

Thirty-second Generation

Earl Walter of Huntingdon birth date unknown. He married **Judith of Normandy** 1070. They had the following children:

1. Judith (Alice) of Huntingdon³⁷ .
2. **Matilda of Northumberland** was born 1074.

Walter died May 31, 1076 in St. Giles Hill. His body was interred Crowland.



Earl William de Warrene (Rodulf II³², Rodulf I³⁴_) was born in Bellecombe, France 1055. He was one of the Norman nobles who fought at the Battle of Hastings and became great landowners in England.

He was a son of Rodulf II de Warenne and Emma and a grandnephew of duchess Gunnor, wife of duke Richard I of Normandy. The de Warenne surname derives from the hamlet named Varenne located on the river Varenne, which flows through the territory William acquired in Upper Normandy in the region today called Bellencembre.

As a young man, William played a prominent role in protecting the Norman realm of the future William the Conqueror's from a major invasion by the King of France in February 1054 at the Battle of Mortemer. After this battle Roger de Mortemer forfeited most of his lands, and the duke gave them to William.

William was one of the nobles who advised duke William when the decision to invade England was being considered. He is said to have fought at Hastings, and afterwards received the Rape of Lewes in Sussex, and subsequently lands in twelve other shires. He built castles at Lewes (Sussex), Reigate (Surrey), Castle Acre (Norfolk) and Conisbrough in Yorkshire. By the time of the Domesday survey he was one of the wealthiest landholders in England with holdings in 12 counties.

He fought against rebels at the Isle of Ely in 1071 where he showed a special desire to hunt down Hereward the Wake who had murdered his brother the year before.

He married twice. First, **Gundred** (Latin: Gundrada), sister of Gerbod the Fleming, Earl of Chester. Second, to a sister of Richard Gouet.

Earl William de Warrene and Gundred had the following children:

1. Reynald³⁷ de Warrene.
2. Editha de Warrene.
3. **Earl William de Warrene** was born 1071.

Gundred died May 27, 1085 in Castle Acre, Norfolk. Her body was interred Lewes Priory, Chapter House.

William was loyal to William II, and it was probably in early 1088 that he was created Earl of Surrey. He died June 24, 1088 in Pevensey, Sussex shortly afterwards of wounds he received while helping suppress the rebellion of 1088. His body was interred Lewes Priory, Chapter House.

Hugh "The Great" of Vermandois de Crepi (King Henry I of France³³_) was born 1053. Called **Magnus** or **the Great**, he was a younger son of Henry I of France and Anne of Kiev and younger brother of Philip I. He was in his own right Count of Vermandois, but an ineffectual leader and soldier, great only in his boasting. Indeed, Steven Runciman is certain that his nickname *Magnus* (greater or elder), applied to him by William of Tyre, is a copyist's error, and should be *Minus* (younger), referring to Hugh as younger brother of the King of France.

He married **Adelaide de Vermandois** (Count Herbert IV³³_) the daughter of Herbert IV of Vermandois and Adele of Valois. They had nine children:

1. Count Raoul I of Vermandois
2. Henry, senior of Chaumont-en-Vexin, (d. 1130).
3. Simon, Bishop of Noyon
4. **Elizabeth de Vermandois**. She married 1) Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester; 2) William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey
5. Matilde de Vermandois, married Raoul I of Beaugency
6. Constance de Vermandois, married Godefroy de la Ferte-Gaucher
7. Agnes de Vermandois, married Margrave Boniface del Vasto. Mother of Adelaide del Vasto.
8. Beatrix de Vermandois, married Hugh III of Gournay-en-Bray
9. Emma de Vermandois

Adelaide died 1044.

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

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

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

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

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

Stephen of Blois (Theobald III³³, Ermengarde of Auvergne³⁴) born ca 1045. Count of Blois and Count of Chartres, was the son of Theobald III, count of Blois, and Garsinde du Maine.

He married **Adela of Normandy**, a daughter of William the Conqueror around 1080 in Chartres.

Stephen and Adela's children were:

1. Guillaume (William) (d.1150), Count of Chartres married Agnes of Sully (d. aft 1104) and had issue.
2. Theobald II, Count of Champagne
3. Odo, died young.
4. **Stephen, King of England**
5. Lucia-Mahaut, married Richard d'Avranches, 2nd Earl of Chester. Both drowned on 25 November 1120.
6. Agnes, married Hugh III of Le Puiset
7. Eléonore (d. 1147) married Raoul I of Vermandois (d. 1152) and had issue; they were divorced in 1142.
8. Alix (d. 1145) married Renaud III of Joigni (d. 1134) and had issue
9. Lithuise (d. 1118) married Milo de Brai, Viscount of Troyes (divorced 1115)
10. Henry, Bishop of Winchester
11. Humbert, died young.

He had an illegitimate daughter **Emma**, who was the mother of William of York, archbishop of York.

Count Stephen was one of the leaders of the First Crusade, often writing enthusiastic letters to Adela about the crusade's progress. He returned home in 1098 during the lengthy siege of Antioch, without fulfilling his crusading vow to forge a way to Jerusalem. He was pressured by Adela into making a second pilgrimage, and joined the minor crusade of 1101 in the company of others who had also returned home prematurely. In 1102, Stephen was killed in the Battle of Ramla at the age of fifty-seven.

Henry de Ferrieres (Engenuf³³ de Ferriers, Henry³⁴) was a Norman soldier from a noble family who took part in the conquest of England and is believed to have fought at the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and, in consequence, was rewarded with much land in the subdued nation.

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

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

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

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

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

He married **Berta**. Henry de Ferrieres and Berta had the following children:

1. William³⁷ de Ferrieres.
2. Maud de Ferrieres.
3. **Earl Robert de Ferrers** was born 1083.

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

Andre de Vitre (Ruivallon³³, Martin I³⁴) married **Agnes of Mortain** (Earl Robert³² de Mortain, Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵, Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸).

Andre de Vitre and Agnes of Mortain had the following children:

1. Robert I³⁷ de Vitre.
2. **Hawise de Vitre** was born 1086.

Count Lambert II of Brabant (Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰) was born ca 991.

Lambert assumed the title of count of Leuven after the death of his nephew Otto. Lambert was the son of Lambert I of Leuven, who was killed at the Battle of Florennes in 1015.

Lambert scorned both temporal and spiritual authorities and in 1051 took up arms against Holy Roman Emperor Henry III by whom he was defeated.

During his reign Brussels began its growth. Lambert ordered the construction of the church of Saint-Michel and arranged for the remains of Saint Gudule to be transferred there in a splendid procession. The church, thereafter known as Saints-Michel-et-Gudule, developed to become St. Michael and Gudula Cathedral. Lambert also constructed a fortress on the Coudenberg hill and built the first town wall.

He married **Oda of Lorraine** (Duke Gozelo I of Lorraine³³, Count Godfrey of Verdum³⁴).

Count Lambert II of Brabant and Oda of Lorraine had the following child:

1. **Henry II of³¹ Brabant.**

Count Lambert died September 21, 1062.

Count Eberhard of Brandenburg (Count Otto³³). Brandenburg later became the kingdom of Prussia - the name Brandenburg derives from its capital of Branibor.

Count Eberhard of Brandenburg had the following child:

1. **Adela of³¹ Thuringa.**

Baron William de Percy (Henry²⁸, Joscelyn²⁹ de Louvain, Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus, Henry II of³¹ Brabant, Count Lambert II of³², Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰). First Baron Percy.

He married **Emma de Port**.

Baron William de Percy and Emma de Port had the following children:

1. Walter³¹ de Percy.
2. William de Percy.
3. Richard de Percy.
4. **Baron Alan de Percy** was born 1069.

William de Percy died 1096. His body was interred Mt. Joy, Jerusalem.

Gilbert de Gant (Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴). He married **Alice de Montfort**.

Gilbert de Gant and Alice de Montfort had the following child:

1. **Emma³⁷ de Gant.**

Robert I de Brusse (William³³ De Brusse, Robert³⁴, Rogvald³⁵, Brusse³⁶, Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"³⁷, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹).

He married **Emma Ramsey**. They had the following child:

1. **Robert II³¹ de Brusse** was born 1078.

Robert died 1094.

Earl Robert of Shrewsbury de Belleme also spelled Belleme or Belesme, was an Anglo-Norman nobleman, and one of the most prominent figures in the competition for the succession to England and Normandy between the sons of William the Conqueror. He also known as Robert II de Montgomery, seigneur of Bellême.

He was the eldest son of Roger of Montgomery, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury and Mabel of Bellême.

Robert's first notable act, as a young man, was to take part in the 1077 revolt of the young Robert Curthose against William the Conqueror, an act he shared with many other Norman nobles of his generation. The rebellion was put down, and the participants pardoned. William did require that ducal garrisons be placed in the important baronial castles, which would make future rebellion much more difficult.

Robert's mother Mabel was killed in 1082, whereupon Robert inherited her property which stretched across the hilly border region between Normandy and Maine. It is due to this early inheritance that Robert has come to be known as *of Bellême* rather than *of Montgomery*.

William the Conqueror died in 1087, and Robert's first act on hearing the news was to expel the ducal garrisons from his castles. Robert Curthose was the new duke of Normandy, but he was unable to keep order, and Robert of Bellême had a free hand to make war against his less

powerful neighbors.

The next year in the Rebellion of 1088, Odo of Bayeux rebelled in an attempt to place Curthose on the English throne in place of William Rufus. At Curthose's request Robert went to England, where he joined in the rebels' defense of Rochester Castle. The rebels were permitted to leave after the surrender of the castle and failure of the rebellion.

Robert returned to Normandy. Odo had preceded him, had obtained the confidence of the duke, and convinced Curthose that Robert was a danger to the security of the duchy. Thus Robert was arrested and imprisoned upon his disembarkation. (The duke's younger brother Henry, who was on the same ship, was also arrested.)

Robert's father Earl Roger came over from England, and, taking over his son's castles, defied Curthose. The duke captured several of the castles, but he soon tired of the matter and released Robert.

Once released, Robert returned to his wars and depredations against his neighbors in southern Normandy. He did help Curthose in putting down a revolt by the citizens of Rouen, but his motive seems to have been in large part to seize as many wealthy townspeople and their goods as possible. Curthose in turn subsequently helped Robert in some of his fights against his neighbors.

In 1094 one of Robert's most important castles, Domfront, was taken over by the duke's brother Henry (later Henry I of England), who never relinquished it and was to be an enemy of Robert for the rest of his life.

Later that year (1094) Robert's father earl Roger died. Robert's younger brother Hugh of Montgomery, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury inherited the English lands and titles, while Robert inherited his father's Norman properties, which included good part of central and southern Normandy, in part adjacent to the Bellême territories he had already inherited from his mother.

In 1098 Robert's younger brother Hugh died, and Robert inherited the English properties that had been their father's, including the Rape of Arundel and the Earldom of Shrewsbury.

Robert was one of the great magnates who joined Robert Curthose's 1101 invasion of England, along with his brothers Roger the Poitevin and Arnulf of Montgomery and his nephew William of Mortain. This invasion, which aimed to depose Henry I, ended in the Treaty of Alton. The treaty called for amnesty for the participants but allowed traitors to be punished. Henry had a series of charges drawn up against Robert in 1102, and when Robert refused to answer for them, gathered his forces and besieged and captured Robert's English castles. Robert lost his English lands and titles (as did his brothers), was banished from England, and returned to Normandy.

He was one of Curthose's commanders at the Battle of Tinchebrai and by flight from the field avoided being captured as Curthose was. With Normandy now under

Henry's rule, he submitted and was allowed to retain his Norman fiefs. But after various conspiracies and plans to free Curthose, Robert was seized and imprisoned in 1112. He spent the rest of his life in prison; the exact date of his death is not known.

Robert married Agnes of Ponthieu, by whom he had one child, **William III of Ponthieu**, who via his mother inherited the county of Ponthieu.

Duke Eudes I "The Red" of Burgundy Borel (Henry of Burgundy²², Helie³³ de Semur-en-Brionnais, Damas I³⁴) was born 1058.

Duke of Burgundy between 1079 and 1103. Eudes was the second son of Henry of Burgundy and grandson of Robert I. He became the duke following the abdication of his older brother, Hugh I, who retired to become a Benedictine monk.

Eudes married **Sibylle de Bourgogne** (Count William I of Burgundy²², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³) who was born 1065., daughter of William I, Count of Burgundy.

Duke Eudes I "The Red" of Burgundy Borel and Sibylle de Bourgogne had the following children:

1. Florine³⁷ Borel.
2. Hugh II of Burgundy Borel.
3. Henry Borel. d 1131
4. **Helie (Ela) Borel** was born 1080.

An interesting incident is reported of this robber baron by an eyewitness, Eadmer, biographer of Anselm of Canterbury. While Saint Anselm was progressing through Eudes's territory on his way to Rome in 1097, the bandit, expecting great treasure in the archbishop's retinue, prepared to ambush and loot it. Coming upon the prelate's train, the duke asked for the archbishop, whom they had not found. Anselm promptly came forward and took the duke by surprise, saying "My lord duke, suffer me to embrace thee." The flabbergasted duke immediately allowed the bishop to embrace him and offered himself as Anselm's humble servant.

He was a participant in the ill-fated Crusade of 1101. Duke died March 23, 1103 in Tarsus. Sibylle died March 23, 1102.

Sheriff Edward de Salisbury (Girold³³ Dapifer_) was born 1086. He served as the standard-bearer for King Henry I at the battle of Bremule, 1119. He was called Edward the Chamberlain.

Edward de Salisbury had the following children:

1. **Sheriff Walter FitzEdward³⁷ de Salisbury.**
2. Maud de Salisbury

Patrick de Chaworth (Patrick Sr.³³) was born 1086. He married **Maud de Hesdin**.

Patrick de Chaworth and Maud de Hesdin had the following child:

1. **Maud³¹ de Chaworth**.

King Donnchadh (King Murchadh³³, King Dermot Macmael Nam Bo³⁴) was born 1050. King of Leinster and Dublin Ireland.

King Donnchadh had the following child:

1. **King Dermot³¹ Macmurrough** was born 1100

He was slain in battle against Domnall ua Briain.

King Muirchertach O'Toole (Gilla Comgaill³³, Donnucuan³⁴). He married **Cacht ingen Loigsig O'Morda** (King Loigsen³³, King Amargen³⁴).

King Muirchertach O'Toole and Cacht ingen Loigsig O'Morda had the following child:

1. **Mor ingen Muirchertaig³¹ O'Toole**.

Hugh V "The Fair" de Lusignan (High IV "The Brown"³³, Hugh III "Le Blane"³⁴, Hugh II³⁵, Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine) called **the Fair** or **the Pious**, was the fifth Lord of Lusignan and Lord of Couhé. He succeeded his father, Hugh IV, sometime around 1026.

He married **Almodis** (990 or c. 1020 – murdered October 16, 1071), daughter of Bernard I, Count of La Marche, through which future counts would claim La Marche. Almodis bore Hugh two sons and one daughter:

1. **Hugh VI "The Devil"³¹ de Lusignan**.
2. Jordan de Lusignan
3. Mélisende de Lusignan (b. bef. 1055), married before 1074 to Simon I "l'Archevêque", Vidame de Parthenay.

He then repudiated her on the basis of consanguinity and she married Pons of Toulouse. When Duke William VIII of Aquitaine, Hugh's suzerain, was at war with William IV of Toulouse, Almodis persuaded Hugh to join her son's side. The duke besieged Lusignan and when Hugh tried to sortie for provisions, he was slain at the gate. He was succeeded by his eldest son, also named Hugh.

Aimery IV (Vicount Geoffrey II³³ de Thouars, Vicount Savery III³⁴, Vicount Herbert I³⁵) was born 1020. A companion of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

He married **Auregarde de Mauleon**. They had the following child:

1. **Hildegarde³¹ de Thouars**.

Aimery was murdered at La Cheze, Bourgogne, France.

Earl Ranulf le Meschin was a late 11th- and early 12th-century Norman magnate based in northern and central England. Originating in Bessin in Normandy, Ranulf made his career in England thanks to his kinship with Hugh d'Avranches, the earl of Chester, the patronage of kings William II Rufus and Henry I Beauclerc, and his marriage to Lucy, heiress of the Bolingbroke-Spalding estates in Lincolnshire.

Ranulf was the son of Ranulf de Briquessart, viscount of the Bessin, and likely for this reason the former Ranulf was styled *le Meschin*, "the younger". His mother was Matilda, daughter of Richard, viscount of the Avranchin. We know from an entry in the Durham *Liber Vitae*, c. 1098 x 1120, that he had an older brother named Richard (who died in youth), and a younger brother named William. He had a sister called Agnes, who later married Robert de Grandmesnil (died 1136).

Ranulf fought in Normandy on behalf of Henry I, and served the English king as a kind of semi-independent governor in the far north-west, Cumberland and Westmorland, before attaining the palatine county of Chester on the Anglo-Welsh marches in 1120. He held this position for the remainder of his life, and passed the title on to his son.

A charter issued in 1124 by David I, King of the Scots, to Robert I de Brus granting the latter the lordship of Annandale recorded that Ranulf was remembered as holding lordship of Carlisle and Cumberland, holding with the same semi-regal rights by which Robert was to hold Annandale. A source from 1212 attests that the jurors of Cumberland remembered Ranulf as *quondam dominus Cumberland* ("sometime Lord of Cumberland"). Ranulf possessed the power and in some respects the dignity of a semi-independent earl in the region, though he lacked the formal status of being called such. A contemporary illustration of this authority is one charter in the records of Wetheral Priory, which recorded Ranulf addressing his own sheriff, "Richer" (probably Richard de Boivill).

