

Thirty-fifth Generation

Vicomte Tesselin of Rouen was born 970. Rouen is the historical capital city of Normandy, in northwestern France on the River Seine, and currently the capital of the Haute-Normandie (Upper Normandy) *région*. Once one of the largest and most prosperous cities of medieval Europe, Rouen was the seat of the Exchequer of Normandy in the Middle Ages. It was one of the capitals of the Anglo-Norman dynasties, which ruled both England and large parts of modern France from the 11th century to the 15th century.

Tesselin married daughter of de Bolbec and had the following child:

1. **Beatrice³⁴ de Vascoeuil** was born 1020.

Count Regnier II of Hainaut (Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Gisibert of Darnau³⁷, Count Gisibert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) was born ca 890. Count of Hainaut from 915 until 932 he was the son of Reginar, Duke of Lorraine and Hersent of France.

Reginar II married Adelaide of Burgundy, daughter of Richard, Duke of Burgundy and Adelaide of Auxerre, with whom he fathered:

1. **Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴** was born 920.

Regnier died 932.

Count Hugh II of Dagsbourg birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Adela of Dagsbourg³⁴** was born 961.



King Louis IV" d'Outre-Mer" (King Charles III "The Simple" of³⁶ France, King Louis II "The Stammerer"³⁷, Ermentrude³⁸ de Orleans_) was born 920. Called *d'Outremer* or *Transmarinus* (both meaning "from

overseas"), he reigned as King of Western Francia from 936 to 954. He was a member of the Carolingian dynasty, the son of Charles III and Eadgifu of England, a daughter of King Edward the Elder.

When Louis's father, Charles III the Simple, was imprisoned in 923, his mother, Eadgifu, daughter of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder, took Louis to England. He was recalled to France in 936 and received the oath of loyalty by French principal magnates on arrival to France. He was crowned on June 19/20, 936, at Laon by Archbishop Guillaume and then at Reims by archbishop Artaud (Artold), who became Louis's chief supporter against Hugh the Great.

In 939, Louis became involved in a struggle with the Emperor Otto the Great on the question of Lorraine, but then married Otto's sister **Gerberge of Saxony** (King Henry I "The Fowler"³⁶, Duke Otto of Saxony³⁷, Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸_) (914 – May 5, 984). They were parents to eight children:

1. Lothair of France (941-986)
2. Mathilde b. about 943; married Conrad of Burgundy
3. Hildegard b. about 944
4. Carloman b. about 945
5. Louis b. about 948
6. **Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine** (953-993)
7. Alberade b. before 953
8. Henri b. about 953

Louis proved not to be the puppet monarch that Hugh had anticipated; he even moved from Paris to Laon to avoid Hugh's influence. When Hugh and Herbert of Vermandois seized Reims and attacked Laon in 940, Louis valiantly defended his city; but because of Louis's earlier interference in Lorraine the German king, Otto I, sent aid to the rebels. Louis appeared to be totally defeated in 941, but he made peace with Otto in November 942 at Vise on the Meuse, and Hugh and he were reconciled after Herbert, Hugh's chief supporter, died in 943.

In 945, while intervening in Norman politics, Louis was captured and handed over to Hugh, who imprisoned him for a year. On his release, Louis closely allied himself with Otto to retake Reims in 946. In 949 Louis again received control of Laon, and Hugh, excommunicated by French and German synods and by the Pope, made a peace in 951 that lasted until Louis's death, which ensued in 954 as a result of hunting incident.

Louis IV fell from his horse and died September 10, 954, at Rheims, in the Marne, and is interred there at Saint Rémi Basilica. Gerberge died May 5, 984.

Rognvald (Brusse³⁶, Earl Sigurd II "The Corpulent"³⁷, Earl Hlodve "The Viking"³⁸, Thorfin I "Skull-Cleaver"³⁹, Earl Turf Einar I⁴⁰, Hildir⁴¹_) birth date unknown, was the son of Brusi Sigurdsson, was Earl of Orkney jointly with Thorfinn Sigurdsson from about 1037 onwards. His life is recorded in the *Orkneyinga Saga*.

Rognvald was taken by his father to Norway, to the court of Olaf Haraldsson, when Brusi and Thorfinn went there to have the inheritance of Einar Wry-mouth's third-share of the Earldom settled. Olaf kept Einar's share for himself, appointing Brusi to administer it, and kept Rognvald at his court.

