to Ronay, she was the daughter of Olof "Skotkonung" King of Sweden and his concubine Edla of Vindland, but the author cites no primary source to support this suggestion. If the assertion is correct, it is surprising that Ældgyth is not mentioned with the Swedish king's other children in the Saga of Olaf Haraldson. In addition, there would be no explanation for Ældgyth's first marriage to an obscure Northumbrian nobleman, especially as King Olof's two known daughters made high-profile marriages with the Grand Prince of Kiev and the king of Norway. Simeon of Durham records that, after Ældgyth's first husband was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" Ealdorman of Mercia, Ældgyth was arrested and brought to Malmesbury on the orders of King Æthelred II who had confiscated her husband's properties in the north of England. She was abducted and married, against the king's wishes, by her second husband who proceeded to take possession of her first husband's properties. No mention has been found of Queen Ældgyth after the death of her second husband.

Ealdgyth and Edmund II of England had the following child:

- 100418062. i. Edward Atheling was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married Agatha von Braunschweig. She was born before 1030. She died after 1070.
- 1606741728. **William IV de Aquitaine**, son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married **Emma de Blois**.
- 1606741729. **Emma de Blois**, daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois, was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

Emma de Blois and William IV de Aquitaine had the following child:

- 100418064. i. William V de Aquitaine was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. He married Adalemode of Limoges. He married Sancha of Gascony.
- 1606741730. **Otto-William de Burgundy**, son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon, was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married **Ermentrude de Rheims**.
- 1606741731. **Ermentrude de Rheims**.

Ermentrude de Rheims and Otto-William de Burgundy had the following child:

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100418065. i. Agnes de Burgundy. She died on 10 Nov 1068. She married William V de Aquitaine. He was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030.
1606741734. **Fulk III of Anjou**, son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois, was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

1606741735. **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

Hildegard of Sundgau and Fulk III of Anjou had the following child:

100418067. i. Ermengarde of Anjou. She married Robert I of Burgundy. She married Geoffrey II of Gâtinais.
1606741740. **Herluin de Conteville**. He married **Herleva de Falaise**.
1606741741. **Herleva de Falaise**, daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia, was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of *filia pelletarii burgensis* being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*).

Herleva de Falaise and Herluin de Conteville had the following child:

100418070. i. Robert de Mortain. He married Matilda de Montgomery.
1606741742. **Roger de Montgomery**.

Roger de Montgomery had the following child:

100418071. i. Matilda de Montgomery. She married Robert de Mortain.
1606742016. **Geoffrey Gatinais**.

Geoffrey Gatinais had the following child:

401672192. i. Aubri Orleans.
1606742080. **William de Normandy I**, son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux, was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.
1606742081. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (*more danico*) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of

Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

401672224. i. Richard de Normandy I was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

1606742086. **Geoffrey de Anjou I**, son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**.

1606742087. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**, daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon, was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmode married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaide de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

401672227. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024. She married Conan de Rennes I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD.

She married William II of Angoulême.

1606742096. **Baldwin de Flanders III.** He married **Mathilde of Saxony.**

1606742097. **Mathilde of Saxony.**

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin Balso continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

401672232. i. Arnulf de Flanders II. He married Rozala of Italy.

1606742098. **Berengar of Italy II.** He married **Willa of Tuscany.**

1606742099. **Willa of Tuscany**, daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy, was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liensmen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops,

welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert, which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

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Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

401672233. i. Rozala of Italy. She married Arnulf de Flanders II.

1606742100. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

1606742101. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

401672234. i. Frederick of Luxembourg was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

1606742104. **Hugh the Great**, son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois, was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony**.

1606742105. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

401672236. i. Hugh Capet. He married Adelaide of Aquitaine. She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

1606742108. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**.

1606742109. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**, daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes, was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.

Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:

401672238. i. William I of Provence was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou. She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

1606742128. **Edgar**. He married **Ælfthryth**.

1606742129. **Ælfthryth**.

Ælfthryth and Edgar had the following child:

401672248. i. Æthelred the Unready was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married Ælfgifu of York.

1606742148. **Theobald le Vieux de Blois**. He married **Richildis de Maine**.

1606742149. **Richildis de Maine**.

Richildis de Maine and Theobald le Vieux de Blois had the following child:

401672258. i. Theobald I de Blois was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married Luitgarde de Vermandois. She was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

1606742150. **Herbert de Vermandois II**, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France**.

1606742151. **Adele de France**, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He

took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

401672259. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois. He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.

1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

1606742152. **Berengar II de Italy**, son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli, was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married **Willa of Tuscany**.

Generation 32

3213377816. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

3213377817. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscauda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died

on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

3213377818. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

3213377820. **Herbert de Vermandois II**, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France**.

3213377821. **Adele de France**, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization

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Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

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- 1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

3213377822. **Gilbert de Chalon.** He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy.**

3213377823. **Ermengarde de Burgundy.**

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

- 1606688911. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux. He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

3213377840. **Donald II of Scotland.**

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

- 1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.