Ivo Taillebois, when he married Ranulf's future wife Lucy, had acquired her Lincolnshire lands; sometime after 1086 he acquired authority in Westmorland and Kendal. Adjacent lands in Lancashire and Westmorland, previously controlled by Earl Tostig Godwinson, were probably carved up in the 1080s by the king, between Roger the Poitevin and Ivo, a territorial division at least partially responsible for the later boundaries between the two counties. Norman lordship in the heartland of Cumberland dates to around 1092, the year King William Rufus seized the region from its previous ruler, Dolfin. There is inconclusive evidence that this happened around the same time as William II's expedition to Carlisle, and that settlers from Ivo's Lincolnshire lands came into Cumberland as a result.

When Ranulf acquired Ivo's authority, or an extended version of it, is not clear. Between 1094 and 1098 Lucy was married to Roger fitz Gerold de Roumare, so it is possible that this marriage was the king's way of transferring authority in the region to Roger fitz Gerold. The "traditional view", and that held by the historian William Kapelle, was

that Ranulf's authority in the region did not come about until 1106 or after, as a reward for Ranulf's participation in the Battle of Tinchebrai. Another historian, Richard Sharpe, has recently attacked this view and argued that it probably came in or soon after 1098. Sharpe believed that Lucy was the main mechanism by which this authority changed hands here, and pointed out that Ranulf had been married to Lucy years before Tinchebrai, and that, moreover, Ranulf can be found months before Tinchebrai taking evidence from county jurors at York (which may have been responsible for parts of this partially-shired region at this point).

Firm dates for Ranulf's authority in the region do however come only from 1106 and after, well into the reign of Henry I. It was in 1106 that Ranulf founded a Benedictine monastic house at Wetheral, Wetheral Priory. The record of the jurors of Cumberland dating to 1212 claimed that Ranulf created two baronies in the region, Burgh-by-Sands for Robert de Trevers, Ranulf's brother-in-law, and Liddel for Turgis Brandos. He appears to have attempted to give Gilsland to his brother William, though its lord, "Gille", held out; later the lordship of Allerdale (also called Egremont or Copeland) was given to William. Kirklington may have been given to Richard de Boivill, Ranulf's sheriff.

Marriage to the a great heiress came only with royal patronage, which in turn came only through having royal respect and trust. Ranulf was however not recorded often at the court of Henry I, and did not form part of the king's closest group of administrative advisers. He was however one of the king's military companions, and served under Henry as an officer of the royal household when the latter was on campaign; Ranulf was in fact one of his three commanders at the Battle of Tinchebrai, where he led the vanguard of Henry's army, and was often in Normandy when the king's interests were threatened there. He is found serving as a royal justice in both 1106 and 1116. Later in his career, 1123-4, he commanded the king's garrison at Évreux during the war with William Clito, and in March 1124 he assisted in the capture of Waleran, Count of Meulan.

The death of Richard, count-palatine of Chester in the White Ship Disaster of 1120 near Barfleur, paved the way for Ranulf's elevation to comital rank. Merely four days before the disaster, Ranulf and his cousin Richard had witnessed a charter together at Cerisy. Henry recognized Ranulf as Richard's successor to the county of Chester. Ranulf's accession may have involved him giving up many of his other lands, including much of his wife's Lincolnshire lands and his land in Cumbria, though direct evidence for this beyond convenient timing is lacking. Richard Sharpe suggested that Ranulf may have had to sell much land in order to pay the king for the palatine-county of Chester, though it could not have covered the whole fee, as Ranulf's son Ranulf de Gernon, when he succeeded his father to Chester in 1129, owed the king £1000 "from his father's debt for the land of Earl Hugh".

Ranulf and Lucy had the following children:

1. Ranulf de Gernon
2. **Alice³¹ le Meschin.**

Ranulf died in January 1129, and was buried in Chester Abbey. He was survived by his wife and countess, Lucy, and succeeded by his son Ranulf de Gernon.

Ralph "The Timid" of Hereford de Sudeley

(Count Dreux (Walter) of Mantes³³, Count Walter II "The White"³⁴ de Valois, Count Walter I³⁵ d'Amiens_) (also known as Ralf of Mantes) was the Earl of Hereford from 1052 until his death in 1057. He was the son of Drogo of Mantes, Count of the Vexin, and Goda, daughter of King Ethelred the Unready of England and Emma of Normandy. Thus, he was a nephew of the English Saxon King Edward the Confessor, who placed him in command of the Earldom of Herefordshire.

He married **Gytha** (Osgood³³ Clapa_). They had the following child:

1. **Lord Harold de Ewias³⁷ de Sudeley.**

He placed Normans in positions of authority beneath him in Hereford and these men immediately began constructing castles, a new architectural feature in the English landscape.

When Godwin returned from exile in 1052, there was almost war between the English Saxons and the Normans, but it was prevented and many Normans had to flee the country. Edward the Confessor intervened on Ralph's behalf, for he loved him dearly. Godwin made peace with his underling Ralph, but died on September 14, 1053. In that year, Ralph became Earl in his own right and held the counties of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire as well.

In 1055, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, King of Gwynedd (and later all Wales), invaded Ralph's lands in Hereford along with the exiled Earl Ælfgār. Arming all his men as Norman knights, they sallied forth from his seat at Hereford Castle and were soundly defeated on October 24, 1055. Gruffydd ap Llywelyn took Hereford and destroyed the new castle. Ralph was disgraced and he died two years later on December 21, 1057, never having recovered from the shock of loss or the ignominy of his defeat: he was ever after called *the Timid*, less for actual cowardice as for his trust in armored cavalry over the traditional Anglo-Saxon war form.

Robert de Veteriponte birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **William Sr.³⁷ Veteri-Ponti.**

Robert de Beauchamp birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Beatrice³⁷ de Beauchamp.**

Jordanus de Bulli birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Richard³⁷ de Bulli** was born 1116.

William I de Busli married **Hawise D'Espec**

They had the following child:

1. **William II³¹ de Busli.**

Baldwin Fitzgilbert de Clare married

Adelaine de Rolos (Richard³³_) who was born in Lincoln, England 1092. They had the following child:

1. **Rohese³¹ Fitz Gilbert.**

Walter of Windsor FitzOther (Dominus³³ Other, Gherardo³⁴ Gherardini_) Keeper of the Forest. He married Gwladys ferch Ryall. They had the following children:

1. **Gerald³¹ de Windsor.**
2. William of Windsor.

King Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr (Tewdwr Mawr "The Great"³³ ap Cadell, Cadell³⁴ ap Einion, Einion³⁵ ap Owain, King Owain³⁶ ap Hywel Dda, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell"³⁷, King Cadell³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴_) born before 1065.

King of Deheubarth, 1078-93. Rhys was one of the more memorable kings of Deheubarth and the last of any significance.

In 1080, he married **Gwladys** (Rhiwallon³³ ap Cynfyn, King Cynfyn of Powys³⁴ ap Gwyrystan_). They had the following children:

1. **Princess³¹ Nest.**
2. Lord Gruffydd.
3. Margaret.

He had a good claim to the throne being fifth in descent from Hywel Dda but he needed to prove himself against Caradog ap Gruffydd. Caradog mustered his forces in 1081 and pressed Rhys back to the coast, until Rhys was forced to seek refuge in the church of St. David's in Dyfed. Rhys combined forces with the exiled Gruffydd ap Cynan of Gwynedd and the two defeated and killed Caradog at the battle of Mynydd Carn.

Rhys was no firmly in control of Deheubarth. Later in 1081, William the Conqueror led an expedition into southern Wales. Ostensibly to visit the shrine of St. David, William used it to free Norman prisoners isolated in various remote castles. Rhys was able to rule in relative calm and prosperity for a few years, but by 1088 conflict returned to the kingdom. In that year he was attacked by Madog ap Bleddyn and his brothers with such ferocity that he was forced to seek refuge in Ireland. He soon raised the help of

a Danish fleet with which he returned and defeated his enemies, killing Madog and his brother Rhiryd. In 1091 Rhys' authority was again challenged this time from within his kingdom by the son of Maredudd ab Owain, Gruffydd. Gruffydd and his supporters met Rhys on the borders of Dyfed and Ystrad Tywi where Rhys was the victor and Gruffydd was slain.

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

Nest of Wales (Rhys³³ ap Tewdwr_) birth date unknown. She married **King Henry I Beauclerc**. (See King Henry I Beauclerc for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Pons of Toulouse was born 990. Count of Toulouse from 1037. He was the eldest son and successor of William III Taillefer and Emma of Provence. He thus inherited the title *marchio Provincæ*. He is known to have owned many allods and he relied on Roman, Salic, and Gothic law.

Already in 1030, he possessed a lot of power in the Albigeois. In 1037, he gave many allodial churches and castles, including one half of that of Porta Spina, in the Albigeois, Nimois, and Provence as a bridal gift to his wife Majore.

In 1038, he split the purchase of the Diocese of Albi with the Trencavel family. In 1040, he donated property in Diens to Cluny. In 1047, he first appears as count palatine in a charter donating Moissac to Cluny.

Pons married first wife, Majore, in 1022. She died in 1044. They had one son Pons the Younger.

In 1045, he married, **Almodis de la Marche** (Count Bernard³²_) born 1010, former wife of Hugh V of Lusignan, but he too repudiated her in 1053.

Count Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche had the following children:

1. Count Raymond IV of Toulouse³¹.
2. **Count William IV of Toulouse** was born 1040.

His eldest sons by Almodis, William IV and Raymond IV, originally just count of Saint-Gilles, succeeded him in turn. His son Hugh became abbot of Saint-Gilles. He had one daughter, Almodis, who married the count of Melgueil.

Pons died in Toulouse and was buried in Saint-Sernin, probably late in 1060 or early in 1061. Almodis died October 16, 1071.



King Henry I was born May 4 1008. King of France from 1031 to his death. The royal demesne of France reached its lowest point in terms of size during his reign and for this reason he is often seen as emblematic of the weakness of the early Capetians. This is not entirely agreed upon, however, as other historians regard him as a strong but realistic king, who was forced to conduct a policy mindful of the limitations of the French monarchy.

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

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

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

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

Henry had three meetings with Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor—all at Ivois. In early 1043, he met him to discuss the marriage of the emperor with Agnes of Poitou, the daughter of Henry's vassal. In October 1048, the two

Henries met again, but the subject of this meeting eludes us. The final meeting took place in May 1056. It concerned disputes over Lorraine. The debate over the duchy became so heated that the king of France challenged his German counterpart to single combat. The emperor, however, was not so much a warrior and he fled in the night. But Henry did not get Lorraine.

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



Anne of Kiev (Prince Yaroslav I "The Wise" of Kiev³³, Saint Vladimir "The Great" of Kiev³⁴, Prince Svyatoslav I Suitislaus of Kiev³⁵, Prince Igor I of Kiev³⁶, Prince Rurik of Kiev³⁷) was born 1024, daughter of Yaroslav I of Kiev and his wife Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden.

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



King Henry I died on August 4, 1060 in Vitry-en-Brie, France, and was interred in Saint Denis Basilica. He was succeeded by his son, Philip I of France, who was 7 at the time of his death; for six years Henry I's Queen, Anne of Kiev, ruled as regent. Anne died 1075 in France.



Count Amadeus II of Savoy de Maurienne

(Count Oddone of Savoy³³, Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy³⁴, Count Berthold of Maurienne³⁵, Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) born ca. 1046. Count of Savoy from 1060 to 1080, ruling jointly with Peter until 1078. He was the son of Otto of Savoy (Oddone in Italian).

Documents about his life are rather scarce. His effective rule after Peter's death was only nominal, as the reins remained in his mother Adelaide's hands. The two visited Rome in 1073.

He married **Jeanne of Geneva** (Count Gerald I³³, Count Ayman of Geneva³⁴). They had the following children:

1. **Humbert II of Savoy**
2. Adelaide (d. 1090)
3. Ausilia, married Umberto di Beaujeu
4. Constance, married Otto II of Montferrat

Count Amadeus died January 26, 1080.



Count William I of Burgundy (Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³). Called **the Great** (*le Grand* or *Tête Hardie*, "the Rash") he was Count of Burgundy and Mâcon from 1057 to 1087. He was a son of Renaud I and Adelaide,

daughter of Richard II of Normandy.

In 1057, he succeeded his father and reigned over a territory larger than that of the Franche-Comté itself.

He married **Etinette de Longwy**. They had the following children:

1. Renaud II, William's successor, died on First Crusade
2. Stephen I, successor to Renaud II, Stephen died on the Crusade of 1101
3. Raymond, married (1090) **Urraca**, the reigning queen of Castile
4. Guy of Vienne, elected pope, in 1119 at the Abbey of Cluny, as Calixtus II
5. Sybilla (or Maud), married (1080) **Eudes I of Burgundy**
6. **Gisela**, married (1090) Humbert II of Savoy and then Renier I of Montferrat
7. Adelaide
8. Eudes
9. Hugh III, Archbishop of Besançon
10. Clementia married Robert II, Count of Flanders and was Regent, during his absence
11. Stephanie married Lambert, Prince de Royans (d.1119)
12. Ermentrude, married (1065) Thierry I of Montbéliard

In 1087, he died in Besançon and was buried there in the cathedral of St John. Etinette died 1088.

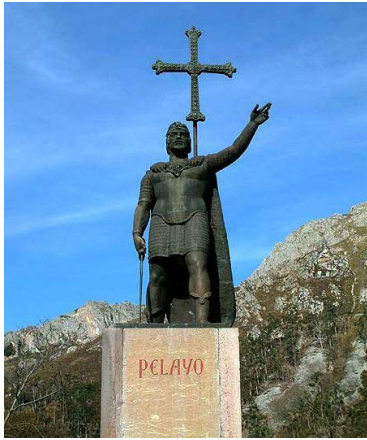
Duke Pedro of Cantabria was the duke of Cantabria. While various writers have attempted to name his parentage, (for example, making him son or brother of King Erwig), early sources say nothing more specific than the chronicle of 'Pseudo-Alfonso': that he was "*ex semine Leuvigildi et Reccaredi progenitus*" (descended from the bloodline of Liuvigild and Reccared I). He was the father of King Alfonso I and of Fruela, father of Kings Aurelius and Bermudo I.

According to the Moslem chroniclers, in the year 714, Musa ibn Nusair sacked Amaya, capital of Cantabria, for the second time. Peter, the provincial *dux*, led his people into refuge in the mountains and then joined with Pelayo of Asturias against the invaders. After the Battle of Covadonga, in which Pelayo defeated an invading force, it seems likely that Peter sent his son to the court of Pelayo at Cangas de Onís. It had been a Visigothic practice to send noble children to the royal court; this was thus a tacit admission of Pelayo's regality.

According to the *Crónica Albeldense*, the territories of the two leaders were united by marriage between Peter's son Alfonso and Pelayo's daughter Ermesinda. They had the following children:

1. **King Alfonso I "The Catholic" of Asturias**³⁷.
2. Fruela of Cantabria.

Alfonso later succeeded to the Asturian throne and was the first to use the title of king. While Iberian Muslim scholars would call his descendants the Beni Alfons (Arabic: بن أشرف بن (Beni Iʿfūnš)) after his son, some modern authors refer to the family as the Pérez Dynasty for Peter.



King Pelayo of Asturias (Duke Favila of Cantabria³³, King Chinathas of the Visigoths³⁴...) founder of the Kingdom of Asturias, ruling from 718 until his death. He is credited with beginning the *Reconquista*, the Christian reconquest of the Iberian peninsula from the Moors, insofar as he established an independent Christian state in opposition to Moorish hegemony, but there is no strong evidence that he either intended to resuscitate the old Visigothic kingdom or was motivated by any religious desire.

The chief sources for Pelagius' life and career are two Latin chronicles produced in the kingdom he founded in the late ninth century. The earlier is the *Chronica Albeldensia*, written at Albelda towards 881, and preserved in the *Codex Vigilanus* with a continuation to 976. The later is the *Chronicle of Alfonso III*, which was revised in the early tenth century and preserved in two textual traditions, called the *Rotense* and the *Ad Sebastianum*, which diverge in several key passages. The only likely earlier sources from which these chroniclers could derive information are regnal lists.

Pelagius was a Visigoth nobleman, the son of Favila. The *Chronica Albeldensia* states that this Favila was a *dux* of Galicia who was killed by Wittiza. The *Chronicle of Alfonso III* calls Pelagius a grandson of Chindasuinth and says that his father was blinded in Córdoba, again at the instigation of Wittiza. Wittiza is also said to have exiled Pelagius from Toledo upon assuming the crown in 702. All of this, however is a late tradition.

According to the late tradition, Munuza, the Berber governor of *Iegione* (either Gijón or León), became attracted to Pelagius' sister and sent word to Tariq ibn Ziyad, who ordered him to capture Pelagius and send him to Córdoba. That Munuza's seat was at Gijón or León is sufficient to demonstrate that the Arabs had established their rule in the Asturias and that Pelagius was not therefore the leader of a local resistance to Arab conquest. Rather, Pelagius may have come to terms with the Arab elite whereby he was permitted to govern locally in the manner of the previous Visigoths, as is known to have occurred between Arab rulers and Visigothic noblemen elsewhere, as in the case of Theudimer.