Rognvald was a supporter of Olaf Haraldsson, later Saint Olaf, sharing his exile in Kievan Rus, and helping his brother Harald Sigurdsson, better known as Harald Hardraade, escape after the Battle of Stiklestad in 1030. While Harald went on to Constantinople, Rognvald and other exiles remained in Rus, in the service of Yaroslav the Wise. Rognvald returned to Norway with Olaf's son Magnus the Good in 1035.

While Rognvald was abroad, his father had died and Thorfinn Sigurdsson was ruling all of the Earldom of Orkney. Rognvald asked King Magnus for his third part of the Earldom, and Magnus agreed, giving him three ships and granting him the stewardship of Magnus's own third share. When Rognvald arrived in Orkney, he sent to his uncle Thorfinn asking him for the two thirds of the Earldom which Magnus had given him. Thorfinn agreed to give Rognvald his father's third, and the third which Magnus claimed into the bargain, although he claimed not to recognize Magnus's claim and presented this as a gift in return for Rognvald's assistance and Rognvald worked closely together for eight years, fighting against enemies in the Hebrides and raiding Scotland and England.

However, the Earls eventually fell out. The proximate cause of their quarrel, according to the saga, was the arrival of Kalf Arnesson, the uncle of Thorfinn's wife Ingibiorg Finnsdottir.

Rognvald and Kalf Arnesson were not friends. The *Orkneyinga Saga* reports that Rognvald, a staunch supporter of Saint Olaf, came close to attacking Kalf in Rus, who alone among the Arnessons had betrayed Olaf, when he came to pledge his support to Magnus. For that reason, if for no other, Rognvald refused to hand over the third which Thorfinn asked for. From then onwards, relations deteriorated. Rognvald was defeated in a sea-battle and sought refuge in Norway with Magnus while Thorfinn took control of the earldom.

With a single ship, and a crew of picked men, Rognvald returned to Orkney hoping that surprise would enable him to retake the earldom. He succeeded, but not entirely as Thorfinn was able to flee to Caithness. However, soon afterwards, Rognvald was surprised in his turn, but was killed in 1046 by Thorkell the Fosterer while escaping, given away by the barking of his lap dog.

Rognvald was buried on Papa Westray.

Rognvald married **Felcia of Normandy**. Rognvald and Felcia of Normandy had the following child:

1. **Robert³⁴ De Brusse**.

King Donnchad (King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶_) Donnchad mac Briain (died 1064), formerly anglicised as Donough O'Brian, son of Brian Bóruma and Gormflaith, was King of Munster.

King Donnchad had the following child:

1. Darbforgaill³⁴ was born 1000

Murchad, Donnchad's half-brother, died with his father at Clontarf. Another brother or half-brother, Domnall, had died in 1011. Two other half-brothers, Conchobar and Flann, are mentioned in some sources but leave no trace in the Irish annals. So, of Brian's sons, only Donnchad and his half-brother Tadc are known to have survived their father.

Donnchad arranged an alliance with Echmarcach mac Ragnaill, King of Man and the Isles, or at least of the Hebrides, enemy of his half-brother Sitric Silkbeard, King of Dublin. This was sealed by the marriage of his sister Caech to Echmarcach in 1032. Another ally was Echmarcach's cousin, Donnchad mac Gilla Pátaric, King of Osraige and, from 1036, King of Leinster.

Beginning in the late 1050s, Donnchad came under attack from his neighbours. His nephew, Tadc's son Toirdelbach Ua Briain, may have been the force behind these attacks.

Donnchad's main rivals were Diarmait mac Maíl na mBó, King of Leinster from 1042, and Áed in Gaí Bernaig, King of Connacht from 1046. Diarmait in particular was a serious threat; allied with Niall mac Eochada, King of Ulster, he installed his son Murchad as ruler of Dublin in 1052, driving out Donnchad's brother-in-law and ally Echmarcach mac Ragnaill. Toirdelbach first joined with Áed in the early 1050s, raiding into Tuadmumu in 1052 and inflicting a heavy defeat on Donnchad's son Murchad in Corco Mruad, the north-west of modern County Clare in 1055. By 1058 Toirdelbach had gained Diarmait's support, for he was present when Diarmait, the Leinstermen and the Osraige drove Donnchad from Limerick, which he burned so that it would not fall into the hands of his enemies, and defeated him at Sliabh gCrot in the Galtee Mountains.