3213377856. **Baldwin II of Flanders.** He married **Ælfthryth of Wessex.**

3213377857. **Ælfthryth of Wessex.**

Ælfthryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:

- 1606688928. i. Arnulf de Flanders I. He married Adele of Vermandois.

3213377858. **Herbert II of Vermandois.**

Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:

- 1606688929. i. Adele of Vermandois. She married Arnulf de Flanders I.

3213377896. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine,** son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

- 1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.

3213377912. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais.**

3213377913. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

- 3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers,

Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

3213377914. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

3213377915. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

3213378048. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

3213378049. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

3213378072. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.

3213378074. **Widerich de Morvois I**. He married **Aba de Paris**.

3213378075. **Aba de Paris**.

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

3213378076. **Robert IV the Strong**. He married **Adelaide of Tours**.

3213378077. **Adelaide of Tours**.

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

3213378080. **Anscar of Ivrea**.

Anscar of Ivrea had the following child:

1606689040. i. Adalbert I of Ivrea. He married Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

3213378082. **Berengar I of Italy**.

Berengar I of Italy had the following child:

1606689041. i. Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924). She married

Adalbert I of Ivrea.

3213378264. **Malcolm I of Scotland.**

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.

3213393088. **Richard de Normandy I**, son of William de Normandy I and Sprota, was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Unknown Mistress**.

3213393089. **Unknown Mistress.**

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:

to search

Not to be confused with Richard I of England.

Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with

many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansfroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Unknown Mistress and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

1606696544. i. Geoffrey de Brionne.

3213393664. **William de Normandy I**, son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux, was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

3213393665. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

401672224. i. Richard de Normandy I was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

3213460672. **Kenneth I**.

Kenneth I had the following child:

6426755680. i. Constantine I.

3213460738. **Charles II of the West Franks**, son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria, was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

3213460739. **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

6426755713. i. Judith of Flanders. She married Æthelwulf of Wessx. She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

3213461600. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in

Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

3213462368. **Constantine I.**

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

3213477472. **Geoffrey de Brionne.**

Geoffrey de Brionne had the following child:

803348272. i. Gilbert de Brionne.

3213481984. **Geoffrey Gatinais.**

Geoffrey Gatinais had the following child:

401672192. i. Aubri Orleans.

3213482054. **Geoffrey de Anjou I**, son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**.

3213482055. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**, daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon, was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmodé married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned

King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaïse de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

401672227. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024. She married Conan de Rennes I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. She married William II of Angoulême.

3213482060. **Kenneth II of Scotland.**

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

3213482064. **Baldwin de Flanders III.** He married **Mathilde of Saxony.**

3213482065. **Mathilde of Saxony.**

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin Balso continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

401672232. i. Arnulf de Flanders II. He married Rozala of Italy.

3213482066. **Berengar of Italy II.** He married **Willa of Tuscany.**

3213482067. **Willa of Tuscany**, daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy, was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he

succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liegemen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops, welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert,

which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

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Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

401672233. i. Rozala of Italy. She married Arnulf de Flanders II.

3213482068. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

3213482069. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

401672234. i. Frederick of Luxembourg was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

3213482072. **Hugh the Great**, son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois, was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony**.

3213482073. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

401672236. i. Hugh Capet. He married Adelaide of Aquitaine. She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

3213482074. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

3213482075. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: Tête d'étope, Latin: Caput Stupe) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

3213482076. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**.

3213482077. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**, daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes, was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.

Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:

401672238. i. William I of Provence was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou. She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

3213482078. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine**.

3213482079. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

3213482096. **Edgar**. He married **Ælfthryth**.

3213482097. **Ælfthryth**.

Ælfthryth and Edgar had the following child:

401672248. i. Æthelred the Unready was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married Ælfgifu of York.

3213482112. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

3213482113. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ranulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Acfred; but Acfred did not live even a year. Acfred made Ebles

his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wesex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy.

3213482114. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

3213482115. **Poppa de Bayeux**.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.

803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

3213482116. **Theobald le Vieux de Blois**. He married **Richildis de Maine**.

3213482117. **Richildis de Maine**.

Richildis de Maine and Theobald le Vieux de Blois had the following child:

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401672258. i. Theobald I de Blois was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married Luitgarde de Vermandois. She was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.
3213482120. **Berengar II de Italy**, son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli, was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married **Willa of Tuscany**.
3213482164. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.
3213482165. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:
200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
3213482166. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.
3213482167. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.
- Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:
200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
3213483392. **Aubri Orleans**.
- Aubri Orleans had the following child:
200836096. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais I. He married Béatrice de Mâcon.
3213483394. **Alberic de Macon II**. He married **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.
3213483395. **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.
- Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy and Alberic de Macon II had the following child:
200836097. i. Béatrice de Mâcon. She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais I.
3213483396. **Geoffrey I de Anjou**. He married **Adelaide de Vermandois**.
3213483397. **Adelaide de Vermandois**.
- Adelaide de Vermandois and Geoffrey I de Anjou had the following child:
200836098. i. Fulk III de Anjou. He married Hildegarde de Sundgau.
3213483425. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search
Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.
Count of Rouen
Reign
17 December 942 - 20 November 996
Predecessor
William Longsword
Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansfroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her

sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or *more danico*. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as *Gonnor matris comitis* (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

200836112. i. Richard de Normandy II was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany. She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

3213483426. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**.