At some point Pelagius is said to have rebelled, but for what reasons is unknown and such rebellions by local authorities against their superiors formed a common theme in Visigothic Spain. An army was sent against him under the command of Alkama and the Christian bishop of Seville, Oppa. That Alkama was the general and that there was a bishop of Seville named Oppa among his ranks is generally accepted. A battle was fought near Covadonga (*in monte Asevua* or *in monte Libana*) and Alkama was killed and Oppa captured. Moorish chronicles of the event describe Pelagius and his small force as "thirty wild donkeys." The battle is usually dated to 718 or 719, between the governorships of al-Hurr and as-Sham, though some have dated it as late as 722 and the *Chronica Albeldensia* mis-dates it to the 740s.

After royal election by the local magnates in the Visigothic manner, Pelagius made his capital at Cangas de Onís. His kingdom was centred on the eastern Asturias. He married his daughter Ermesinda to his eastern neighbor, Peter of Cantabria. Pelagius reigned for eighteen or nineteen years until his death in 737, when he was succeeded by his son Favila.

King Pelayo of Asturias had the following children:

1. **Hermesinda of Asturias**³⁷ .
2. King Favila of Asturias.



King Alfonso VI Fernandez (Ferdinand I "The Great" of Castile Sanchez³³ , King Sancho III "El Mayor"³⁴ Garces, King Garcia II "The Tremulous"³⁵ Sanchez, King Sancho II Garces³⁶ Abarca, King Garcia I³⁷ Sanchez, King Sancho I Garces³⁸) was born June 1040. Nicknamed the Brave or the Valiant, he was King of León from 1065 to 1109 and King of Castile from 1072 following the death of his brother Sancho II. In 1077 he proclaimed himself "Emperor of all Spain".

As the second and favorite son of King Ferdinand I of León and Princess Sancha of León, Alfonso was allotted León, while Castile was given to his eldest brother Sancho, and Galicia to his youngest brother García. Sancho was assassinated in 1072. García was dethroned and imprisoned for life the following year.

When every allowance is made, Alfonso VI stands out as a strong man fighting as a king whose interest was law and order, and who was the leader of the nation in the reconquest. He impressed himself on the Arabs as a very fierce and astute enemy, but as a keeper of his word. A story of Muslim origin, which is probably no more historical than the oath of Santa Gadea, tells of how he allowed himself to be tricked by Ibn Ammar, the favourite of Al Mutamid, the King of Seville. They played chess for an extremely beautiful table and set of men, belonging to Ibn Ammar. Table and men were to go to the king if he won. If Ibn Ammar gained he was to name the stake. The latter did win and demanded that the Christian king should spare Seville. Alfonso kept his word.

Whatever truth may lie behind the romantic tales of Christian and Muslim, we know that Alfonso represented, in a remarkable way, the two great influences then shaping the character and civilization of Hispania.

He was very open to Arabic influence. He protected the Muslims among his subjects and struck coins with inscriptions in Arabic letters. He also admitted to his court and to his bed the refugee Muslim princess Zaida of Seville.

His first wife was Agnes of Aquitaine, daughter of William VIII of Aquitaine and his second wife Mateoda. His first marriage took place in 1069 and scholarly opinion is divided whether Agnes died or became divorced in the late 1070s due to consanguinity. Orderic Vitalis reported that in 1109 she remarried Elias I of Maine, but this is dismissed by some scholars as the result of confusion. By her, Alfonso had no children.

His second wife, who he married in 1081, was **Constance of Burgundy** (Duke Robert I of Burgundy³², King Robert II "The Pious" of France³³, King Hugh Capet³⁴, Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷_) born 1046.

King Alfonso VI Fernandez and Constance of Burgundy had the following children:

1. Elvira³⁷ Fernandez.
2. **Countess Urraca of Castile** was born 1081.

Constance died 1093.

In 1093, he married Bertha. There are alternative theories as to her origin. Based on political considerations, she has been suggested to have been daughter of William I, Count of Burgundy, but an alternative reconstruction derives her from Italy, making her daughter of Amadeus II of Savoy. She had no children and died in 1097.

Following her death, Alfonso married an Isabel, by whom he had two daughters, Elvira, (who married Roger II of Sicily) and, Sancha, (wife of Rodrigo González de Lara). Later sources say she was daughter of a "king Luis" of France, but this is chronologically impossible. It has been speculated that she was of Burgundian origin, but others make her identical to mistress Zaida. Reilly suggested that there were two successive queens named Isabel. First, the French (Burgundian) Isabel, following whose death or

divorce Alfonso married his mistress Zaida, baptized as Isabel.

His final wife was Beatrice. She, as widow of Alfonso, is said to have returned home to France. It has been suggested that she was niece of first wife Agnes, daughter of William IX of Aquitaine, and that she, and not Agnes, was the later wife of Elias I of Maine. She had no children by Alfonso.

Alfonso was defeated on October 23, 1086, at the battle of Sagradas, at the hands of Yusuf ibn Tashfin, and Abbad III al-Mu'tamid, and was severely wounded in the leg. Alfonso died June 29, 1109. His daughter succeeded him who reigned until 1129 as Urraca.



Duke Boleslaus III "Wrymouth" of Poland

(Duke Wladyslaw I (Herman) of Poland³³, Duke Casimir I "The Restorer" of Poland³⁴, King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland³⁵, King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland³⁶, Duke Mieszko (Burislaw) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislaw of Poland³⁸_) was born 1084. Duke of Poland from 1102 until his death. He was the eldest and only child of Duke Wladyslaw I Herman by his first wife Judith, daughter of Bratislaus II of Bohemia.

The birth of Boleslaw change completely the political situation in Poland. Mieszko, the former heir, was now an obstacle to Boleslaw, and this was likely the real cause of the mysterious and unexpected death of the prince in 1089. Later in that year, Wladyslaw's illegitimate son Zbigniew was sent to Saxony, where he was confined in Quedlinburg Abbey, in order to make him a monk and in consequence, deprived of his rights to succession. With these facts, Wladyslaw eliminate two potential pretenders to the Polish throne and protect the heritage of the minor Boleslaw and undermine the growing opposition against him. The Duke fell under the influence of the Palatine Sieciech, which may be tried his own exaltation to the throne. Also, he was the first guardian of Boleslaw. His power began to wane around 1100 and after thanks to the intrigues of the Duchess Judith-Sophia, Sieciech was stripped to all his lands and banished from the country; nevertheless, he managed to return some later.

In 1090 Sieciech, with a small army, was able to briefly join the Gdańsk Pomerania to Poland. But shortly after, some major Pomeranian lands rebelled against the Polish domination; in order to get rid of resistance, after their defeat, all the rebel towns were burned. A few months later, there was a rebellion of the local elite, which led to the restoration of the independence from Poland.

The young Prince Boleslaw grew up at a time when there was a massive repression against Sieciech's political issues. The direct consequences were the kidnapping of both Sieciech and Boleslaw by the Hungarians and the return of Zbigniew from Saxony (1093). When Władysław's failed attempts to rescue his son, he considered his first-born son as legitimate. Shortly after, he made an Act granting the right of legitimacy and recognition of Zbigniew as his lawful heir, in order to save the dynasty. Zbigniew under it obtained the right of succession to the throne. In the meanwhile Sieciech and Boleslaw could escape from captivity, and made a trip to Silesia and Kuyavia with the purpose of reuniting with the Duke and made the annulment of the Act of legitimacy. Zbigniew rebelled but was defeated in the Battle of Gopłem (1096), where he was imprisoned, but as a result of the intervention of the Bishops was released in May 1097 and his legitimization was declared null and void.

After his return from captivity, Sieciech allied with his former enemy, the Duchess Judith-Sophia, and both planned to take the control over Poland as guardians of the young and unexperienced Boleslaw. When Duke Władysław discovered the intentions of his favorite and his own wife, he decided to give the guardianship of the Prince to his older half-brother Zbigniew. Shortly after, both brothers strongly requested to Władysław their own lands with separated governments. The Duke agreed to a divisionary treaty from his lands between his sons. Boleslaw received the Lesser Poland, Silesia, the Lubusz Land and Western part of the Greater Poland, who was in the frontier with Pomerania. Zbigniew received the rest of the Greater Poland (included Gniezno), Kuyavia, the Łęczyca Land, the Sieradzka Land and Masovia (who included Płock). Nevertheless, Masovia and Płock remained under the control of Duke Władysław, and also retained important castles in the Boleslaw's lands, like Wrocław, Kraków and Sandomierz.

The division of the country was a great opportunity to Sieciech to consolidate his power. He knew that the distribution of the country into districts, may weaken their positions, and exposed these plans to the Duke. Some historians are ambiguous towards the attitude of Duke Władysław, who accepted the proposal of Sieciech. When Boleslaw and Zbigniew heard the news, both decided to make the opposition coalition. They decided to remove from his position the old guardian of Boleslaw, Wojsław Powoła (one of Sieciech's relatives), and organized an expedition against the Palatine. In 1099, the decisive battle was on the borders of the Pilica River: the forces of Boleslaw and Zbigniew won over the troops of Duke and Sieciech. Władysław was forced to accept the permanent removal of Sieciech as his adviser.

The Boleslaw and Zbigniew's forces have been further directed towards Sieciechów, where the Palatine was hidden. Unexpectedly, with a few soldiers, Duke Władysław came to help his favorite. In this situation, the Princes

decided to depose their father. Zbigniew sent a defiant opposition to Masovia. He began the siege of the capital Płock, while Boleslaw went to the South. The intention of the two brothers, was the environment and capture of Władysław. The Duke predicted the maneuvers of his sons and sent his forces to Masovia. The conflict had occurred in Płock. Władysław was defeated and forced to exile Sieciech from the country for good. The Palatine left Poland around 1100/1101 and settled in German soil. However, he returned to Poland after several years, but he didn't play any political role again. It may have been blinded. Władysław I Herman died on 4 June 1102.

The division of the Polish state, which took place after the death of Władysław, was similar to that made three years ago. It seemed that finally was ended the disputes between the brothers, but really, this peace was only a prelude to further and deep conflicts for the supreme power. Two separate states with self-governments were created: Zbigniew on Greater Poland (who included Masovia and Kuyavia) as a *High Duke*, and Boleslaw on Lesser Poland with Silesian area of Sandomierz as a *Junior Duke*.

Both principalities carry out a separate internal and external state policies. In the foreign policy, in order to search suitable allies, sometimes were one against the other. Pomerania became in a frequent and bitter issue of anger between both princes. Zbigniew was firmly opposed to an invasion and tried to keep the good relations with the northern neighbor. With one of the first expeditions organized by Boleslaw against Pomerania, he managed to return home some of his knights, which caused the anger of the Junior Duke. This situation has not lasted long, because in the next months was showed that almost all the Polish knights were in favor of Boleslaw and fight with him several times in Pomerania (also on Prussia). Nevertheless, the retaliatory Pomeranian military actions were directed against Zbigniew, who forged his closer links with the Czechs, through which relations he had tried to pressure Boleslaw and the waiver from the Pomeranian. In the meanwhile, the Junior Duke reaffirmed his authority with pacts with Russia and Hungary. As a part of the peace with the Russian Kiev, Boleslaw married with Princess Zbyslava, daughter of the Grand Duke Sviatopolk II (1102). They had three children:

1. **Władysław II Wygnaniec** (b. 1105 - d. Altenburg, 30 May 1159).
2. A son (b. ca. 1108 - d. aft. 1109).
3. A daughter (b. ca. 1111 - d. aft. 1124), married in 1124 to Vsevolod Davidovich, Prince of Murom.

Zbigniew declined the invitation to his brother's wedding, as he felt that the alliance of Boleslaw with Kiev was clearly against him. Shortly after, the Junior Duchy was invaded by Duke Borivoj II of Bohemia (who allegedly had a claim over the Polish throne). The answer of Boleslaw were later expeditions to Pomerania in the years 1104-1105. These expeditions provide valuable, and effectively finished the alliance of the Pomeranian with Zbigniew. His cooperation with the Hungarian King, which helped to reaffirm Boleslaw's authority, ended with a joint expedition to the Czech Republic in 1105, supported by several circles in Poland.

In 1106 Boleslaw finally managed to drag the Czech Duke Borivoj II on his lands. In the same year, Boleslaw entered into an alliance with King Coloman of Hungary. But during the negotiations, Zbigniew appeared and forced a pact in which none of the brothers will be in war or conclude any alliance without the consent of the other. This strongly unfavorable situation to Boleslaw led to a fratricidal struggle for the supreme power. With the help of Kiev Russians and Hungary, Boleslaw marched against Zbigniew. The combined forces seized without much problem Kalisz, Gniezno, Spycimierz and Łęczyca, taking half of the Senior Duchy. Thanks to the intervention of the Bishop of Krakow, Baldwin, was made a settlement in Łęczyca, in which Zbigniew officially recognized Boleslaw as a High Duke over all Poland (*dominium*) and retained only Masovia as a fief.

In 1107 Boleslaw together with King Coloman of Hungary made an expedition against Bohemia in order to make Svatopluk the new ruler of the country. The interference in the Bohemian succession crisis was to safe the interests of Poland from his south-western neighbor. Expedition was a full success. On 14 May 1107 Svatopluk was enthroned in the Ducal throne in Prague.

The disputes between Boleslaw and his brother began again. The reason for the war was that Zbigniew and burning one of Boleslaw's castles. By the other hand, Zbigniew's pretext was the failure of his brother in the conquest of Pomerania. In the winter of 1107/1108 the joined forces of Boleslaw and his Russian-Hungarian allies want to have a final battle with Zbigniew. They attacked Masovia and forced the rebel Prince to capitulate, which was banished from the country and his lands confiscated. Henceforth Boleslaw became the only and absolute ruler in Poland.

Boleslaw devoted most of his life to the Pomeranian affairs. He had two clearly political objectives. The first was to strengthen the border of the Noteć River, and the second was the subordination of Pomerania under the Poland rule but without incorporation of these lands outside Gdańsk Pomerania. By 1113 Boleslaw strengthened his border lands between Pomerania and Poland. It proceeded along a line from the Obra River and Warta, until the Noteć along with the renewal of the Vistula River. The other border-crossing points were Santok, Wieleń, Nakło, Czarnków, Ujście, and Wyszogród over the Vistula.

In 1135, Boleslaw finally gave his belated oath of allegiance to the new Emperor Lothair II (Lothar von Supplinburg), and paid twelve years past due tribute. The emperor granted Boleslaw parts of Western Pomerania and Rügen as fiefs, however the emperor was not in control of these areas and Boleslaw also failed to subdue them.

Before his death on October 28, 1138, Boleslaw Wrymouth published his testament dividing his lands among four of his sons. The "Senioral Principle" established in the testament stated that at all times the eldest member of the dynasty was to have supreme power over the rest and was also to control an indivisible "senioral part": a vast strip of land running north-south down the middle of Poland, with Kraków its chief city. The Senior's prerogatives also included control over Pomerania, a fief of the Holy Roman Empire. The "senioral principle" was soon broken, leading

to a period of nearly 200 years of Poland's feudal fragmentation.

Count William V Guillaume (Count Ermengaud IV³³ D'Urgel, Count Ermengaud III³⁴, Count Ermengaud II "the Peregrine"³⁵, Count Ermengaud I³⁶). Count William V Guillaume had the following child:

1. **Count Bertrand³⁷ de Forcalquier.**

Arnaud de La Flotte birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Jascaranni³⁷ de La Flotte.**

Count Theobald II of Blois (Count Odo II (Eudes) of Blois³³, Count Odo I of Blois³⁴, Count Theobald I of Blois³⁵, Count Gello of Blois³⁶) born 1019, was the eldest son and heir of Odo I, Count of Blois, and Bertha of Burgundy. He became Count of Blois, Châteaudun, Chartres and Reims after the death of his father in 996. He left no heirs; on his death, he was succeeded by his younger brother, Odo II, Count of Blois.

He married **Garsende von Maine** (Heribert³³). Count Theobald II of Blois and Garsende von Maine had the following children:

1. Count Odo (Eudes) III of Blois³⁷.
2. Count Hugo (Hugh) I of Blois.
3. Baron Philipp of Chalon.
4. **Count Stephen II Henry of Blois** was born 1045.

Count Theobald II died 1043 in Tours.

Matilda of Flanders birth date unknown. She married **King William I "The Conqueror"** 1053. (See King William I "The Conqueror" for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Baldwin II of Hainaut (Count Baldwin "The Peaceable" of Flanders³³, Princess Adelaide³⁴) born in 1056 was count of Hainaut from 1071 to his death. He was the younger son of Baldwin VI, Count of Flanders and Richilde, Countess of Mons and Hainaut.

Baldwin became Count after the death of his older brother, Arnulf III, Count of Flanders. The family claim to the title Count of Flanders was lost by his brother's death, passing instead to their uncle Robert the Fri.

He married **Ida of Leuven** (a daughter of Count Henry II of Leuven and sister of Godfrey I of Leuven, Duke of Lower Lotharingia) in 1084. Their children were:

1. **Baldwin III, Count of Hainaut**
2. Louis, living 1096
3. Simon, a canon in Liege
4. Henry, living 1096
5. Willem, died after 1117
6. Arnould; m. Beatrix von Ath (b. c. 1075–before 1136),

- daughter of Walter von Ath and Ade de Roucy
- Ide, (c. 1085–after 1101); 1m: Guy de Chievres; 2m: c. 1100 Thomas I de Coucy
 - Richilde, (c. 1095–after 1118); m. c. 1115 (div. 1118) Amaury IV de Montfort
 - Aelidis, (before 1098–1153); m. Nicolas II de Rumigny.