Donnchad was finally deposed in 1063 and went on pilgrimage to Rome. He died there the following year and was buried in the basilica of Santo Stefano al Monte Celio.

Hugh II de Lusignan (Count Hugh I³⁶ la Melusine_) was born 910. Called **Carus** (Latin for *the Kind*), was the second Lord of Lusignan, he was the son and successor of Hugh I Venator. According to the *Chronicle of Saint-Maixent*, he built the castle at Lusignan.

Hugh II de Lusignan had the following child:

1. **Hugh III "Le Blane"³⁴ de Lusignan**.

Hugh died 967.

Viscount Herbert I birth date unknown.

Viscount Herbert I had the following child:

1. **Viscount Raoul I**³⁴.

Vicount Herbert I de Thouars birth date

unknown. He married **Aldearde D'Aunay**. Vicount Herbert I de Thouars and Aldearde D'Aunay had the following child:

1. **Vicount Savery III**³⁴ de Thouars.

Count Walter I d'Amiens birth date unknown, had the following child:

1. **Count Walter II "The White"**³⁴ de Valois.

Walter I died 995.

Lord Hereward of Bourne birth date unknown.

Lord Hereward of Bourne had the following child:

1. **Thurfrida of Bourne**³⁴.

Einion 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).

He married **Ellenor** (Lord Gwerystan³⁶ ap Gwaethvoed³). They had the following child:

1. **Cadell**³⁴ ap Einion.

Einion died 984.

King Maredudd ap Owain (King Owain³⁶, King Hywel Dda "The Good ap Cadell"³⁷, King Cadell³⁸, King Rhodri Mawr "The Great"³⁹, King Merfyn Frych "The Freckled"⁴⁰, King Gwriad⁴¹, King Elidyr⁴², King Sandde⁴³, King Tegid⁴⁴, King Gwyar⁴⁵, King Diwg⁴⁶, King Llywarch Hen⁴⁷, King Elidyr "The Handsome"⁴⁸, King Merchiaun⁴⁹, King Gurgust "The Ragged"⁵⁰, King Ceneu⁵¹, King Coel Hen "The Old"⁵², Guotepauc⁵³, Tegfan⁵⁴, Teuhvant⁵⁵, Telpuil⁵⁶, Erb (Urbanus)⁵⁷, Gratus⁵⁸, Iumetel⁵⁹, Ritigern⁶⁰, Oudicant⁶¹, Outigern⁶², Eliud⁶³, Eudaf⁶⁴, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹), Maredudd was born 986.

By the time Owain ap Hywel reached his late sixties, he left the administration of Deheubarth in the hands of his two surviving sons, Einion and Maredudd. Einion was killed in a border skirmish in 984, and soon after Maredudd seems to have assumed more or less full control. He began his reign

with a devastating raid on Gwynedd, achieving what his father and uncles had never been able to do. He slew the king Cadwallon ap Ieuaf, and again united Gwynedd and Deheubarth. Maredudd was clearly an able and skilled warrior and tactician. In 987, when Vikings attacked Anglesey, Maredudd ensured the safety of the refugees and paid for the return of the hostages. He even allowed the Vikings to settle in part of Anglesey, and evidently experienced little trouble from them thereafter. He took advantage of the general weakness of the new Saxon king Athelred II and tackled driving the Saxons back across the recognized border. Unfortunately his strength as a soldier was regularly challenged by domestic problems from his nephews Tewdwr, Edwin, and Cadel ab Einion who sought to gain some of Maredudd's southern territories for themselves. He had to rebuff onslaughts from them in 991 and 994. Tewdwr was killed on the second occasion. Maredudd held his command and ruled with power and authority for thirteen years, earning recognition for a while as the post praiseworthy king of the Britons. After his death his kingdom fell asunder with a host of claimants to the throne, the strongest of whom Llywelyn ap Seisyll, initially won Gwynedd and later through marriage also claimed Deheubarth.

Maredudd ap Owain had the following children:

1. **Queen Angharad Ferch**³⁴ Maredudd.
2. Cadwallon ap Owain.