3213483427. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou**, daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux, was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech. The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seignury of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.

Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.
Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.
Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).
Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

200836113. i. Judith de Brittany was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II. He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

3213483432. **Arnulf de Flanders II.** He married **Rozala of Italy.**

3213483433. **Rozala of Italy.**

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as

regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rosala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)
Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

200836116. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV. He married Ogive de Luxembourg.

3213483434. **Frederick of Luxembourg**, son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau, was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

200836117. i. Ogive de Luxembourg. She married Baldwin de Flanders IV.

3213483436. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine**.

3213483437. **Adelaide of Aquitaine**, daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy, was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

200836118. i. Robert de France II was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles. She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

3213483438. **William I of Provence**, son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess, was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**.

3213483439. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou**, daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

200836119. i. Constance de Arles was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II. He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

3213483442. **Malcolm II of Scotland**.

Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836121. i. Bethoc. She married Crinan of Dunkeld.

3213483448. **Æthelred the Unready**, son of Edgar and Ælfthryth, was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married **Ælfgifu of York**.

3213483449. **Ælfgifu of York**.

Notes for Æthelred the Unready:

Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II[1][2] (circa 968 - 23 April 1016), was king of England (978-1013 and 1014-1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfthryth and was only about ten years old (no more than thirteen) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfthryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded England, and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king of Denmark. Æthelred returned as king, however, after Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English unræd (meaning bad-counsel)-a twist on his name "Æthelred", meaning noble-counsel. A better translation would be ill-advised.

Ælfgifu of York and Æthelred the Unready had the following child:

200836124. i. Edmund II of England was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married Ealdgyth.

3213483458. **Theobald I de Blois**, son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine, was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married **Luitgarde de Vermandois**.

3213483459. **Luitgarde de Vermandois**, daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

Notes for Theobald I de Blois:

Theobald I (913-975), called the Trickster (le Tricheur meaning cheater), was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun as well as count of Tours.

Theobald I was the son of Theobald le Vieux of Blois,[a] who from 908 on was viscomte of Tours. His wife, and the mother of Theobald was Richildis, a great-granddaughter of Rorgon I, Count of Maine. Theobald I was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, Louis IV was captured by Northmen and given over to Hugh the Great, who placed the king in Theobald's custody. After about a year in his vassal's custody king Louis negotiated his freedom by offering Hugh the city of Laon which Hugh then gave to Theobald. Theobald was the count of Tours from 942, was also count of Blois and in 960 count of Châteaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's sister had married Alan II of Nantes, the Duke of Brittany, giving Theobald influence all the way to Rennes. However the death of Alan II left a void in Brittany and left it vulnerable to encroachment by either the Normans or the Angevins. Theobald made an alliance with Fulk II of Anjou which gave him control of Saumur a strategic citadel located between the Loire and Thouet rivers guarding the Angevin march. This included control of the monastery of Saint-Florent inside the walls of Saumur. In turn the recently widowed Fulk married Theobald's sister, the widow of Alan II of Nantes.

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans

burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher, Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry. During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. By his death, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France.

About 943-44,[8] he married Luitgarde of Vermandois, widow of William I of Normandy. She was the daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrand of France, daughter of king Robert I of France. Her half-brother was Hugh the Great Duke of France.

Notes for Luitgarde de Vermandois:

Luitgarde of Vermandois (c. 914 - February 9, 978) was a French noblewoman. She was a countess of Vermandois by birth and a duchess consort of Normandy by her first marriage, and a countess consort of Blois by her second. She was a daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois, and Hildebrand of France. She first married William I of Normandy in 940. This marriage was childless. As a widow, following his death in 942, she married Theobald I of Blois in 943.

Luitgarde de Vermandois and Theobald I de Blois had the following child:

200836129. i. Emma de Blois was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003. She married William IV de Aquitaine. He was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD.

3213483460. **Adalbert de Ivrea**. He married **Gerberga de Mâcon**.

3213483461. **Gerberga de Mâcon**. She died on 21 Sep 1026.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea:

Adalbert (c. 936-971), Margrave of Ivrea and was a joint king of Italy with his father from 950 to 961.

Adalbert, born c. 936 was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa. In 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father tried to force Adelaide, widow of Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship. When she refused and fled, she was tracked down and imprisoned for four months at Como.

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 957, Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, invaded Lombardy and caused Berengar 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. When Otto drove him out of Italy Adalbert fled to Burgundy. 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. Adalbert died at Autun on 30 April 971

Gerberga de Mâcon and Adalbert de Ivrea had the following child:

200836130. i. Otto-William de Burgundy was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married Ermentrude de Rheims.