Baldwin joined the First Crusade in the company of Godfrey of Bouillon (rather than with Robert II of Flanders, whose family was still at odds with his own), after selling some of his property to the Bishopric of Liège. In 1098 he was sent back to Constantinople with Hugh of Vermandois after the siege of Antioch, to seek assistance from Byzantine emperor Alexius I. However, Baldwin disappeared during a raid by the Seljuk Turks in Anatolia, and was presumably killed in 1098.

Count Albert III of Namur birth date unknown. Namur was not often an independent state, rather under the dominion of other entities like the counties of Hainaut and Flanders or the Duchy of Burgundy.

Count Albert III of Namur had the following child:

1. **Ida of Namur**³⁷ .

Count Henry I of Limburg (Count Valeran II of Limburg³³, Count Valeran I of Arlon³⁴, Count Conrad of Arlon³⁵_) was born 1060. Count of Limburg and Arlon from 1082 to his death and duke of Lower Lorraine between 1101 to 1106. He was the son of Waleran I of Limburg and Jutta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Lower Lorraine.

He opposed Egilbert, Archbishop of Trier, and took back some property which the former Countess Adela had given to the church. Egilbert summoned him to return them, but he refused and was excommunicated. Egilbert took up arms and seriously defeated him.

As advocate of the abbey of Sint-Truiden, a title he had inherited from his father, he intervened in the internal affairs of the abbey. The abbot Herman, named by Poppo, Bishop of Metz, and supported by Godfrey of Bouillon and Henry, fell out with the Emperor Henry IV and the abbey was transferred to the authority of Arnold, Count of Loon. Arnold forced Henry and Godfrey to withdraw from the monastery.

After many local nobles left on the First Crusade, among them Godfrey, Henry's power in the region of Belgia was greatly increased and he abused it, especially against the monasteries. The emperor intervened and took Limburg in July 1101. Henry was now forced to make submission and he was granted the duchy of Lower Lorraine, which Godfrey had abandoned on Crusade.

As duke, he fell into competition with Godfrey I of Louvain. He demonstrated little in the way of loyalty the emperor either. He joined Henry V against his father the emperor, but then turned back to the emperor's side. This was unfortunate for the duke, for the emperor died in 1106 and the partisans of Henry V attacked those of his father. The fields of Belgia were devastated, Limburg was taken, and Henry was imprisoned in Hildesheim. The duchy was

transferred to Godfrey of Louvain.

Henry later escaped and tried to retake Limburg and Lower Lorraine. He failed and made peace with the new emperor and duke. He continued nevertheless to employ the ducal title as "Duke of Limburg," the first of a long line. He also readily joined revolts against Henry V, fighting at the side of Lothair, Duke of Saxony, at the victories of Andernach in 1114 and Welfesholt on 11 February 1115.

He married **Adela of Pottenstein** (Count Boso of Pottenstein³³, Hartwig II of Pottenstein³⁴, Count Ariba III³⁵, Count Aribo II³⁶, Count Ottakar I³⁷, Count Arebo I³⁸, Marquess Ernst II³⁹, Marquess Ernst I⁴⁰_) born 1061, daughter of Boso of Podenstein (also Botenstein or Pottenstein) and Judith of Schweinfurt, daughter of Otto III, Duke of Swabia.

Count Henry I of Limburg and Adela of Pottenstein had the following child:

1. **Count Valeran III of Limburg**³⁷ .

and three daughters.

Henry died 1119. Adela died 1107.

Gerard I of Guelders (Gerard III of Wassenberg³³, Gerard II of Wassenberg³⁴, Gerard I of Wessenberg³⁵_) was Count of Guelders (c. 1096 - c. 1129). He married twice, once to Clémence of Aquitaine. He also married **Ermengarde of Zutphen** (Count Otto II of Zutphen³³, Godschalk³⁴_).

Gerard I of Guelders and Ermengarde of Zutphen had the following child:

1. **Jutta of Guelders**³⁷ .

Gerard died 1131. Ermengarde died 1134.

Count Adalbert of Staffenberg (Count Hermann of Staffenberg³³_) birth date unknown. Count Adalbert of Staffenberg had the following child:

1. **Count Adolph of Staffenberg**³⁷ .

Adalbert died 1110.

Frederick von Büren (Frederick³³_) birth date unknown, married **Hildegarde of Swabia** (Duke Otto II of Swabia³³_).

Frederick van Buren and Hildegarde of Swabia had the following children:

1. Baron Otto³⁷ .
2. Pfalzgraf Ludwig of Swabia.
3. Walter.
4. Conrad.
5. Adelheid.
6. **Duke Frederick I of Swabia** was born 1050.

Frederick died 1094.



Kaiser Heinrich IV (King Kaiser Heinrich III³³, Kaiser Konrad II³⁴, Emperor Frederick II³⁵) was born in Goslar, Germany November 11, 1050. King of Germany from 1056 and Holy Roman Emperor from 1084 until his forced abdication in 1105. He was the third emperor of the Salian dynasty and one of the most powerful and important figures of the 11th century. His reign was marked by the Investiture Controversy with the Papacy and several civil wars with pretenders to his throne in Italy and Germany.

Henry was the youngest son of the Emperor Henry III, by his third wife Agnes de Poitou, and was probably born at the royal villa at Goslar.

During his minority his mother, Agnes of Poitou, ruled in his name. After Henry came to age in 1065 he crushed a rebellion in Saxony. About that time began the struggle between the pope and the emperor for temporal power in the Empire. Despite the papal decree that lay investiture would be punished by excommunication, Henry appointed prelates in various parts of Italy in 1075. On being reprimanded by Pope Gregory VII, Henry convoked a German council at Worms in 1076 to depose the pope. This act resulted in the excommunication of Henry and the release of his subjects from allegiance to him. Thereupon, the nobles formed a coalition, threatening not to recognize Henry unless he could secure absolution by February of 1077. By dressing as a penitent and standing barefoot in the snow for three days outside the castle of Canossa, where Pope Gregory VII was staying, Henry was able to obtain readmission to the communion of the Church.

The German nobles, however, elected Rudolph of Swabia to replace Henry, causing civil war. In 1080 the pope recognized the kingship of Rudolph and re-excommunicated Henry. After the death of Rudolph in that same year, Henry continued the war in Italy, capturing Rome in 1082. Two years later he declared Pope Gregory VII deposed and had the German bishop Guibert elected antipope under the title of Clement III. After being successively crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Guibert and being driven from Rome by Robert Guiscard, Henry returned to Germany and there participated in a long series of civil wars, in which his sons eventually turned against him. In 1104, following the renewal of Henry's excommunication by Pope Paschal II,

Henry's son and namesake who had been elected German king in 1098 refused to recognize the authority of his father as emperor. During the conflict which subsequently followed, Henry IV was taken prisoner by his son in 1105. Escaping in the next year, Henry IV solicited aid from various sources, including England, Denmark, and France. He died at Liege while gathering an army.



He married **Bertha of Savoy** born September 21, 1051. Bertha of Savoy was a daughter of Otto of Savoy (also called Eudes and Odo) and Adelaide of Susa. Her maternal grandparents were Ulric Manfred II of Turin and Bertha of the Obertenghi.

As children, during the lifetime of Emperor Henry III, Bertha and Henry IV were betrothed on 25 December 1055 in Zürich. The wedding took place on 13 July 1066 in Trebur. While Bertha was apparently in love with Henry from the outset, Henry initially viewed his wife with aversion. Although she was apparently a pretty young woman, the Saxon chronicler Bruno, an avowed opponent of Henry IV, reported on the Emperor's continual unfaithfulness: "He had two or three *Kebseweiber* (concubines) at the same time, in addition [to his wife], yet he was not content. If he heard that someone had a young and pretty daughter or wife, he instructed that she be supplied to him by force. (...) His beautiful and noble wife Bertha (...) was in such a manner hated by him that he never saw her after the wedding any more than necessary, since he had not celebrated the wedding out of free will."

In 1069, Henry began procedures for a divorce, supplying what was for the time an unusually honest reason for the divorce: "The king explained publicly (before the princes), that his relationship with his wife was not good; for a long time he had deceived others, but now he did not want to do so any longer. He could not accuse her of anything that justified a divorce, but he was not capable of carrying out conjugal relations with her any longer. He asked them for the sake of God to remove him from the bonds of a marriage closed under bad signs ... so that the way to a luckier marriage might be opened. And nobody knowing any objection to raise, and his wife being an obstacle to a second marriage ceremony, he then swore that she was as he received her, unstained and her virginity intact."

The German episcopacy dared not submit to the King's demands, and called on Pope Alexander II for assistance. He sent Petrus Damiani as his Legate to the Synod in Frankfurt, and rejected the divorce. Henry then apparently

submitted to his fate, his first daughter by Bertha being born in the year after the divorce attempt.

Bertha also accompanied her husband on his dangerous journey to Canossa, carrying her three-year-old son Conrad. She remained with her husband between 25-28 January 1077 in freezing cold weather before the walls of the castle, in order to reach the solution to Henry's dispute with the Pope. Together with Henry, Bertha later also journeyed to Rome, and on 31 March 1084 was crowned Empress.

Kaiser Henrich IV and Bertha of Savoy had the following children:

1. Adelheid (1070-4 June 1079)
2. Henry (1071-2 August 1071)
3. **Agnes of Germany** (1072/73-24 September 1143)
4. Conrad (12 February 1074-27 July 1101), later Roman-German King and King of Italy

On 27 December 1087, Bertha died in Mainz. Heinrich died August 7, 1106 in Liege, Belgium, at 55 years of age. His body was interred Speyer Cathedral, Speyer, Germany.

Duke Thierry II de Lorraine (Duke Gerard³³, Count Gerard of Metz³⁴_) called the Valiant, was the duke of Lorraine from 1070 to his death. He was the son and successor of Gerhard and Hedwige de Namur. He is sometimes numbered *Theodoric I* if the dukes of the House of Ardennes, who ruled in Upper Lorraine from 959 to 1033, are ignored in favor of the dukes of Lower Lorraine as predecessors of the later dukes of Lorraine.

In fact, Sophia, the daughter of Duke Frederick II of the House of Ardennes, who had inherited the counties of Bar and Montbéliard, had a husband named Louis, who contested the succession. In order to receive the support of his brother, he gave him the county of Vaudémont and convened an assembly of nobles, who elected him duke over Louis. Soon Louis was dead, but his son, Theodoric II of Bar, claimed the succession anyway. However, Emperor Henry IV confirmed Theodoric the Valiant in the duchy. Probably for this reason, Theodoric remained faithful to the emperors throughout his rule. He fought the Saxons while they were at war with the Emperor between 1070 and 1078 and he opposed the popes Gregory VII and Urban II when they were in conflict with the Emperor.

His first wife was **Hedwig von Formbach** (Count Frederick³³_) born 1050, daughter of Frederick, count of Formbach, they married around 1075. They had the following children:

1. **Simon**, his successor in Lorraine
2. **Gertrude** (d. 1144), married Floris II of Holland

Hedwig died 1100.

His second wife was Gertrude (1080-1117), daughter of Robert I of Flanders and Gertrude of Saxony.

In 1095, he planned to take up the Cross (i.e., go on Crusade, specifically the First), but his ill health provoked

him to drop out, nevertheless convincing his barons to go east. Thereafter, he took little part in imperial affairs, preferring not to intervene between Henry IV and his son Henry, or against Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony.

Duke Thierry II died January 23, 1115.

Seigneur Roger de Beaumont was born c. 1015. Son of Humphrey de Vielles (himself a great-nephew of the Duchess Gunnora of Normandy) and his wife Albreda de la Haye Auberie, Roger de Beaumont, Lord of Beaumont-le-Roger and Pont-Audemer, Viscount of Hiesmes, was thus a second cousin once removed of the Conqueror.

Roger was nicknamed *Barbatus* or *La Barbe* because he wore a moustache and beard while the Normans usually were clean shaven. This peculiarity is recognized in the thirty-second panel of the Bayeux Tapestry where he is depicted sitting at a feast with Duke William on his left hand, Odo, brother of William and Bishop of Bayeux, in the center.

Planché tells us that "he was the noblest, the wealthiest, and the most valiant seigneur of Normandy, and the greatest and most trusted friend of the Danish family." There is an explanation for this - as an older cousin who had never rebelled against the young Duke, he was part of the kinship group of noblemen that William relied upon in governing Normandy and fighting off frequent rebellion and invasions. The historian Frank McLynn notes that William relied on relatives descended via his mother (namely his half-brothers and brothers-in-law) and on relatives descended from the Duchess Gunnora's sisters, since his own paternal kin had proved unreliable.

Wace, the 12th century historian, says that "at the time of the invasion of England, Roger was summoned to the great council at Lillebonne, on account of his wisdom; but that he did not join in the expedition as he was too far advanced in years." Although Roger could not fight, he did not hesitate in contributing his share of the cost, for he provided at his own expense sixty vessels for the conveyance of the troops across the channel. Furthermore, his eldest son and heir fought bravely at Hastings as noted in several contemporary records. As a result, Roger's elder sons were awarded rich lands in England, and both eventually were made English earls by the sons of the Conqueror.

He married circa 1048 or earlier **Adeline de Meulan** (Count Waleran³³, Robert II³⁴, Count Robert I³⁵_) (ca. 1014-1020 - 1081), daughter of Waleran III, Count de Meulan and Oda de Conteville, and sister and heiress of a childless Count of Meulan. Meulan eventually passed to their elder son who became Count of Meulan in 1081. Their surviving children were:

1. **Robert de Beaumont**, 1st Earl of Leicester, Count of Meulan (b ca 1049 - 1118) who succeeded his father in the major part of his lands, and who fought in his first battle at Hastings.
2. Henry de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Warwick, overshadowed by his elder brother, but who established a more enduring line of Beaumont earls at Warwick Castle.

3. William de Beaumont (not mentioned in most sources).
4. Alberee de Beaumont, Abbess of Eton.

Roger died in 1094.

Count Geoffrey du Perche birth date unknown, married **Beatrice de Montdidier** (Count Hilduin³³). Count Geoffrey du Perche and Beatrice de Montdidier had the following children:

1. **Margaret³⁷ du Perche.**
2. Count Rotrou "The Great" du Perche.

Richard FitzGilbert de Clare (Count Gilbert of Brionne³³, Godfrey of Brionne and Eu³⁴) was born in Brionne, Normandy 1035. He was the son of Gilbert "Crispin", Count of Brionne. Richard was the founder of the English noble family, the de Clares.

Known as "de Bienfaite", "de Clare", and "de Tonbridge", he accompanied his reputed kinsman William, Duke of Normandy into England. He served at the Battle of Hastings, and assisted William in subduing the Anglo-Saxons.

He was rewarded with 176 lordships and large grants of land in England, including the right to build the castles of Clare and of Tonbridge. Richard Fitz Gilbert took the name Earl of Clare from one of his lordships in Suffolk, where parts of the wall of Clare Castle still stand.

He served as Joint Chief Justiciar in William's absence, and played a major part in suppressing the revolt of 1075.

On William's death, Richard and other great Norman barons, including Odo of Bayeux, Robert, Count of Mortain, William fitzOsbern and Geoffrey of Coutances, led a rebellion against the rule of William Rufus in order to place Robert Curthose on the throne. However, most Normans in England remained loyal. William Rufus and his army successfully attacked the rebel strongholds at Tonbridge, Pevensey and Rochester.

He married **Rohese Giffard** 1054, (ca. 1034-aft. 1113), daughter of Sir Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville, and Agnes Flaitel. They had the following children:

1. Walter de Clare, Lord of Nether Gwent (1058-1138)
2. Ronais Fitz Gilbert (1060-?)
3. Richard Fitz Richard de Clare, Abbot of Ely (1062-1107)
4. Roger Fitz Richard de Clare (1064-1131)
5. **Gilbert Fitz Richard** (1065-115)
6. Robert Fitz Richard, Lord of Little Dunmow, Baron of Baynard (1064-1136)
7. Rohese de Clare (1067-1121)
8. Adelize de Clare (1069-1138)

Richard died in St. Neot's Priory, a Benedictine monastery in what is now the town of St Neots in the English county of Cambridgeshire within the district of Huntingdonshire, in 1090.

Count Hugh de Claremont birth date unknown. Count Hugh de Claremont had the following child:

1. **Alice³⁷ de Claremont.**

Robert Bigod (Robert³³ Bigod I, Thuurstain³⁴ de Goz, Ansfred³⁵, Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸) birth date unknown. Robert Bigod had the following child:

1. **Roger³⁷ de Bigod.**

Robert of Belvior de Toeny birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Alice³⁷ de Toeny.**

Maldred (Maldred³², Crinan the³³ Thane_) birth date unknown. He received Winlanton from the Bishop of Durham in 1084.

Maldred had the following child:

1. **Uchtred fitz³⁷ Maldred.**

Baldricus Teutonicus (Wigilius³³ De Courci, Lord Charles³⁴ Courci_) birth date unknown. Baldricus Teutonicus had the following child:

1. **Gilbert³⁷**

Earl Roger de Montgomery (Roger I "The Great"³³, Hugh³⁴) He married **Mabel Talvas** (Lord William II³³, Senor William I³⁴ de Belleme, Yves I³⁵ de Creil_) 1048. They had the following child:

1. **Sibyl³⁷ de Montgomery.**

Roger died July 27, 1094.

Baron Amaury II de Montfort (Baron William of Hainaut³³, Amaury I³⁴_) birth date unknown. Baron Amaury II de Montfort had the following child:

1. **Simon de Montfort³⁷ L.Amaury.**

Count Richard of Evreux (Archbishop Robert of Rouen³³_) birth date unknown. Count Richard of Evreux had the following child:

1. **Agnes³⁷ Evereux.**

William I de Garland birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Count Anselm³⁷ de Garland.**

Count Guy le Rouge de Montlhery (Lord Guy I³³ deMontlhery, Lord Thibault³⁴ de Montlhery, Baron Bouchard II³⁵, Baron Bouchard I³⁶, Alberic³⁷ _) birth date unknown.

He married **Elize de Corbiel** (Count Bouchard II of Corbiel³³, Count William of Corbiel³⁴, Count Mauger of Corbiel³⁵ _). They had the following child:

1. **Daughter³⁷ le Rouge**

Count Robert of Meulan de Beaumont

(Roger³³ de Bello-Mont, Seigneur Humphrey³⁴ de Vielles, Turf of Pontaudemar³⁵, Torf the Rich³⁶, Bernard "The Dane"³⁷ _) was born 1046. 1st Earl of Leicester and Count of Meulan. He was the eldest son of Roger de Beaumont and Adeline of Meulan, daughter of Waleran III, Count de Meulan, and an older brother of Henry de Beaumont, 1st Earl of War.

He accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, where his service earned him more than 91 lordships and manors. When his mother died in 1081, Robert inherited the title of Count of Meulan in Normandy, also the title of Viscount Ivry and Lord of Norton. He did homage to Philip I of France for these estates and sat as French Peer in the Parliament held at Poissy.

At the Battle of Hastings Robert was appointed leader of the infantry on the right wing of the army.

In 1096 he married (Isabel) **Elizabeth de Vermandois**, daughter of Hugh Magnus and a scion of the French royal family. Their children were:

1. Emma de Beaumont (born 1102)
2. **Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester** (born 1104)
3. Waleran IV de Beaumont, Count of Meulan (born 1104)
4. Hugh de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Bedford (born c. 1106)
5. Adeline de Beaumont
6. Aubree de Beaumont, married Hugh II of Château-neuf-Thimerais.
7. Maud de Beaumont, married William Lovel. (b. c. 1102)
8. **Isabel de Beaumont**, a mistress of King Henry I of England.

Robert and his brother Henry were members of the Royal hunting party in the New Forest, when William Rufus received his mysterious death wound, 2 August 1100. He then pledged allegiance to William Rufus' brother, Henry I of England, who created him Earl of Leicester in 1107.

On the death of William Rufus, William, Count of Evreux and Ralph de Conches made an incursion into Robert's Norman estates, on the pretence that they had suffered injury through some advice that Robert had given to the King; their raid was very successful for they collected a vast booty.

Robert died June 1118. According to Henry of Huntingdon, Robert died of shame after "*a certain earl carried off the lady he had espoused, either by some intrigue or by force*

and stratagem." His wife Isabella remarried in 1118 to William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey.

Earl Ralph II de Guader (Ralph "The Staller"³³ _) (otherwise Radulf Waders or Ralph Wader) was the Earl of East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk) and Lord of Gaël and Montfort (*Seigneur de Gaël et Montfort*).

He was born before 1042, most probably about 1040 in Hereford, as not later than 1060 he attested, in company with other Bretons, a notification at Angers as son of Ralph the Staller. He inherited the great Breton barony of Gaël, which comprised more than forty parishes. In England, whether by inheritance or by grant from the Crown, he held large estates in Norfolk, as well as property in Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, and possibly other counties. In some of these estates he certainly succeeded his father, but it is not known whether he obtained the Earldom immediately on his father's death.

He married, in or before 1075, **Emma of Hereford** (William³³ Fitz Osbern, Osbern³⁴ de Crepon, Herfast³⁵ _), daughter of William FitzOsbern, 1st Earl of Hereford and Alice or Adeline (or Adelissa), daughter of Roger I of Tosny. His daughter with Emma, Amice, married Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester.

Earl Ralph II de Guader and Emma of Hereford had the following child:

1. **Amice de Montfort³⁷ de Waer.**

In 1075 the king's refusal to sanction this marriage caused a revolt in his absence by Ralph, his new brother-in-law Roger de Breteuil, 2nd Earl of Hereford and Waltheof, 1st Earl of Northumberland. The revolt was plagued by disaster. Waltheof lost heart and confessed the conspiracy to Lanfranc, who urged Earl Roger to return to his allegiance, and finally excommunicated him and his adherents - Waltheof was later executed by William. Ralph encountered a much superior force under the warrior bishops Odo of Bayeux and Geoffrey de Montbray (the latter ordered that all rebels should have their right foot cut off!) near Cambridge and retreated hurriedly to Norwich, hotly pursued by the royal army. Leaving his wife to defend Norwich Castle, he sailed for Denmark in search of help, and eventually returned to England with a fleet of 200 ships under Cnut and Hakon, which failed to do anything effective.

Meanwhile the Countess held out in Norwich until she obtained terms for herself and her followers, who were deprived of their lands, but were allowed forty days to leave the realm. Thereupon the Countess retired to her estate in Brittany, where she was rejoined by her husband. Ralph was deprived of all his lands and of his Earldom.

For the rest of his life he remained a great baron of Brittany, with no interests in England. In 1076, having plotted against Duke Hoel of Brittany, he was besieged at Dol, and the Conqueror came to Hoel's aid; but Ralph finally made his peace.

In 1089 he attested the judgment in a dispute between the monks of Redon, Ille-et-Vilaine and the chaplains of the Duke of Brittany. He also attested a charter of Alan IV, Duke of Brittany, in favor of St. Georges at Rennes (1084-1096). The Conqueror being dead, Ralph appears in Normandy c.1093 as a witness in the record of a suit between the abbots of Lonlay and St. Florent. There is, however, no record of religious benefactions by him in Brittany.

In 1096, accompanied by his wife and under Robert Curthose, he went on Crusade. He was one of the Breton leaders who took part in the siege of Nicaea, after which he joined Bohemund I of Antioch's division of the army.

Both Ralph and his wife Emma died on the road to Palestine in the course of the Crusade.

Ivo de Grantmesnil (Hugh I³³, Robert³⁴_) birth date unknown, married **Daughter of Gilbert** (Gilbert³³ De Gant, Raoul³⁴ de Gant, Count Adalbert of Gand³⁵ _). Ivo de Grandmesnil (d. 1101 or 1102), son of Hugh de Grandmesnil, was a Norman magnate in England and a participant in the First Crusade, in 1096.

Ivo participated in the first crusade in 1096, following Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy. Having been among the nobles who rebelled against William Rufus in 1088, participation in the crusade was a good way to avoid the English king's wrath. However, Ivo became a figure of some derision when, during the Siege of Antioch he and some his compatriots (including his brother) panicked, let themselves over the city walls by rope and fled back home.

After the death of his father in 1098, he inherited the town and castle of Leicester and additional estates, assuming the title of Sheriff of Leicester.

He was among the barons supporting the claims of Robert Curthose against his brother Henry I in 1100.

In 1102, after the attempt to put Curthose on the English throne had failed, Ivo was severely fined by King Henry I for waging private war against his neighbors. He sought the help of Robert de Beaumont, who agreed to help Ivo return to the king's favor, and took mortgage of Ivo's lands for fifteen years in return for a large sum which Ivo would use to go back to the Holy Land. In addition, he agreed to eventually marry the infant daughter of his brother Henry de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Warwick to Ivo's young son, and to return the mortgaged lands to the son.

Ivo de Grantmesnil and Daughter of Gilbert had the following child:

1. **Hugh II³⁷ de Grantmesnil.**

Ivo de Grandmesnil and his wife died on the pilgrimage in 1101 or 1102, but Robert de Beaumont retained control of his estates even after the end of the fifteen years, dispossessing Ivo's sons. Deathbed attempts to induce him to return them were unavailing. Two years later Henry I made plans to return the lands to the sons, who were probably serving in the king's household, but both died in the wreck of the White Ship in 1120.

Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais birth date unknown. He married **Beatrix of Macon**. She was the daughter of Comte Gerard I de Macon and Hieress Maurette de Salins.

Count Geoffrey III of Gatinais and Beatrix of Macon had the following child:

1. **Geoffrey of Gastinois Ferole³⁷**

Beatrix died 1230.

Fulk III "the Black" of Anjou (Geoffrey I Grisegonelle of Anjou³³, Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou³⁴, Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou³⁵, Ingelgerius³⁶_) was born 970. Called Nerra (that is, *le Noir*, "the Black") after his death he was Count of Anjou from 21 July 987 to his death. He was the son of Geoffrey Greymantle and Adelaide of Vermandois.

Fulk was the founder of Angevin power. He was only fifteen years of age when he succeeded his father. He had a violent but also pious temperament, partial to acts of extreme cruelty as well as penitence. In probably his most notorious act, he had his first wife (and cousin) Elisabeth of Vendôme burned to death at the stake in her wedding dress, after discovering her in adultery with a goatherd in December 999. He made four pilgrimages to the Holy Land in 1002, 1008, and 1038. In 1007, he built the great abbey at Beaulieu-lès-Loches.

He fought against the claims of the counts of Rennes, defeating and killing Conan I of Rennes at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992. He then extended his power over the Counties of Maine and Touraine.

All of his enterprises came up against the no less violent ambition of Odo II of Blois, against whom he made an alliance with the Capetians. On 6 July 1016, he defeated Odo at the Battle of Pontlevoy. In 1025, after capturing and burning the city of Saumur, Fulk reportedly cried, "Saint Florentius, let yourself be burned. I will build you a better home in Angers." However, when the transportation of the saint's relics to Angers proved difficult, Fulk declared that Florentius was a rustic lout unfit for the city, and sent the relics back to Saumur.

Fulk also commissioned many buildings. Throughout his reign, while fighting against the Bretons and Blesevis, protecting his territory from Vendôme to Angers and from there to Montrichard, he had more than a hundred castles, donjons, and abbeys constructed, including those at Château-Gontier, Loches (a stone keep), and Montbazou. He built the donjon at Langeais (990), one of the first stone castles. These numerous pious foundations, however, followed many acts of violence against the church.

By his first wife Elisabeth, he had one daughter:

1. Adelaide.

By his second wife (1001), Hildegard of Sundgau, he had two children:

1. **Count Geoffrey of Anjou**³⁷ . He married Adelais of Vermandois.
2. **Ermengard d'Anjou** was born 1018

Fulk died June 21, 1040 in Metz while returning from his last pilgrimage. He is buried in the chapel of his monastery at Beaulieu.

William III "The Great" of Aquitaine born 969, called **the Great** (*le Grand*), was Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou (as William II or III) from 990 until his death. He was the son and successor of William IV by his wife Emma, daughter of Theobald I of Blois. He seems to have taken after his formidable mother, who ruled Aquitaine as regent until 1004. He was a friend to Bishop Fulbert of Chartres, who found in him another Maecenas, and founded a cathedral school at Poitiers. He himself was very well educated, a collector of books, and turned the prosperous court of Aquitaine into the learning centre of Southern France.

Though a cultivated prince, he was a failure in the field. He called in the aid of his suzerain Robert II of France in subduing his vassal, Boso of La Marche. Together, they yet failed. Eventually, Boso was chased from the duchy. He had to contain the Vikings who yearly threatened his coast, but in 1006, he was defeated by Viking invaders. He lost the Loudunais and Mirebalais to Fulk Nerra, count of Anjou. He had to give up Confolens, Ruffec, and Chabanaais to compensate William II of Angoulême, but Fulbert negotiated a treaty (1020) outlining the reciprocal obligations of vassal and suzerain.

However, his court was a centre of artistic endeavour and he its surest patron. His piety and culture brought peace to his vast feudum and he tried to stem the tide of feudal warfare then destroying the unity of many European nations by supporting the current Peace and Truce of God movements initiated by Pope and Church. He founded Maillezais Abbey (1010) and Bourgueil Abbey. He rebuilt the cathedral and many other religious structures in Poitiers after a fire. He travelled widely in Europe, annually visiting Rome or Spain as a pilgrim. Everywhere he was greeted with royal pomp. His court was of an international flavor, receiving ambassadors from the Emperor Henry II, Alfonso V of León, Canute the Great, and even his suzerain, Robert of France.

In 1024–1025, an embassy from Italy, sent by Ulric Manfred II of Turin, came to France seeking a king of their own, the Henry II having died. The Italians asked for Robert's son Hugh Magnus, co-king of France, but Robert refused to allow his son to go and the Italians turned to William, whose character and court impressed many. He set out for Italy to consider the proposal, but the Italian political situation convinced him to renounce the crown for him and his heirs. Most of his surviving six letters deal with the Italian proposal.

He was married three times. His first wife was Adalemode of Limoges, widow of Adalbert I of La Marche. They had one son. His second wife was Sancha of Gascony (or Brisa/Prisca), daughter of Duke William II Sánchez of Gascony and sister of Duke Sancho VI William. She was

dead by 1018. They had two sons and a daughter.

His third wife was **Agnes of Burgundy de Macon** daughter of Otto-William, Duke of Burgundy. Her second husband was Geoffrey II of Anjou. They had two sons and a daughter also:

1. Peter William, later duke as William VII
2. **Guy Geoffrey**, later duke as William VIII
3. Agnes (or Ala), married Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor (1043)

His reign ended in peace and he died on the last (or second to last) day of January 1030 at Maillezais, which he founded and where he is buried. Agnes died November 10, 1068.

Duke Robert I of Burgundy (King Robert II "The Pious" of France³³, King Hugh Capet³⁴, Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷) was born 1011. Duke of Burgundy between 1032 to his death, Robert was son of King Robert II of France and brother of Henry I.

In 1025, with the death of his eldest brother Hugh Magnus, he and Henry rebelled against their father and defeated him, forcing him back to Paris. In 1031, after the death of his father the king, Robert participated in a rebellion against his brother, in which he was supported by his mother, Queen Constance d'Arles. Peace was only achieved when Robert was given Burgundy (1032).

He married his first wife, Helie of Semur, about 1033, she was the daughter of Damas I de Semur-en-Brionnais and Aremburge de Bourgogne. Robert repudiated her in 1055.

Robert and Helie had five children:

1. Hugh³⁷ .
2. Robert of Burgundy.
3. Simon of Burgundy.
4. Henry of Burgundy was born 1035.
5. Constance of Burgundy was born 1046.

He married **Ermengard d'Anjou** 1048. Ermengard was born 1018. She was the daughter of Fulk III "the Black" of Anjou.

Duke Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengard d'Anjou had the following child:

1. **Hildegard of Burgundy** was born 1050.

Throughout his reign, he was little more than a robber baron who had no control over his own vassals, whose estates he often plundered, especially those of the Church. He seized the income of the diocese of Autun and the wine of the canons of Dijon. He burgled the abbey of St-Germain at Auxerre. In 1055, he repudiated his wife, Helie of Semur, and assassinated her brother Joceran and murdered her father, his father-in-law, Lord Dalmace I of Semur, with his own hands. In that same year, the bishop of Langres, Harduoin, refused to dedicate the church of Sennecy so as not "to be exposed to the violence of the duke."

His first son, Hugh, died in battle at a young age and his second son, Henry, also predeceased him. He was succeeded by Henry's eldest son, his grandson, Hugh I.

Robert died March 21, 1076 in Fleury-sur-Ouche.
Ermengard died March 18, 1076 in Fleury-sur-Ouche.



Duke Richard II "The Good" of Normandy

(Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy³³, Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰) was born 23 August 963, in Normandy, France.

Called the Good, he was the son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. Richard held his own against a peasant insurrection, and helped Robert II of France against the duchy of Burgundy. He also repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. He pursued a reform of the Norman monasteries.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister's marriage to King Ethelred, but she was strongly disliked by the English. However, this connection later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, part of his claim to the throne of England.

He married firstly (996) Judith (982-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

1. Duke Richard III of Normandy³⁷ .
2. William (Nicholas).
3. Alice. Alice died 1037. She married Count Renaud of Burgundy.
4. Eleanor of Normandy. Eleanor died 1071. She married Count Baldwin IV of Flanders.
5. Archbishop Mauger of Rouen.
6. **Duke Robert I "The Devil" of Normandy** was born 1008.

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had two sons.

Judith died 1017. Richard died August 28, 1026.

Fulbert Tanner birth date unknown. 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 evidence is not beyond dispute, but Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, which was a common occupation in Falaise, and in King William's later life he was often taunted by enemies who pretended he stank of the tannery. After the birth of William, Fulbert was given a subordinate office at the Norman court, along with his two sons, Osbert and Walter.

He married **Duxia**. Fulbert Tanner and Duxia had the following children:

1. Beatrice³⁷ .
2. **Officer Herleva (Arlette)** was born 1012.

Baldwin IV "The Bearded" of Flanders

(Count Arnolph II of Flanders³³, Count Baldwin III of Flanders³⁴, Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶) was born 980. Known as *the Bearded*, he was Count of Flanders from 988 until his death. He was the son of Arnulf II of Flanders. His mother was Rozala of Lombardy.

In contrast to his predecessors Baldwin turned his attention to the east and north, leaving the southern part of his territory in the hands of his vassals the counts of Guînes, Hesdin, and St. Pol.

To the north of the county Baldwin was given Zeeland as a fief by the Holy Roman Emperor Henry II, while on the right bank of the Scheldt river he received Valenciennes (1013) and parts of the Cambresis and Hainaut.