3213483468. **Geoffrey I of Anjou**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

3213483469. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Geoffrey I of Anjou had the following child:

200836134. i. Fulk III of Anjou was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married Hildegard of Sundgau. He married Elisabeth of Vendôme.

3213483482. **Fulbert De Falaise**, son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling, was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia**.

3213483483. **Doda Duxia**, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory, was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a pelliciarus (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
100418057. ii. Herleva de Falaise was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I. He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.
- iii. Reynald de Falaise was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
- v. Walter de Falaise was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

3213484032. **Aubri (Dux) Orleans**.

Aubri (Dux) Orleans had the following child:

803344384. i. Geoffrey Gatinais.

3213484174. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux**, son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**.

3213484175. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**, daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy, was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:

803344455. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD. She married Geoffrey de Anjou I. He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

3213484192. **Arnulf de Flanders I**. He married **Adele of Vermandois**.

3213484193. **Adele of Vermandois**.

Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:

803344464. i. Baldwin de Flanders III. He married Mathilde of Saxony.

3213484194. **Hermann Billung**.

Hermann Billung had the following child:

803344465. i. Mathilde of Saxony. She married Baldwin de Flanders III.

3213484196. **Adalbert de Ivrea I**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

3213484197. **Gisela of Friuli**.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his rival, Berengar I, in 902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21 he joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already though him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before

he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

803344466. i. Berengar of Italy II. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

3213484198. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

3213484199. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

803344467. i. Willa of Tuscany was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II. She married Berengar II de Italy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

3213484208. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

3213484209. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

803344472. ii. Hugh the Great was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony.

3213484210. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

3213484211. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

803344473. i. Hedwig of Saxony. She married Hugh the Great. He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

3213484218. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

3213484219. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France,. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

803344477. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

3213484300. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois**.

3213484301. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage

of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

3213484302. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

3213484303. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

3213484304. **Adalbert I of Ivrea**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

3213484305. **Gisela of Friuli**. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert I of Ivrea had the following child:

803344520. i. Berengar II de Italy was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

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6426755632. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

6426755633. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

6426755634. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

6426755635. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

6426755640. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He

married **Bertha de Morvois**.

6426755641. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

6426755642. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

6426755643. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

6426755646. **Richard de Burgundy**. He married **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

6426755647. **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

3213377823. i. Ermengarde de Burgundy. She married Gilbert de Chalon.

6426755680. **Constantine I**.

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

6426755712. **Baldwin I of Flanders**. He married **Judith of Flanders**.

6426755713. **Judith of Flanders**.

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfthryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his *Life of Alfred the Great*:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks, incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the *Chronicle of St. Bertin*, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the *Annals* depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in 863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his

territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:
Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald
Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders. Married Ælfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great
Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

3213377856. i. Baldwin II of Flanders. He married Ælfthryth of Wessex.

6426755714. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

6426755715. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

3213377857. i. Ælfthryth of Wessex. She married Baldwin II of Flanders.

6426755792. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

6426755793. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

6426756144. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

6426756145. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin

Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged

gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

6426756528. **Donald II of Scotland.**

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.

6426786176. **William de Normandy I**, son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux, was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

6426786177. **Sprota.**

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

401672224. i. Richard de Normandy I was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

6426787328. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

6426787329. **Poppa de Bayeux.**

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa

stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

6426921476. **Louis the Pious**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.

6426921477. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire from 813.

As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833-34, during which he was deposed.

During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf

clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power though cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

12853511426. i. Charles II of the West Franks was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.
6426923200. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.
6426923201. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verdun. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom

Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800
Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781
Adelaide (774)
Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)
Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840
Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780
Bertha (779-823?)
Gisela (781-808?)
Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

- 51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
- 25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

6426924736. **Kenneth I.**

Kenneth I had the following child:

- 6426755680. i. Constantine I.

6426954944. **Richard de Normandy I**, son of William de Normandy I and Sprotta, was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Unknown Mistress**.

6426954945. **Unknown Mistress**.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search
Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58), [25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Unknown Mistress and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

1606696544. i. Geoffrey de Brionne.

6426963968. **Aubri (Dux) Orleans.**

Aubri (Dux) Orleans had the following child:

803344384. i. Geoffrey Gatinais.

6426964108. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine**.

6426964109. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes,

France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

6426964110. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux**, son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**.

6426964111. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**, daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy, was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:

803344455. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD. She married Geoffrey de Anjou I. He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

6426964120. **Malcolm I of Scotland**.

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.

6426964128. **Arnulf de Flanders I**. He married **Adele of Vermandois**.

6426964129. **Adele of Vermandois**.

Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:

803344464. i. Baldwin de Flanders III. He married Mathilde of Saxony.

6426964130. **Hermann Billung**.

Hermann Billung had the following child:

803344465. i. Mathilde of Saxony. She married Baldwin de Flanders III.