In the French territories of the count of Flanders, the supremacy of the Baldwini remained unchallenged. They organized a great deal of colonization of marshland along the coastline of Flanders and enlarged the harbor and city of Brugge.

Baldwin first married Ogive of Luxembourg, by whom he had a son and heir **Baldwin V**. Ogive died 1030.

He later married Eleanor of Normandy daughter of Richard II of Normandy, by whom he had at least one daughter Judith who married Welf I, Duke of Bavaria.

Baldwin died May 30, 1035.

Mormaer Crinan (Grimus) (Mormaer Duncan of Athol³³) born 975, was the lay abbot of the diocese of Dunkeld, and perhaps the Mormaer of Atholl. Crínán was progenitor of the House of Dunkeld, the dynasty who would rule Scotland until the late 13th century.

Crinán was married to Bethoc, daughter of King Malcolm II of Scotland.

Heiress Bethoc (Beatrix) (King Malcolm II³³ Mackenneth, King Kenneth II³⁴ MacMalcolm, King Malcolm³⁵ MacDonald, King Donald II³⁶, King Constantine I³⁷, King Kenneth³⁸ MacAlpin, King Alpin³⁹, King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"⁴⁰, King Aed Find "The Fair"⁴¹, King Eochaid III⁴², King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"⁴³, King Domangart II⁴⁴, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"⁴⁵, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"⁴⁶, King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶),

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

Mormaer Crinan (Grimus) and Heiress Bethoc (Beatrix) had the following children:

1. Lord Maldred of Scotland³⁷.
2. daughter.
3. daughter.
4. **King Duncan I "The Gracious" of Scotland** was born 1001.

Crinán was killed in battle in 1045 at Dunkeld.

Earl Ealred (Siward) of Northumberland

Sigurd Björnsson, also known as **Siward the Dane** (died 1055), was an English nobleman in the eleventh century, and the earl of Northumbria.

Siward was allegedly a descendant of the Danish royal family, whose ancestors may have arrived in England a few generations earlier as part of the Norse colonization of Britain. Some historians suggest that Siward arrived in England with King Canute I and that Canute invested the title and position of Earl of York onto him in 1031.

In 1033 Siward married into the Northumbrian princely house, that of Bamburgh (after winning their admiration as a warrior) by taking **Aelfled of Bernicia** (Lord Ealdred of Bernicia³², Uchtred "The Bold"³³, Earl Walthe of Northumberland³⁴), granddaughter of Uchtred, former Earl of Northumbria, as his wife and thus strengthening his own position in that domain. Some sources say that through this marriage, Siward was then distantly related to Duncan; another version is that Siward's own sister became wife of king Duncan. This relation to the Scottish royal family would later affect the landscape of Scottish politics.

Earl Ealred (Siward) of Northumberland and Aefflaed of Bernicia had the following children:

1. **Aelflaed (Sybil) of Northumbria**³⁷.
2. Walter of Huntingdon. Walter died May 31, 1076 in St.

Giles Hill. His body was interred Crowland. He married Judith of Normandy 1070.

Siward was encouraged to settle disputes between his deputies Carl the Hold of York and Eadulf the Earl of Bamburgh, but was ultimately unsuccessful. The dispute had started in 1016 when Uchtred the Bold was murdered by Carl's father Thurbrand the Hold during the meeting with King Canute I. Eadulf had been Earl (only of Bernicia) since the death of his brother Ealdred, Earl of Bernicia, Uchtred's oldest son, sometime after 1019. Ealdred had ended up killing Thurband the Hold to avenge his father and in turn Carl the Hold killed Ealdred.

In 1041 Eadulf III of Bernicia, the Earl of the North-East, was killed. The assailant was probably Siward, who became Earl of Northumbria. Siward continued to rule all of Northumbria (including Bernicia) from 1041 until his death in 1055. His marriage produced two sons, the older Osborne, who died in battle in 1054, and the younger Waltheof, who eventually became Earl of Northumbria.

Siward served as a general to King Harthacanute (second son of King Canute) and Edward the Confessor, and gained great renown for his skills as a soldier. In 1053, Edward the Confessor agreed to assist the now adult Malcolm in taking the throne of Scotland, and designated Siward as leader of the English army (over 10,000 strong).

In 1054 Siward led the English invasion of Scotland. He defeated Macbeth's forces when the two armies clashed on July 27 (some historians suggest that Siward's army disguised their attack by concealing themselves behind tree branches and wood "used as camouflage" from nearby Birnam forest). The Annals of Ulster reported that the Battle of Dunsinane left 3000 Scots and 1500 English dead. Thus, the incursion was met with limited success, even though it succeeded in capturing the fortress of Dunsinane.

Siward died in York in early 1055, never seeing the final defeat of Macbeth. Siward himself deeply regretted 'dying like a cow' and not having been killed in battle. He is reputed to have risen from his death-bed and donned his armor to meet his end more fittingly. Siward is reputedly buried at St Olave's Church, York, which he is said to have founded.



King Edmund II "Ironside" (King Æthelred II "The Unready"³³, King Edgar "The Peaceful"³⁴, King Edmund I "The Magnificent"³⁵, King Edward "The Elder" of England³⁶, King Alfred "The Great"³⁷, King Æthelwulf³⁸, King Egbert³⁹, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Bronð⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³) was born 989. Surnamed "**Ironside**" for his efforts to fend off the Danish invasion led by King Canute, he was King of England from 23 April to 30 November 1016.

Edmund was the second son of King Æthelred II (also known as Ethelred the Unready) and his first wife, Ælfgifu of Northumbria. He had three brothers, the elder being Æthelstan, and the younger two being Eadred and Ecgbert. His mother was dead by 996, after which his father remarried, this time to Emma of Normandy.

Æthelstan died in 1014, leaving Edmund as heir. A power-struggle began between Edmund and his father, and in 1015 King Æthelred had two of Edmund's allies, Sigeferth and Morcar, executed.

Edmund then took Sigeferth's widow, **Ealdgyth**, from Malmesbury Abbey where she had been imprisoned and married her in defiance of his father. During this time, Canute the Great attacked England with his forces.

King Edmund II "Ironside" and Ealdgyth had the following child:

1. **Edward "The Outlaw" Atheling**³⁷ was born 1016.

In 1016 Edmund staged a rebellion in conjunction with Earl Uhtred of Northumbria, but after Uhtred deserted him and submitted to Canute, Edmund was reconciled with his father.

Æthelred II, who had earlier been stricken ill, died on 23 April 1016. Edmund succeeded to the throne and mounted a last-ditch effort to revive the defence of England. While the Danes laid siege to London, Edmund headed for Wessex, where he gathered an army. When the Danes pursued him he fought them to a standstill. He then raised a

renewed Danish siege of London and won repeated victories over Canute. However, on 18 October Canute decisively defeated him at the Battle of Ashingdon in Essex. After the battle the two kings negotiated a peace in which Edmund kept Wessex while Canute held the lands north of the River Thames. In addition, they agreed that if one of them should perish, territories belonging to the deceased would be ceded to the living.

On 30 November 1016, King Edmund II died in Oxford or London and his territories were ceded to Canute who then became king of England. The cause of Edmund's death has never been clear, with many accounts listing natural causes, while others suggest that he was assassinated. Edmund was buried at Glastonbury Abbey in Somerset. His burial site is now lost. During the Dissolution of the Monasteries any remains of a monument or crypt were destroyed and the location of his body is unknown.

Margrave Ludolphe of Saxony (Margrave Brunon II of Saxony³³, Count Brunon I of Brunswick³⁴, Henry I "The Quarelsome" of Bavaria³⁵, King Henry I "The Fowler"³⁶, Duke Otto of Saxony³⁷, Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸) birth date unknown.

He married **Gertrude** (Arnold of Gand³³). They had the following child:

1. **Agatha**³⁷

Ludolphe died 1038.

William of Hiesmes birth date unknown, married **Lefieltna (Lesceline) d'Harcourt** (Seigneur Turketil³³ de Turqueville). William of Hiesmes and Lefieltna (Lesceline) d'Harcourt had the following children:

1. **Pons**³⁷ **FitzWilliams**.
2. Bishop Hugh of Lisieux.
3. Count William.
4. Count Robert.

Lefieltna died January 26, 1057. Her body was interred St. Pierre-sur-Dives Abbey.

Ralph II de Toni (Ralph I³³ de Toeni, Hugh³⁴ de Calvalcamp_) born 970, married **Judith (Alice) of Huntingdon** (Judith of Normandy³⁰, Count Lambert II of Lens³¹ von Boulogne_).

Ralph II de Toni and Judith (ALice) of Huntingdon had the following child:

1. **Roger**³⁷ **de Toni** was born 990.

Maldred (Crinan the³³ Thane_) birth date unknown. Lord of Allendale, Regent of Strathclyde. Maldred is the younger son of Crinan the Thane; his illegitimate line still exists in the family of Dunbar. He was Lord of Carlisle and Allendale.

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

1. Maldred³⁷.
2. **Earl Syward**.

Maldred died 1045 in battle.

Lord Ealdred of Bernicia (Uchtred "The Bold"³³, Earl Walthe of Northumberland³⁴). Ealdred was Earl of Bernicia from 1020/25 until his murder in 1038. He was the son of Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria, who was murdered by Thurbrand the Hold in 1016 with the connivance of Canute. Ealdred's mother was Ecgfrida, daughter of Aldhun, bishop of Durham.

Ealdred succeeded his uncle Eadwulf Cudel as Earl of Bernicia in 1020/25, and some time probably in the mid 1020s he killed Thurbrand in revenge for his father's death. In 1038 Ealdred was murdered by Thurbrand's son, Carl. He was succeeded as Earl of Bernicia by his brother, another Eadwulf, who was murdered by King Harthacanute in 1041.

Lord Ealdred of Bernicia had the following children:

1. Æfflaed of Bernicia³⁷.
2. Ealdgyth.
3. Aethelthryth.
4. **Elfleda of Northumbria**.

Lord Ralph de Mortimer (Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) birth date unknown.

Lord Ralph de Mortimer had the following child:

1. **Hugh³⁷ Mortimer**.

Vicomte Ranulph de Brayeux (Ranulph I³³, Anschitil of Bessin³⁴_) birth date unknown. He married **Maud d'Avranches** (Vicomte Richard³³, Vicomte Turstain³⁴ de Goz, Onfray³⁵ D'Exmes, Osmet³⁶ de Goz, Ansfrid³⁷, Hrolf³⁸ Turstan, Hrollager of Maer³⁹, Count Ragenwald of Maer⁴⁰_.) They had the following child:

1. **William³⁷ le Meschin**.

Ranulph died 1089.

Yolande of Guelders birth date unknown. She married **Count Baldwin III of Hainault** 1107. (See Count Baldwin III of Hainault for the children resulting from this marriage.)

King Gruffydd ap Cynan (Cynan³³ ap Iago, King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig³⁴, Idwal³⁵, Meurig³⁶, King Idwal Foel "The Bald" ab Anarawd³⁷, King Anarawd ap Rhodri³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb

(Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴_) was born in Dublin, Ireland 1055. King of Gwynedd 1081-1137.

Gruffydd was born in Dublin and reared near Swords, County Dublin in Ireland. He was the son of a Welsh Prince, Cynan ap Iago, who was a claimant to the Kingship of Gwynedd but was probably never king of Gwynedd, though his father, Gruffydd's grandfather, Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig had ruled Gwynedd from 1023 to 1039. When Gruffydd first appeared on the scene in Wales the Welsh annals several times refer to him as "grandson of Iago" rather than the more usual "son of Cynan", indicating that his father was little known in Wales. Cynan ap Iago seems to have died while Gruffydd was still young, since the *History* describes his mother telling him who his father was.

Gruffydd's mother, Ragnailt, was the daughter of Olaf of Dublin, son of King Sigtrygg Silkbeard and a member of the Hiberno-Norse dynasty. Through his mother, who appears in the list of the fair women of Ireland in the Book of Leinster, Gruffydd claimed relationships with many of the leading septs in Ireland, including those of the Ua Briain.

Gruffydd made his first attempt to take over the rule of Gwynedd in 1075, following the death of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. Trahaearn ap Caradog had seized control of Gwynedd but had not yet firmly established himself. Gruffydd landed on Anglesey with an Irish force, and with the assistance of troops provided by the Norman Robert of Rhuddlan first defeated and killed Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, an ally of Trahaearn who held Llŷn, then defeated Trahaearn himself in the battle of Gwaed Erw in Meirionnydd and gained control of Gwynedd.

Gruffydd then led his forces eastwards to reclaim territories taken over by the Normans, and despite the assistance previously given by Robert of Rhuddlan attacked and destroyed Rhuddlan castle. However tension between Gruffydd's Danish-Irish bodyguard and the local Welsh led to a rebellion in Llŷn and Trahaearn took the opportunity to counter attack, defeating Gruffydd at the battle of Bron yr Erw above Clynnog Fawr the same year.

Gruffydd fled to Ireland but in 1081 returned and made an alliance with Rhys ap Tewdwr prince of Deheubarth. Rhys had been attacked by Caradog ap Gruffydd of Gwent and Morgannwg, and had been forced to flee to the St David's Cathedral. Gruffydd this time embarked from Waterford with a force composed of Danes and Irish and landed near St David's, presumably by prior arrangement with Rhys. He was joined here by a force of his supporters from Gwynedd, and he and Rhys marched north to seek Trahaearn ap Caradog and Caradog ap Gruffydd who had themselves made an alliance and been joined by Meilyr ap Rhiwallon of Powys. The armies of the two confederacies met at the Battle of Mynydd Carn, with Gruffydd and Rhys victorious and Trahaearn, Caradog and Meilyr all being killed. Gruffydd was thus able to seize power in Gwynedd for the second time.

He was soon faced with a new enemy, as the Normans were now encroaching on Gwynedd. Gruffydd had not been king very long when he was enticed to a meeting with Hugh Earl of Chester and Hugh Earl of Shrewsbury at Rug, near

Corwen. At the meeting Gruffydd was seized and taken prisoner. According to his biographer this was by the treachery of one of his own men, Meirion Goch. Gruffydd was imprisoned in Earl Hugh's castle at Chester for many years while Earl Hugh and Robert of Rhuddlan went on to take possession of Gwynedd, building castles at Bangor, Caernarfon and Aberlleiniog.

Gruffydd reappeared on the scene years later, having escaped from captivity. According to his biography he was in fetters in the market-place at Chester when Cynwrig the Tall on a visit to the city saw his opportunity when the burgesses were at dinner. He picked Gruffydd up, fetters and all, and carried him out of the city on his shoulders. There is debate among historians as to the year of Gruffydd's escape. Ordericus Vitalis mentions a "Grifridus" attacking the Normans in 1088. The *History* in one place states that Gruffydd was imprisoned for twelve years, in another that he was imprisoned for sixteen years. Since he was captured in 1081, that would date his release to 1093 or 1097. J.E. Lloyd favours 1093, considering that Gruffydd was involved at the beginning of the Welsh uprising in 1094. K.L. Maund on the other hand favors 1097, pointing out that there is no reference to Gruffydd in the contemporary annals until 1098. D. Simon Evans inclines to the view that Ordericus Vitalis' date of 1088 could be correct, suggesting that an argument based on the silence of the annals is unsafe.

Gruffydd again took refuge in Ireland but returned to Gwynedd to lead the assaults on Norman castles such as Aber Lleiniog. The Welsh revolt had begun in 1094 and by late 1095 had spread to many parts of Wales. This induced William II of England (William Rufus) to intervene, invading northern Wales in 1095. However his army was unable to the Welsh to battle and returned to Chester without having achieved very much. King Willam mounted a second invasion in 1097, but again without much success. The *History* only mentions one invasion by Rufus, which could indicate that Gruffydd did not feature in the resistance to the first invasion. At this time Cadwgan ap Bleddyn of Powys led the Welsh resistance.

Gruffydd married in 1095 **Angharad** (Lord Owain³³ ap Edwin₁). King Gruffydd ap Cynan and Angharad had the following children:

1. Cadwallader³⁷ .
2. Susanna.
3. Gwenlian.
4. Gwladys.
5. **King Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd** was born 1100.

In the summer of 1098 Earl Hugh of Chester joined with Earl Hugh of Shrewsbury in another attempt to recover his losses in Gwynedd. Gruffydd and his ally Cadwgan ap Bleddyn retreated to Anglesey, but then were forced to flee to Ireland in a skiff when a fleet he had hired from the Danish settlement in Ireland accepted a better offer from the Normans and changed sides.

The situation was changed by the arrival of a Norwegian fleet under the command of King Magnus III of Norway, also

known as Magnus Barefoot, who attacked the Norman forces near the eastern end of the Menai Straits. Earl Hugh of Shrewsbury was killed by an arrow said to have been shot by Magnus himself. The Normans were obliged to evacuate Anglesey, and the following year Gruffydd returned from Ireland to take possession again, having apparently come to an agreement with Earl Hugh of Chester.

With the death of Hugh of Chester in 1101 Gruffydd was able to consolidate his position in Gwynedd, as much by diplomacy as by force. He met King Henry I of England who granted him the rule of Llŷn, Eifionydd, Arudwy and Arllechwedd, considerably extending his kingdom. By 1114 he had gained enough power to induce King Henry to invade Gwynedd in a three-pronged attack, one detachment led by King Alexander I of Scotland. Faced by overwhelming force, Gruffydd was obliged to pay homage to Henry and to pay a heavy fine, but lost no territory. By about 1118 Gruffydd's advancing years meant that most of the fighting which pushed Gwynedd's borders eastward and southwards was done by his three sons by his wife Angharad, daughter of Owain ab Edwin: Cadwallon, Owain Gwynedd and later Cadwaladr. The cantrefs of Rhos and Rhufoniog were annexed in 1118, Meirionnydd captured from Powys in 1123 and Dyffryn Clwyd in 1124. Another invasion by the king of England in 1121 was a military failure. The king had to come to terms with Gruffydd and made no further attempt to invade Gwynedd during Gruffydd's reign. The death of Cadwallon in a battle against the forces of Powys near Llangollen in 1132 checked further expansion for the time being.

Owain and Cadwaladr in alliance with Gruffydd ap Rhys of Deheubarth gained a crushing victory over the Normans at Crug Mawr near Cardigan in 1136 and took possession of Ceredigion.

Gruffydd died in his bed, old and blind, in 1137 and was mourned by the annalist of Brut y Tywysogion as the *head and king and defender and pacifier of all Wales*. He was buried by the high altar in Bangor Cathedral which he had been involved in rebuilding. He also made bequests to many other churches, including one to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin where he had worshipped as a boy. He was succeeded as king of Gwynedd by his son Owain Gwynedd. His daughter, Gwenllïan, who married Gruffydd ap Rhys of Deheubarth, son of his old ally Rhys ap Tewdwr, is also notable for her resistance to English rule.

Angharad died 1162.

Lord Llywarch ap Trahaern (King Trehaern³³ ap Caradoc₁) birth date unknown. Lord Llywarch ap Trahaern had the following child:

1. **Gwladys**³⁷ .

King Maredudd ap Bleddyn (King Bleddyn³³ ap Cynfyn, King Cynfyn of Powys³⁴ ap Gwerystan_) King of Powys 1116-32.

Maredudd was the son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn who was king of both Powys and Gwynedd. When Bleddyn was killed in 1075, Powys was divided between his three of his sons, Iorwerth, Cadwgan and Maredudd.

Maredudd initially appears to have been the least powerful and the least mentioned in the chronicles. The three brothers held their lands as vassals of Robert of Bellême, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1102 the Earl was summoned to answer charges at the court of King Henry I of England and responded by rising in rebellion against the king. All three brothers initially supported Robert and took up arms on his behalf, pillaging Staffordshire. The king deputed William Pantulf to detach Iorwerth, who was considered to be the most powerful of the three brothers, from his alliance with Robert and his own brothers by the promise of large gifts of land. William succeeded in this, and Iorwerth, after leading a large Welsh force to help the king defeat and banish Earl Robert, then captured his brother Maredudd and handed him over to the king.

Maredudd escaped from captivity in 1107 but did not gain any real power. In 1113 he was apparently acting as *penteulu* or captain of the guard to his nephew, Owain ap Cadwgan who had taken over as prince of Powys. In this capacity in 1113 Maredudd was able to capture Madog ap Rhiryd, who had killed two of his brothers, Iorwerth and Cadwgan in 1111. Maredudd sent him to Owain, who took vengeance for the killing of his father by blinding Madog.

In 1114 when King Henry I of England invaded Wales, Maredudd quickly made his peace with him, while Owain allied himself with Gruffydd ap Cynan of Gwynedd to oppose the invasion. It was not until Owain was killed in 1116 that Maredudd began to strengthen his position and became ruler of Powys. In 1116 he is recorded as sending 400 men to help Hywel ab Ithel, who ruled Rhos and Rhufoniog under the protection of Powys, against his neighbours, the sons of Owain ab Edwin of Dyffryn Clwyd. Hywel won a victory at the battle of Maes Maen Cymro, near Ruthin, but received wounds of which he died six weeks later. This enabled the sons of Gruffydd ap Cynan to annex these lands for Gwynedd, with Maredudd unable to prevent them.

Maredudd married **Hunydd** (Lord Efnudd³³ ap Gwerni_). King Maredudd ap Bleddyn and Hunydd had the following children:

1. **King Madog ap Maredudd**³⁷ .
2. Lord Gruffydd

In 1121 Maredudd carried out raids on Cheshire which provoked King Henry into invading Powys. Maredudd retreated into Snowdonia and asked Gruffydd ap Cynan for assistance. However Gruffydd was in no mood to defy the king on Maredudd's behalf, and Maredudd had to purchase peace at a cost of a fine of 10,000 head of cattle. Gwynedd continued to put pressure on Powys, with the sons of Gruffydd ap Cynan, Cadwallon and Owain Gwynedd

annexing more territory in 1124. Cadwallon was killed in a battle with the men of Powys near Llangollen in 1132 which put a halt to further encroachment for the time being. Maredudd did not take part in this battle and died the same year, remembered by the annalist of Brut y Tywysogion as *the beauty and safety of all Powys and her defender*. He was succeeded by his son, **Madog ap Maredudd**.

Sheriff William de Braose birth date unknown. Third Lord of Bramber (born 1112 in Brecon) (d. ca. 1192) was the eldest son of Philip de Braose, Second Lord of Bramber.

William was born into a second generation English Norman dynasty holding Lordships and land in Sussex at Bramber, also at Totnes in Devon and Radnor and Builth in the Welsh Marches of Wales. He maintained his Sussex lands and titles and extended St Mary's, Shoreham and contributed to a priory at Sele, West Sussex. His mother was Aenor Fitz Judhel of Totnes.

He also inherited one half of the honor of Barnstaple in Devon, paying a fee of 1000 marks for the privilege.

William married **Bertha de Pitres** (Earl Miles of Gloucester³³_), also known as Bertha de Hereford, daughter of Miles of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford. Through this marriage, William acquired lordships of Brecon and Abergavenny in 1166 because Bertha's four brothers all died young without heirs.

Sheriff William de Braose and Bertha de Pitres had the following child:

1. **Lord William**³⁷ **de Braose**.
2. Maud
3. Sibilla

William's younger brother Phillip accompanied King Henry II to Ireland, receiving in 1172 the honor of Limerick.

In 1174, William became sheriff of Hereford. He died in about 1192 and was succeeded as Lord of Bramber by his son, William.

Roger de Lacy (Walter³³, ?³⁴_) was a Norman nobleman, a Marcher Lord on the Welsh border.

He was son of Walter de Lacy (d. 1085) who was a retainer of William fitzOsbern-Roger was a castle builder, particularly at Ludlow Castle.

From Walter de Lacy he inherited Castle Frome, Herefordshire. The Domesday Survey (1086) shows Roger holding also Almeley Castle, and Eardisley Castle. He had an insecure lordship at Ewias Lacy now known as Longtown Castle on the modern day Welsh border in Longtown, Herefordshire; Stanton Lacy was probably also his after Walter. His main stronghold was Weobley. He held directly from the King.

He took part in the rebellion of 1088 against William Rufus, with the other local lords Osbern fitzRichard of Richard's

Castle, Ralf of Mortemer, and Bernard of Neufmarche. He was later implicated in the conspiracy of 1095 against William, and was exiled.

Roger de Lacy had the following child:

1. **Gilbert**³¹ **de Lacy**.

Weobley passed to his brother Hugh de Lacy who died before 1115 when the de Lacy lands passed to Pain Fitz John. Roger's son Gilbert de Lacy spent much effort recovering the Weobley, Longtown and Ludlow holdings.

Count Borrell II of Barcelona (Count Sunyer of Barcelona³³, Count Guifre (Wilfred) "The Hairy"³⁴, Count Sunifred I of Urgell³⁵, Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶) birth date unknown. Count of Barcelona, Girona, and Ausona from 945 and Count of Urgell from 948.

Borrell is first seen acting as count during the reign of his father Marquis Sunyer in 945 at the consecration of the nunnery church of Sant Pere de les Puelles in Barcelona, and succeeded Sunyer along with his brother Miró I in 947, while in 948 he inherited Urgell from his uncle Sunifred II. Miró died in 966, leaving Borrell sole ruler of more than half of Old Catalonia, a status which led outsiders and flatterers to refer to him as 'dux Gothiae', "Duke of Gothia". His own documents almost all refer to him merely as 'comes et marchio', "Count and Marquis".

In 967 he married **Ledgarda**, daughter of Raymond III of Toulouse, with whom he had two sons and two daughters: Ramon Borrell, Ermengol, Ermengarda and Richilda. After his wife's death *circa* 986 he married Eimeruda of Auvergne in 987.

Borrell's military career seems to have been undistinguished—he is recorded fighting only two battles and seems to have lost both, and it was under his rule that Barcelona was sacked in 985 by the Muslim leader al-Mansur, as discussed below. On the other hand, he was a far greater success as a diplomat. Before the attacks of the 980s, and discounting a single raid by the Caliph al-Hakam II soon after his succession in 961, he maintained cordial relations with the Muslim rulers of Córdoba and also sent emissaries to the kings of the Franks. In 970, furthermore, he himself voyaged to Rome to meet with Pope John XIII and Emperor Otto I.

Borrell was also a patron of learning and culture. In 967, Borrell visited the monastery of Aurillac and the Abbot asked the count to take Gerbert of Aurillac with him so that the lad could study mathematics in Spain. In the following years, Gerbert studied under the direction of Bishop Ato of Vich, some 60 km north of Barcelona, and probably also at the nearby Monastery of Santa Maria de Ripoll. He was also taken on the 970 embassy to Rome, during which the Pope persuaded Otto to employ Gerbert as a tutor for his young son, the future emperor Otto II.

In 985 however the Hispanic March was attacked by the Muslim general al-Mansur. Al-Mansur managed to take Barcelona which was pillaged and sacked. Many citizens were taken prisoner by the Muslim forces. Borrell sent a

request to help to King Lothar III, the current King of the Western Franks, but although documents of Borrell's refer to royal orders that must have come from this embassy, actual military assistance was beyond Lothar's power. What appears to have been a similar plea to Hugh Capet resulted in a letter from Hugh to Borrell promising aid if the count preferred "to obey us rather than the Ishmaelites", but in the event Hugh could not persuade his nobles to support a southern expedition. No answer to Hugh's letter is known from Borrell, and the connection between the March and France was effectively broken. Catalan historians now consider this the point at which their nation became a sovereign power, and the millennium of their independence was celebrated in 987 with conferences and numerous publications, but in fact the Catalan counties other than Borrell's appear to have retained links with the Frankish crown for a little longer.

From 988 onwards, Borrell's sons Ramon Borrell and Ermengol appear as rulers in a divided territory, with Ramon Borrell inheriting the core triad of Barcelona, Girona and Osona and Ermengol taking over in Urgell. Borrell continued to issue documents and tour his domains, however, and when he was taken ill in 993 in Castellciutat near la Seu d'Urgell, the will that he made provided for him outliving his executors. It was not to be, however, and his death followed soon afterwards.

Henry of Burgundy (Duke Robert I of Burgundy³², King Robert II "The Pious" of France³³, King Hugh Capet³⁴, Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet³⁵, King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷) was born 1035.

He was duke of Burgundy between 1076 and 1079. Hugh was son of Henry of Burgundy and grandson of duke Robert I. He inherited Burgundy from his grandfather, following the premature death of Henry, but abdicated shortly afterwards to his brother Eudes. He briefly fought the Moors in the Iberian Peninsula with Sancho of Aragón. Hugh retired to a monastery, took vows as a monk and later became abbot of the Benedictine Abbey of Cluny.

He married Sybil of Nevers in 1056, who died in 1078, but had no known descendants.

Henry of Burgundy and Sibylle of Barcelona had the following children:

1. Duke Hugh I of Burgundy³¹.
2. Bishop Robert.
3. Renaud of Burgundy.
4. Helie of Burgundy.
5. Beatrix of Burgundy.
6. **Duke Eudes I "The Red" of Burgundy Borel** was born 1058.
7. Count Henry of Burgundy was born 1066. Henry died August 29, 1093 in Cluny. Sibylle died 1074.

Agnes of Poitou (William VI (Guido) of Aquitaine³¹, William III "The Great" of Aquitaine³²) was born 1052. Agnes died 1078. She married **King Alfonso VI Ferdinandez**. (See King Alfonso VI Ferdinandez for the children resulting from this marriage.) Agnes was divorced from an unknown person 1077.

Senor Ramiro Sanchez (Senor Sancho³³ Garcés, Ramon³⁴ Sanchez, King Garcia III Najera³⁵) was born in the town of Monzón, Spain in 1070.

His father was Sancho Garcés, an illegitimate son of king García Sánchez III of Navarre. His mother was Constance, whose parentage has been subject to recent speculation - associated with the lords of Marañón in traditional sources, she has lately been suggested to have been daughter of queen Estefanía, King García's wife, and hence step-sister of her husband.

With the fall of his uncle, king Sancho IV of Navarre, the kingdom was divided between Castile and Aragon, and the royal family parceled out between the two. Ramiro was thus raised at the Aragonese court, and was lord of Monzón, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son.

Ramiro was married to Cristina Rodríguez in 1098, daughter of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, El Cid.

Senor Ramiro Sanchez and Christina de Vivar had the following children:

1. Alfonso³⁷ Sanchez.
2. Elvira Sanchez.
3. **King Garcia IV "The Restorer" Ramirez** was born 1110.

Ramiro died 1116.

Gilbert de l'Aigle married **Julienne du Perche**. Gilbert de l'Aigle and Julienne du Perche had the following child:

1. **Marguerite³⁷ de l'Aigle**.

Renaud I de Clermont married Dau. of Count Baudouin II. They had the following child:

1. **Hugh³⁷ de Creil**.

Count Hildouin III de Rameru (Count Hildouin II³³, Count Hilpuis³⁴ D'Arcis-Sur-Aube_) birth date unknown. Count of Montdidier - a town in northern France which dates from the Merovingian period, perhaps deriving its name from the imprisonment of Lombard king Didier there in the 8th Century. It is on a hill on the Don River. Hildouin was also Count of Roucy in right of his wife.

Alix de Roucy (Archbishop Ebles I³³ de Rheims, Count Geselbert³⁴ de Roucy_) was born 1014. Count Hildouin III de Rameru and Alix de Roucy had the following child:

1. **Marguerita of Montdidier³⁷ de Roucy**.

Hildouin died 1062. Alix died 1062.

Count Thierry II de Bar-le-Duc (Count Louis of Bar and Montbeliard³³, Louis of Mousson³⁴, Gerard of Lower Alsace³⁵, Count Eberhard IV³⁶, Count Hugues I of Lower

Alsace³⁷, Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace³⁸, Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace³⁹, Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace⁴⁰, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²_) was born ca. 1045. Count of Montbeliard, Count of Bar and lord of Mousson (as *Theodoric II*) and Count of Verdun. He was the son of Louis de Scarpone, Count of Montbeliard, and Sophie, Countess of Bar and Lady of Mousson.

After his father's death, he claimed the estate of the Duchy of Lorraine, which his father had already claimed. The claim was dismissed by Emperor Henry IV, confirming the duchy to Theodoric the Valiant. In retaliation, he ravaged the diocese of Metz, but he was defeated by Adalbéron III, bishop of Metz, and the Duke of Lorraine Theodoric the Valiant. Reconciled with the Church, he founded an abbey in 1074 in Haguenau and rebuilt the church at Montbeliard in 1080. He did not participate at the Council of Clermont in 1095, or the Crusades, but rather sent his son Louis in the Crusades. In 1100, the Bishop of Verdun gave the county to Thierry for life, but the relationship between the spiritual and temporal powers were turbulent.

He married **Ermentrude of Burgundy** (Count William I of Burgundy³², Count Renaud I of Burgundy³³_) (1055-1105), daughter of William I, Count of Burgundy, and Stephanie, in 1065 and had the following issue:

1. Theodoric II (1081-1163), Count of Montbeliard
2. Louis, who became a crusader, returned in 1102 and was assassinated in 1103.
3. Frederick I († 1160), Count of Ferrette and Altkirch.
4. **Reginald I** (1090-1150), Count of Bar and lord of Mousson.
5. Stephen (†1162), bishop of Metz.
6. William, who died before 1105.
7. Hugh, cited in 1105, probably religious, because it does not enjoyed sharing his father's possessions.
8. Gunthilde (†1331), abbess of Biblisheim.
9. Agnes, married in 1104 (†1136)

Count Thierry died 1105.

Count Gerard of Lorraine was born 1057.

He married **Edith of Egisheim** (Count Gerard II of Egisheim³³, Count Hugo IV³⁴ Van Egisheim, Count Hugues III³⁵ Von Egisheim, Count Eberhard IV³⁶, Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace³⁷, Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace³⁸, Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace³⁹, Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace⁴⁰, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²_).

Count Gerard of Lorraine and Edith of Egisheim had the following child:

1. **Gisele³⁷ de Baudemont**

Count Gerard died 1108. Edith died 1118.



Emperor John II Komnenus (Emperor Alexius I³³, Son³⁴) birth date unknown. Emperor of Byzantine (1118-43).

John II Komnenos or Komnenus (Greek: Ἰωάννης Β΄ Κομνηνός, *Iōannēs II Komnēnos*) (September 13, 1087 – April 8, 1143) was Byzantine emperor from 1118 to 1143. Also known as *Kaloīōannēs* ("John the Beautiful"), he was the eldest son of emperor Alexios I Komnenos and Irene Doukaina. The second emperor of the Komnenian restoration of the Byzantine Empire, John was a pious and dedicated emperor who was determined to undo the damage his empire had suffered at the battle of Manzikert, half a century earlier.