6426964132. **Adalbert de Ivrea I**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

6426964133. **Gisela of Friuli**.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his rival, Berengar I, in 902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21 he joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and

capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert's appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already thought him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

- 803344466. i. Berengar of Italy II. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

6426964134. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

6426964135. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

- 803344467. i. Willa of Tuscany was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II. She married Berengar II de Italy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

6426964144. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

6426964145. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

- 3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.
- 803344472. ii. Hugh the Great was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony.

6426964146. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

6426964147. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

- 803344473. i. Hedwig of Saxony. She married Hugh the Great. He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

6426964148. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

6426964149. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles' right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Auvergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders, was aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles' camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor were derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay.

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandie

6426964154. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

6426964155. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France,. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

803344477. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

6426964156. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

6426964157. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

6426964158. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

6426964224. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine**, son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.

6426964240. **Adalbert I of Ivrea**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

6426964241. **Gisela of Friuli**. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert I of Ivrea had the following child:

803344520. i. Berengar II de Italy was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

6426964332. **Kenneth II of Scotland**.

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

6426966784. **Geoffrey Gatinais.**

Geoffrey Gatinais had the following child:

401672192. i. Aubri Orleans.

6426966854. **Geoffrey de Anjou I**, son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine, was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**.

6426966855. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux**, daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon, was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adalais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmodé married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaide de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

401672227. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024. She married Conan de Rennes I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. She married William II of Angoulême.

6426966864. **Baldwin de Flanders III**. He married **Mathilde of Saxony**.

6426966865. **Mathilde of Saxony.**

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin also continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

401672232. i. Arnulf de Flanders II. He married Rozala of Italy.

6426966866. **Berengar of Italy II.** He married **Willa of Tuscany.**

6426966867. **Willa of Tuscany**, daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy, was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liegsmen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops, welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands

with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert, which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

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

Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

401672233. i. Rozala of Italy. She married Arnulf de Flanders II.

6426966868. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

6426966869. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

401672234. i. Frederick of Luxembourg was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

6426966872. **Hugh the Great**, son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois, was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony**.

6426966873. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

401672236. i. Hugh Capet. He married Adelaide of Aquitaine. She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

6426966874. **William III de Aquitaine**, son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex, was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy**.

6426966875. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

William III (915 - 3 April 963), called Towhead (French: Tête d'étaupe, Latin: Caput Stupe) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

200836128. i. William IV de Aquitaine was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois. She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

401672237. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet.

6426966876. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**.

6426966877. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess**, daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes, was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.

Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:

401672238. i. William I of Provence was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou. She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

6426966896. **Edgar**. He married **Ælfthryth**.

6426966897. **Ælfthryth**.

Ælfthryth and Edgar had the following child:

401672248. i. Æthelred the Unready was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married Ælfifu of York.

6426966916. **Theobald le Vieux de Blois**. He married **Richildis de Maine**.

6426966917. **Richildis de Maine**.

Richildis de Maine and Theobald le Vieux de Blois had the following child:

401672258. i. Theobald I de Blois was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married Luitgarde de Vermandois. She was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

6426966918. **Herbert de Vermandois II**, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France**.

6426966919. **Adele de France**, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured

Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

401672259. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois. He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.

1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

6426966920. **Berengar II de Italy**, son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli, was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married **Willa of Tuscany**.

6426966964. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.

6426966965. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

200836114. i. Fulbert De Falaise was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia. She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

6426966966. **Malcolm II of Scotland**, son of Kenneth II of Scotland, was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

6426966967. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

200836115. i. Doda Duxia was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise. He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

6426968350. **Gilbert de Chalon**. He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

6426968351. **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

1606688911. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux. He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

6426968384. **Baldwin II of Flanders**. He married **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.

6426968385. **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.

Ælfthryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:

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1606688928. i. Arnulf de Flanders I. He married Adele of Vermandois.
6426968386. **Herbert II of Vermandois.**
Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:
1606688929. i. Adele of Vermandois. She married Arnulf de Flanders I.
6426968600. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.
Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:
6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.
6426968602. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris.**
6426968603. **Aba de Paris.**
Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:
6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.
6426968604. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours.**
6426968605. **Adelaide of Tours.**
Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:
6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.
6426968608. **Anscar of Ivrea.**
Anscar of Ivrea had the following child:
1606689040. i. Adalbert I of Ivrea. He married Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).
6426968610. **Berengar I of Italy.**
Berengar I of Italy had the following child:
1606689041. i. Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924). She married Adalbert I of Ivrea.

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12853511280. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.
Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:
6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.
12853511282. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris.**
12853511283. **Aba de Paris.**
Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:
6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.
12853511284. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours.**
12853511285. **Adelaide of Tours.**
Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:
6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He
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married Aelis.

12853511360. **Kenneth I.**

Kenneth I had the following child:

6426755680. i. Constantine I.