In the course of his twenty-five year reign, John made alliances with the Holy Roman Empire in the west, decisively defeated the Pechenegs in the Balkans, and personally led numerous campaigns against the Turks in Asia Minor. John's campaigns fundamentally changed the balance of power in the east, forcing the Turks onto the defensive and restoring to the Byzantines many towns, fortresses and cities right across the peninsula. In the southeast, John extended Byzantine control from the Maeander in the west all the way to Cilicia and Tarsus in the east. In an effort to demonstrate the Byzantine emperor's role as the leader of the Christian world, John marched into the Holy Land at the head of the combined forces of Byzantium and the Crusader states; yet despite the great vigor with which he pressed the campaign, John's hopes were disappointed by the treachery of his Crusader allies, who deliberately failed to fight against the Muslim enemy at the crucial moment. Also under John, the empire's population recovered to about 10 million people.

John was famed for his piety and his remarkably mild and just reign. He is an exceptional example of a moral ruler, at a time when cruelty was the norm. He never condemned anyone to death or mutilation. Charity was dispensed lavishly. For this reason, he has been called the Byzantine Marcus Aurelius. By the personal purity and piety of his character he effected a notable improvement in the manners of his age. Gifted with great self control and personal courage, John was an excellent strategist and an

expert *imperator* in the field, and through his many campaigns he devoted himself to the preservation of his empire.



John II Komnenos married Princess Piroška of Hungary (renamed Eirene), a daughter of King Ladislaus I of Hungary in 1104; the marriage was intended as compensation for the loss of some territories to King Coloman of Hungary. She played little part in government, devoting herself to piety and their large brood of children. Eirene died on August 13, 1134 and was later venerated as Saint Eirene. John II and Eirene had 8 children:

1. Alexios Komnenos, co-emperor from 1122 to 1142
2. Maria Komnene (twin to Alexios), who married John Roger Dalassenos
3. Andronikos Komnenos (died 1142)
4. Anna Komnene, who married Stephanos Kontostephanos
5. Isaac Komnenos (died 1154)
6. Theodora Komnene, who married Manuel Anemas
7. Eudokia Komnene, who married Theodoros Vatazes
8. Manuel I Komnenos (died 1180)

He succeeded his father in 1118, but had already been proclaimed co-emperor by Alexios I on September 1, 1092. Niketas Choniates alone tells of the actions by which John II secured his own succession. Alexios I had favoured John to succeed him over his wife Irene's favorite, the *kaisar* (Caesar) Nikephoros Brynennios, who was married to their daughter Anna Komnene. Alexios resorted to dissimulation in order to avert Irene's criticism of his choice and her demands that Nikephoros should succeed. As Alexios lay on his deathbed in the monastery of the Mangana on 15 August 1118, John, consorting with relatives whom he could trust, among whom was his brother, the *sebastokrator* Isaac Komnenos, stole into the monastery and removed the imperial signet ring from his dying father. Then, taking up arms, he rode to the Great Palace, gathering the support of the citizenry who acclaimed him emperor. Irene was taken by surprise and was unable either to persuade her son to desist, or to induce Nikephoros to act against him. Although the palace guard at first refused to admit John without proof of his father's wishes, the mob surrounding the new emperor simply forced entry.

Alexios died the following night. John refused to join the funeral procession, in spite of his mother's urging, because his hold on power was so tenuous. However, in the space of

a few days, his position was secure. In 1119, John II uncovered a conspiracy to overthrow him which implicated his mother and sister, who were duly relegated to monasteries. To safeguard his own succession, John crowned his own young son Alexios co-emperor in 1122.

These political intrigues probably contributed to John's style of rule, which was to appoint men from outside the imperial family to help him govern the empire. John's closest adviser was his closest friend, John Axuch, a Turk who had been given as a gift to John's father. Alexios had thought him a good companion for John, and so he had been brought up alongside John, who immediately appointed him as Grand Domestic upon his accession. The Grand Domestic was the commander in chief of the Byzantine armies. This was an extraordinary move, and a departure from the nepotism that had characterized the reign of his father Alexios. The imperial family harbored some degree of resentment at this decision, which was reinforced by the fact that they were required to make obeisance to John Axouch whenever they met him. Yet the emperor had complete confidence in his appointees, many of whom had been chosen on merit rather than their relation to him by blood. John's unwillingness to allow his family to interfere too much in his government was to remain constant for the rest of his reign.

John planned a new expedition to the East, including a pilgrimage to Jerusalem on which he planned to take his army with him. King Fulk of Jerusalem, fearing an invasion, begged the emperor to only bring an army of 10,000 men with him. This resulted in John II deciding not to go. However, on Mount Taurus in Cilicia, on April 8, 1143, he was accidentally infected by a poisoned arrow while out hunting. The poison set in, and shortly afterwards he died. John's final action as emperor was to choose his youngest son Manuel Komnenos to be his successor. John cited two main reasons for choosing Manuel over his older surviving son Isaac Komnenos: these were Isaac's irascibility, and the courage that Manuel had shown on campaign at Neocaesarea. Another theory alleges that the reason for this choice was the AIMA prophecy which foretold that John's successor should be one whose name began with an "M". John's eldest son, the co-emperor Alexios, had died in the summer of 1142.

King Bela II "The Blind" (Duke Almos of Hungary³³, King Geza I of Hungary³⁴, King Bela I of Hungary³⁵, Prince Vazul of Hungary³⁶, Michael of Hungary³⁷, Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸) was born ca. 1110. Still as a child, Béla was blinded by his uncle, King Coloman who wanted to ensure the succession of his own son, the future King Stephen II. During his childhood, Béla lived in different monasteries of the kingdom till the childless King Stephen II invited him to his court. Following King Stephen's death, Béla ascended the throne, but during his reign he had continuously struggle with King Coloman's alleged son, Boris who tried to acquire the crown with the military assistance of the neighboring countries.

Béla was the only son of Duke Álmos, the younger brother of King Coloman of Hungary. His mother was Predslava of Kiev. Duke Álmos led several rebellions against his brother, but finally, he and Béla were blinded in 1115. Father and son were living together in the Premonstratensian

Monastery of Dömös till 1126, when Duke Álmos tried to organize a conspiracy against King Stephen II, King Coloman's son and heir, but he failed and had to escape to the Byzantine Empire. Following his father's escape, Béla was taken secretly to the Monastery of Pécsvárad by his father's partisans.

In 1128, after the death of Duke Álmos, King Stephen was informed that his blind cousin was still living in Hungary, and he invited Béla to his court. Upon the king's request, Béla married Jelena, a daughter of Serbian Duke Uroš I of Raška, and the king granted the couple estates near Tolna.

On 1 March 1131, the childless king died, and on 28 April, Béla was crowned in Székesfehérvár, although King Stephen II had designated his sister's son, Saul his successor in 1126, but Saul had died before his uncle, or Béla's partisans managed to defeat him.

Bela II was married to the daughter of the Serbian sultan in 1129 Helena of Raška (after 1109 – after 1146), daughter of duke Uroš I of Raška and his wife, Anna, and maintained excellent relations with the Balkan states.

Bella and Helena had the following children:

1. Elisabeth (c. 1129 – before 1155), wife of duke Mieszko III of Poland
2. **King Géza II of Hungary** (c. 1130 – 3 May 1162)
3. King Ladislaus II of Hungary (1131 – 14 January 1163)
4. King Stephen IV of Hungary (c. 1133 – 11 April 1165)
5. Sophia (c. 1136 – ?), nun at Admont

As Béla was blind, his wife played a decisive role in governing his kingdom. Shortly after ascending the throne, Queen Helena ordered the massacre of the people she considered responsible for her husband's blinding at an assembly in Arad. She emplaced her brother, Beloš, as the count palatine, giving him supreme command over the Hungarian Army and a commendable place in the Hungarian Royal Court.

Béla's entire reign was overshadowed by a conflict with Boris, a son of King Coloman of doubtful legitimacy, in which Boris was supported by Poland and Rus'. In 1132, King Boleslaus III of Poland led a campaign with Rus' and Polish troops on Boris' behalf. When Béla were informed that the Polish and Rus' armies entered to Hungary, he assembled a meeting of the barons where all the participants were killed who did not want to declare Boris bastard. King Boleslaus and Boris were defeated near the Sajó River on 22 July, but Boris was to prove a persistent claimant for a number of years to come.

Béla died 13 February 1141 from the effects of an overindulgence of alcohol.

Prince Mstislav II (Harald) of Kiev (Grand Duke Vladimir II of Kiev Monomakh³⁹, Prince Vsevolod I of Kiev³⁴). Mstislav I Vladimirovich the Great (Russian: Мстислав Владимирович Великий) (June 1, 1076, Turiv – April 14, 1132, Kiev) was the Velikiy Kniiaz (Grand Prince) of Kiev (1125-1132), the eldest son of Vladimir II Monomakh by Gytha of Wessex. He figures prominently in the Norse

Sagas under the name Harald, taken to allude to his grandfather, Harold II of England.

As his father's future successor, Mstislav reigned in Novgorod the Great from 1088-93 and (after a brief stint at Rostov) from 1095-1117. Thereafter he was Monomakh's co-ruler in Belgorod-on-the-Dnieper, and inherited the Kievan throne after his death. He built numerous churches in Novgorod, of which St. Nicholas Cathedral (1113) and the cathedral of St Anthony Cloister (1117) survive to the present day. Later, he would also erect important churches in Kiev, notably his family sepulcher at Berestovo and the church of Our Lady at Podil.

Mstislav's life was spent in constant warfare with Cumans (1093, 1107, 1111, 1129), Estonians (1111, 1113, 1116, 1130), Lithuanians (1131), and the principedom of Polotsk (1127, 1129). In 1096, he defeated his uncle Oleg of Chernigov on the Koloksha River, thereby laying foundation for the centuries of enmity between his and Oleg's descendants. Mstislav was the last ruler of united Rus, and upon his death, as the chronicler put it, "the land of Rus was torn apart.

In 1095, Mstislav wed Princess Christine of Sweden, daughter of King Inge I of Sweden. They had many children. Christine died on January 18, 1122; later that year Mstislav married again, to Liubava Dmitrievna, the daughter of Dmitry Zavidich, a nobleman of Novgorod. Their children were:

1. Vladimir II Mstislavich (1132-1171)
2. **Euphrosyne of Kiev**, (c. 1130 – c. 1193) married King Géza II of Hungary in 1146.

Prince Mstislav died April 14, 1132. Ljubava died 1167.



Count Floris II "The Fat" of Holland (Count Dirk V of Holland³³, Count Floris I of Holland³⁴, Count Dirk III of Holland³⁵, Count Arnulf of Holland³⁶, Hildegard of Flanders³⁷, Alix³⁸ de Vermandois_) birth date unknown. The first from the native dynasty of Holland to be called Count of Holland.

He was the son of his predecessor Dirk V and Othilde. Floris II ended the conflict with the Bishop of Utrecht (which

he inherited from his father, and should be seen in light of the power struggle between the Pope and the Holy Roman Emperor), most likely by becoming his vassal. In 1101 he was endowed with the title of Count of Holland by the bishop of Utrecht, after acquiring Rhineland (Leiden and surroundings) ('comes de Hollant', up until that time the counts' dominion had been officially referred to as Frisia).

Around 1108, Floris II married Gertrude, the daughter of Thierry II, the Duke of Lorraine. Gertrude changed her name to Petronila (which is derived from Peter), in recognition of her loyalty to the Holy See. Petronila and Floris II had four children, three boys and one girl: Dirk, Floris, Simon and Hedwig, respectively. Dirk became his successor, **Dirk VI of Holland**, while Floris became known as Floris the Black and contested his brother's power.

Count Floris died 1121.

Count Gilbert of Luxemburg (Son of Luxemburg³³, Count Sigefrid of Luxemburg³⁴, Wigeric of Luxemburg³⁵_) birth date unknown.

Gilbert had the following child:

1. **Count Conrad I of Luxemburg**³¹ .

Gilbert died 1059.

Earl Robert de Mortain (Herlouin³³ de Conteville, Count John³⁴ de Bourg, Matilda of Saxony³⁵ , Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷ , Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸_) was born 1031. Robert, Count of Mortain was the half-brother of William I of England.

Robert was the son of Herluin de Conteville and Herleva of Falaise (who was also William's mother) and was full brother to the infamous Odo of Bayeux. The exact year of Robert's birth is unknown, although it is generally regarded that Odo was the elder of the two, and that Robert was probably not more than a year or so younger than his sibling.

His name first appears in or about the year 1049 when he was made Count of Mortain in the Cotentin, in place of one William Warlenc, who had been banished by Duke William on suspicion of treason. The suspicion being that this William Warlenc was a grandson of Duke Richard I and therefore a potential rival to William the Bastard.

Five years later Robert was to be found supporting William against the French King Henri I's invasion of Normandy, although he does not appear to have taken part in the famous victory of the battle of Mortemer. He was however present at the council of Lillebonne in 1066, held to discuss the Duke's planned conquest of England when Robert agreed to contribute 120 ships to the invasion fleet. Robert was thus one of the undoubted Companions of the Conqueror, who fought at William's side at the battle of Hastings where he commanded a company of knights from the Cotentin, although he seems to have played no heroic role at the battle.

Robert's contribution to the success of the invasion was however regarded as fairly significant by William who awarded him a large share of the consequent spoil. He was granted the rape of Pevensey in Sussex and a total of 549 manors scattered across the country; 54 in Sussex, 75 in Devon, 49 in Dorset, 29 in Buckinghamshire, 13 in Hertfordshire, 10 in Suffolk, 99 in Northamptonshire, 196 in Yorkshire, and 24 in other counties. However the greatest concentration of his landed wealth was in Cornwall (where he held a further 248 manors at the time of the compilation of the Domesday book, together with castles of Launceston and Trematon) although these Cornish estates were not granted to him until after 1072 when Brian of Brittany decided to return home. His position of authority in the south west has therefore led many to consider him as the Earl of Cornwall, although it appears uncertain as to whether he was formally created as such.

His one public act after the conquest took place in 1069, when together with his cousin and namesake Robert of Eu, he led an army against a force of Danes who had landed at the mouth of the Humber and laid siege to York. As the Norman forces approached the Danes decided to retreat to the Fens where they fancied they would be safe. The two Roberts however surprised the Danes whilst they were being entertained by the disaffected natives and "*pursued them with great slaughter to their very ships*".

After that there is little mention of Robert (who may well have spent much of his time in Normandy) until he appears at the deathbed of William I in 1087 pleading for the release of his brother Odo who had been imprisoned for revolt earlier in 1082. It is said that William was reluctant to accede to the request, believing that Odo was an incorrigible rogue. As it happens William was right, for as soon as the Conqueror was dead, Odo was soon fermenting a revolt against the Conqueror's successor William Rufus, and promoting the claims of Rufus' brother and rival Robert Curthose. Odo persuaded his brother to join in the rebellion which proved a failure. But whilst Odo was exiled to Normandy by William Rufus, Robert of Mortain was excused punishment and pardoned, most probably because his extensive English estates meant that it was worthwhile for the king to gain his support.

Robert was married to **Maud de Montgomery** (Roger³³, Roger I³⁴, Hugh³⁵ De Montgomery_) born 1039 (Matilda), daughter of Roger de Montgomerie, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her left a son, **William of Mortain**, and three daughters; Agnes who married André de Vitry, Denise, married in 1078 to Guy, 3rd Sire de La Val; and Emma of Mortain, the wife of William IV of Toulouse.

Robert died 1095.

King Dermot O'Brien (King Turlock³³, Tieve³⁴, King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶_) Muirchertach Ua Briain (c.1050–c.10 March 1119), son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain and great-grandson of Brian Bóruma, was High King of Ireland.

Muirchertach was a son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, a previous Dál gCais king of Ireland. In 1086 his father died and the province of Munster from which he had claimed

kingship of Ireland had been split between his three sons: Tadc, Muirchertach and Diarmait. Tadc died soon after, and Muirchertach banished Diarmait from Munster, claiming its kingship for himself.

Between 1086 and 1101, Muirchertach consolidated and strengthened his position as province-king of Munster. He went on forays into Mide and Leinster in 1089 and took the kingship of Leinster and fought for the Viking town of Dublin. In 1093, he accepted the submission of Domnall mac Flainn Ua Maíl Shechnaill, the Uí Néill king of Tara, and also made peace with his brother Diarmait at Cashel.

In 1094, Muirchertach fought the kings of Leth Cuinn and Gofraid, king of Dublin. He went with his army to Dublin and banished Gofraid, and brought about the killing of Domnall Ua Maíl Shechnaill. He asserted supremacy over the Uí Néill kingdom of Mide.

In 1101 he declared himself High King and travelled the island provinces. It was in this year that he gave the fortress at on the rock of Cashel as a gift to the Church.

In 1102, Muirchertach made a marriage alliance with Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, taking part in a campaign by Magnus to assert control over Ulster. In 1114 the king became sick to the point where "he became a living skeleton". In response to the king's misfortune, his brother Diarmait took control of the kingship of Munster and banished Muirchertach. The following year Muirchertach regained his strength and undertook a campaign to regain control of Munster and successfully captured Diarmait. Only later did the king regain control of Munster

He married **Sabh Macarthy** (King Tadgh³³, Prince Muircadhach³⁴, Prince Carthac³⁵, Saerbtreathac³⁶, Prince Donnchadh³⁷, King Ceallachan³⁸).

King Dermot O'Brien and Sabh Macarthy had the following child:

1. **King Turloch³⁷ O'Brien.**

In 1119 Muirchertach Ua Briain died.

Prince Cuchoru O'Moore Prince Cuchoru O'Moore had the following child:

1. **Cacht³⁷ O'Moore.**