12853511426. **Charles II of the West Franks**, son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria, was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

12853511427. **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

6426755713. i. Judith of Flanders. She married Æthelwulf of Wessx. She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

12853512288. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

12853513056. **Constantine I.**

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

12853572352. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

12853572353. **Poppa de Bayeux**.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólfr; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was

succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
 - 803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.
12853842952. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.
12853842953. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; (2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of

Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800
Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781
Adelaide (774)
Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)
Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840
Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780
Bertha (779-823?)
Gisela (781-808?)
Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

- 51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
- 25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

12853846400. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

12853846401. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

- 102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

12853846402. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

12853846403. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

- 102828090241. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian. He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

12853909888. **William de Normandy I**, son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux, was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

12853909889. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

401672224. i. Richard de Normandy I was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

12853928216. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

12853928217. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

12853928218. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

12853928220. **Herbert de Vermandois II**, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France**.

12853928221. **Adele de France**, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

- 401672259. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois. He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.
- 1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

12853928222. **Gilbert de Chalon.** He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy.**

12853928223. **Ermengarde de Burgundy.**

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

- 1606688911. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux. He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

12853928240. **Donald II of Scotland.**

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

- 1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.

12853928256. **Baldwin II of Flanders.** He married **Ælfhryth of Wessex.**

12853928257. **Ælfhryth of Wessex.**

Ælfhryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:

- 1606688928. i. Arnulf de Flanders I. He married Adele of Vermandois.

12853928258. **Herbert II of Vermandois.**

Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:

- 1606688929. i. Adele of Vermandois. She married Arnulf de Flanders I.

12853928296. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine**, son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wesex.

12853928312. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

12853928313. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

12853928314. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

12853928315. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

12853928448. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

12853928449. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

12853928480. **Anscar of Ivrea**.

Anscar of Ivrea had the following child:

1606689040. i. Adalbert I of Ivrea. He married Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

12853928482. **Berengar I of Italy**.

Berengar I of Italy had the following child:

1606689041. i. Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924). She married Adalbert I of Ivrea.

12853928664. **Malcolm I of Scotland**.

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

-
803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.
12853933568. **Aubri (Dux) Orleans**.
- Aubri (Dux) Orleans had the following child:
803344384. i. Geoffrey Gatinais.
12853933708. **Fulk de Anjou II**, son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches, was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine**.
12853933709. **Gerberga de Maine**, daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine, was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:
803344454. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.
401672239. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.
12853933710. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux**, son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France, was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**.
12853933711. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon**, daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy, was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.
- Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:
803344455. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD. She married Geoffrey de Anjou I. He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.
12853933728. **Arnulf de Flanders I**. He married **Adele of Vermandois**.
12853933729. **Adele of Vermandois**.
- Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:
803344464. i. Baldwin de Flanders III. He married Mathilde of Saxony.
12853933730. **Hermann Billung**.
- Hermann Billung had the following child:
803344465. i. Mathilde of Saxony. She married Baldwin de Flanders III.
12853933732. **Adalbert de Ivrea I**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.
12853933733. **Gisela of Friuli**.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his

rival, Berengar I, in 902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21 he joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already thought him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

803344466. i. Berengar of Italy II. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

12853933734. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

12853933735. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

803344467. i. Willa of Tuscany was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II. She married Berengar II de Italy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

12853933744. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

12853933745. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

803344472. ii. Hugh the Great was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony.

12853933746. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

12853933747. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

803344473. i. Hedwig of Saxony. She married Hugh the Great. He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

12853933748. **Ebalus de Aquitaine**, son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine, was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

12853933749. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and

stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Acfred; but Acfred did not live even a year. Acfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wesex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

803344474. i. William III de Aquitaine was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy.

12853933754. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

12853933755. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France,. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

803344477. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

12853933836. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois**.

12853933837. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

12853933838. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born

on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

12853933839. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

12853933840. **Adalbert I of Ivrea**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

12853933841. **Gisela of Friuli**. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert I of Ivrea had the following child:

803344520. i. Berengar II de Italy was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married Willa of Tuscany. She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

12853933932. **Kenneth II of Scotland**.

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

401672230. i. Malcolm II of Scotland was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

12853936702. **Richard de Burgundy**. He married **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

12853936703. **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

3213377823. i. Ermengarde de Burgundy. She married Gilbert de Chalon.

12853936768. **Baldwin I of Flanders**. He married **Judith of Flanders**.

12853936769. **Judith of Flanders**.

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfthryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether

Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his *Life of Alfred the Great*:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks, incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the *Chronicle of St. Bertin*, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the *Annals* depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in 863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:
Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald
Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders.
Married Ælfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great
Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

3213377856. i. Baldwin II of Flanders. He married Ælfthryth of Wessex.

12853936770. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

12853936771. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

3213377857. i. Ælfthryth of Wessex. She married Baldwin II of Flanders.

12853937200. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

12853937201. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In

practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Generation 35

25707022560. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

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Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

25707022852. **Louis the Pious**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.

25707022853. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire

from 813.

As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833-34, during which he was deposed.

During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power through cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

12853511426. i. Charles II of the West Franks was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes,

France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.

25707024576. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.

25707024577. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; (2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

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51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.
25707026112. **Kenneth I.**
Kenneth I had the following child:
6426755680. i. Constantine I.
25707685904. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.
25707685905. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.
Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:
102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.
25707685906. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.
25707685907. **Emma de Alamannia**.
Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:
Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.
Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:
102828090241. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian. He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.
25707692800. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.
25707692801. **Rotrude of Trier**.
Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:
205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.
25707692802. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.
25707692803. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.
Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:
205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.
25707819776. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.
25707819777. **Poppa de Bayeux**.
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Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

803344448. i. William de Normandy I was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.

803344475. ii. Adèle de Normandy. She married William III de Aquitaine. He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

25707856432. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

25707856433. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

25707856434. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

25707856435. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

25707856440. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois**.

25707856441. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

25707856442. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

25707856443. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

25707856446. **Richard de Burgundy**. He married **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

25707856447. **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

3213377823. i. Ermengarde de Burgundy. She married Gilbert de Chalon.

25707856480. **Constantine I**.

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

25707856512. **Baldwin I of Flanders**. He married **Judith of Flanders**.

25707856513. **Judith of Flanders**.

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of

Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfthryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his *Life of Alfred the Great*:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks, incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the *Chronicle of St. Bertin*, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the *Annals* depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in

863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:
Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald
Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders.
Married Ælfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great
Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

3213377856. i. Baldwin II of Flanders. He married Ælfthryth of Wessex.

25707856514. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

25707856515. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

3213377857. i. Ælfthryth of Wessex. She married Baldwin II of Flanders.

25707856592. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

25707856593. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

25707857328. **Donald II of Scotland**.

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.

25707867416. **Fulk de Anjou I**, son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais, was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

25707867417. **Roscilla de Loches**, daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda, was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

1606688908. i. Fulk de Anjou II was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine. She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

ii. Adele de Anjou was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

25707867418. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

1606688909. i. Gerberga de Maine was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II. He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

25707867420. **Herbert de Vermandois II**, son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois, was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France**.

25707867421. **Adele de France**, daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis, was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated

archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

- 401672259. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois. He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.
- 1606688910. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon. She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

25707867422. **Gilbert de Chalon**. He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

25707867423. **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

- 1606688911. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux. He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

25707867456. **Baldwin II of Flanders**. He married **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.

25707867457. **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.

Ælfthryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:

- 1606688928. i. Arnulf de Flanders I. He married Adele of Vermandois.

25707867458. **Herbert II of Vermandois**.

Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:

- 1606688929. i. Adele of Vermandois. She married Arnulf de Flanders I.

25707867496. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine**, son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine, was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

- 1606688948. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.

25707867672. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

- 6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died

about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.

25707867674. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris.**

25707867675. **Aba de Paris.**

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

25707867676. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours.**

25707867677. **Adelaide of Tours.**

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

25707867680. **Anscar of Ivrea.**

Anscar of Ivrea had the following child:

1606689040. i. Adalbert I of Ivrea. He married Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

25707867682. **Berengar I of Italy.**

Berengar I of Italy had the following child:

1606689041. i. Gisela of Friuli. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924). She married Adalbert I of Ivrea.

25707867864. **Malcolm I of Scotland.**

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

803344460. i. Kenneth II of Scotland.

25707873538. **Charles II of the West Franks**, son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria, was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

25707873539. **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

6426755713. i. Judith of Flanders. She married Æthelwulf of Wessx. She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

25707874400. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.
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51414045120. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

51414045704. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.

51414045705. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; (2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780
Bertha (779-823?)
Gisela (781-808?)
Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

- 51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
- 25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

51414049152. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

51414049153. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

- 102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

51414049154. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

51414049155. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

- 102828090241. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian. He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

51415371808. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

51415371809. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

- 205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

51415371810. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

51415371811. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

- 205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

51415385600. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

51415385601. **Alpaida.**

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

51415712880. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.

51415712882. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris.**

51415712883. **Aba de Paris.**

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

51415712884. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours.**

51415712885. **Adelaide of Tours.**

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

51415712960. **Kenneth I.**

Kenneth I had the following child:

6426755680. i. Constantine I.

51415713026. **Charles II of the West Franks**, son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria, was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

51415713027. **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

6426755713. i. Judith of Flanders. She married Æthelwulf of Wessx. She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

51415714656. **Constantine I.**

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

51415734832. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais.**

51415734833. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

3213377816. i. Fulk de Anjou I was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

51415734834. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

51415734835. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

3213377817. i. Roscilla de Loches was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

51415734840. **Herbert de Vermandois I**, son of Pepin de Vermandois, was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois**.

51415734841. **Bertha de Morvois**, daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris, was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

3213377820. i. Herbert de Vermandois II was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France. She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

51415734842. **Robert I of France**, son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours, was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

51415734843. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

3213377821. i. Adele de France was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II. He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

51415734846. **Richard de Burgundy**. He married **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

51415734847. **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

3213377823. i. Ermengarde de Burgundy. She married Gilbert de Chalon.

51415734912. **Baldwin I of Flanders.** He married **Judith of Flanders.**

51415734913. **Judith of Flanders.**

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfthryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his *Life of Alfred the Great*:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks, incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the *Chronicle of St. Bertin*, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of

Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the *Annals* depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in 863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:
Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald
Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders.
Married Ælfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great
Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

3213377856. i. Baldwin II of Flanders. He married Ælfthryth of Wessex.

51415734914. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

51415734915. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

3213377857. i. Ælfthryth of Wessex. She married Baldwin II of Flanders.

51415734992. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

51415734993. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers

(from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

3213377896. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

51415735344. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

51415735345. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved

so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

51415735728. **Donald II of Scotland.**

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

1606688920. i. Malcolm I of Scotland.

51415747076. **Louis the Pious**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.

51415747077. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire from 813.

As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833-34, during which he was deposed.

During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power through cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

12853511426. i. Charles II of the West Franks was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.

Generation 37

102828090240. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.

102828090241. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained

circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (*pater Europae*), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

102828091408. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

102828091409. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

102828091410. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

102828091411. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

102828090241. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian. He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

102828098304. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

102828098305. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

102828098306. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

102828098307. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

102830743616. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

102830743617. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

102831425760. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

102831425761. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's Ordinatio Imperii made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the

Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.
102831426052. **Louis the Pious**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.
102831426053. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire from 813.

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During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power through cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

12853511426. i. Charles II of the West Franks was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.

102831429312. **Kenneth I.**

Kenneth I had the following child:

6426755680. i. Constantine I.

102831469680. **Pepin de Vermandois**, son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon, was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

6426755640. i. Herbert de Vermandois I was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois. She was born about 848 AD.

102831469682. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris**.

102831469683. **Aba de Paris.**

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

6426755641. i. Bertha de Morvois was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I. He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

102831469684. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours**.

102831469685. **Adelaide of Tours.**

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

6426755642. i. Robert I of France was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

102831469826. **Charles II of the West Franks**, son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria, was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

102831469827. **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

6426755713. i. Judith of Flanders. She married Æthelwulf of Wessx. She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

102831470688. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda
-

de Laon.

102831471456. **Constantine I.**

Constantine I had the following child:

3213377840. i. Donald II of Scotland.

Generation 38

205656180480. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

205656180481. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

205656180482. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

205656180483. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

102828090241. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian. He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

205656182816. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

205656182817. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

205656182818. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

205656182819. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

205656196608. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

205656196609. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

205662851520. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul

810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

205662852104. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.

205662852105. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

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Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

205662939360. **Bernard de Italy**, son of Pepin of Italy, was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

205662939361. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and

condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

12853511280. i. Pepin de Vermandois was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.
205662939652. **Louis the Pious**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.
205662939653. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire from 813.

As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833-34, during which he was deposed.

During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power through cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

12853511426. i. Charles II of the West Franks was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.

205662942912. **Kenneth I.**

Kenneth I had the following child:

6426755680. i. Constantine I.

Generation 39

411312360960. **Charles Martel.** He married **Rotrude of Trier.**

411312360961. **Rotrude of Trier.**

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

411312360962. **Caribert of Laon.** He married **Gisele of Aquitaine.**

411312360963. **Gisele of Aquitaine.**

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died

on 24 Sep 768 AD.

411312365632. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

411312365633. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

411325703040. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**.

411325703041. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

- 51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
- 25707022852. ii. Louis the Pious was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

411325704208. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

411325704209. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

- 102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

411325704210. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

411325704211. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

- 102828090241. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian. He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

411325878720. **Pepin of Italy**, son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw, was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

- 25707022560. i. Bernard de Italy was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

Generation 40

822624721920. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

822624721921. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

- 411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

822651406080. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

822651406081. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was

born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

822651406082. **Gerold de Vinzgouw.** He married **Emma de Alamannia.**

822651406083. **Emma de Alamannia.**

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

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822651408416. **Charles Martel.** He married **Rotrude of Trier.**

822651408417. **Rotrude of Trier.**

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

822651408418. **Caribert of Laon.** He married **Gisele of Aquitaine.**

822651408419. **Gisele of Aquitaine.**

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

822651757440. **Charlemagne Carolingian**, son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw.**

822651757441. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw**, daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia, was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

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Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verden. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

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Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

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Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

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Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

51414045120. i. Pepin of Italy was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
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Generation 41

1645302812160. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

1645302812161. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

1645302812162. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

1645302812163. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

1645302816832. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

1645302816833. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

1645303514880. **Pepin the Short**, son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier, was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon**.

1645303514881. **Bertrada of Laon**, daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine, was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

102828090240. i. Charlemagne Carolingian was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw. She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

1645303514882. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

1645303514883. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

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Generation 42

3290605624320. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

3290605624321. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

3290607029760. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

3290607029761. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

205656180480. i. Pepin the Short was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon. She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

3290607029762. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

3290607029763. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

205656180481. i. Bertrada of Laon was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short. He was born about 714 AD. He died

on 24 Sep 768 AD.

Generation 43

6581214059520. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

6581214059521. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

411312360960. i. Charles Martel. He married Rotrude of Trier.

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