Svyatoslav I Suitislaus of Kiev (Prince Igor I of Kiev³⁶, Prince Rurik of Kiev³⁷). Svyatoslav I of Kiev (Old East Slavic: С-тославъ (Святославъ) Игоревич (Sventoslavŭ Igorevichŭ), Russian: Святослав Игоревич, Ukrainian: Святослав Игоревич, Bulgarian: Светослав, Greek: Σφενδοσθλάβος (Sfendoslavos)) (c. 942 – March 972) was a warrior prince of Kievan Rus'. The son of Igor of Kiev and Olga, Svyatoslav is famous for his incessant campaigns in the east and south, which precipitated the collapse of two great powers of Eastern Europe—Khazaria and the First Bulgarian Empire; he also subdued the Volga Bulgars, the Alans, and numerous East Slavic tribes, and at times was allied with the Pechenegs and Magyars.

Virtually nothing is known about his childhood and youth, which he spent reigning in Novgorod. Svyatoslav's father, Igor, was killed by the Drevlians around 942 and his mother, Olga, ruled as regent in Kiev until Svyatoslav's majority (ca. 963). His tutor was a Varangian named Asnud. "Quick as a leopard," Svyatoslav appears to have had little patience for administration. His life was spent with his *druzhina* (roughly, "troops") in permanent warfare against neighboring states.

Svyatoslav was noted by Leo the Deacon to be of average height and build. He shaved his head and his beard (or possibly just had a wispy beard) but wore a bushy mustache and a one or two sidelocks as a sign of his nobility. He preferred to dress in white, and it was noted that his garments were much cleaner than those of his men. He wore a single large gold earring bearing a ruby and two pearls.

Sviatoslav, had several children, but the origin of his wives is not specified in the chronicle. By his wives, he had Yaropolk and Oleg.

By **Malusha**, a woman of indeterminate origins, Sviatoslav had **Vladimir**, who would ultimately break with his father's paganism and convert Rus to Christianity.

Shortly after his accession to the throne, Sviatoslav began campaigning to expand the Rus control over the Volga valley and the Pontic steppe region. His greatest success was the conquest of Khazaria, which for centuries had been one of the strongest states of Eastern Europe. The sources are not clear about the roots of the conflict between Khazaria and Rus', so several possibilities have been suggested. The Rus' had an interest in removing the Khazar hold on the Volga trade route because the Khazars collected duties from the goods transported by the Volga. Historians have suggested that the Byzantine Empire may have incited the Rus' against the Khazars, who fell out with the Byzantines after the persecutions of the Jews in the reign of Romanus I Lecapenus.

Sviatoslav began by rallying the Khazars' East Slavic vassal tribes to his cause. Those who would not join him, such as the Vyatichs, were attacked and forced to pay tribute to the Kievan Rus' rather than the Khazars. According to a legend recorded in the Primary Chronicle, Sviatoslav sent a message to the Vyatich rulers, consisting of a single phrase: "I want to come at you!" (Old East Slavic: "хощю на вы ити") This phrase is used in modern Russian (usually misquoted as "Иду на вы") to denote an unequivocal declaration of one's intentions. Proceeding by the Oka and Volga rivers, he invaded Volga Bulgaria and exacted tribute from the local population, thus bringing under Kievan control the upper Volga River. He employed Oghuz and Pecheneg mercenaries in this campaign, perhaps to counter the Khazars' and Bulgars' superior cavalry.

Sviatoslav destroyed the Khazar city of Sarkel around 965, and possibly sacked (but did not occupy) the Khazar city of Kerch on the Crimea. At Sarkel he established a Rus' settlement called Belaya Vyezha ("the white tower" or "the white fortress", the East Slavic translation for "Sarkel"). He subsequently (probably in 968 or 969) destroyed the Khazar capital of Atil.

In 967 or 968 Nicephorus sent to Sviatoslav his agent, Kalokyros, with the task of talking Sviatoslav into assisting him in a war against Bulgaria. Sviatoslav was paid 15,000 pounds of gold and set sail with an army of 60,000 men, including thousands of Pecheneg mercenaries.

Sviatoslav defeated the Bulgarian ruler Boris II and proceeded to occupy the whole of northern Bulgaria. Meanwhile, the Byzantines bribed the Pechenegs to attack and besiege Kiev, where Olga stayed with Sviatoslav's son Vladimir. The siege was relieved by the *druzhina* of Pretich, and immediately following the Pecheneg retreat, Olga sent a reproachful letter to Sviatoslav. He promptly returned and defeated the Pechenegs, who continued to threaten Kiev.

In summer 969, Sviatoslav left Rus' again, dividing his dominion into three parts, each under a nominal rule of one of his sons. At the head of an army that included Pecheneg and Magyar auxiliary troops, he invaded Bulgaria again, devastating Thrace, capturing the city of Philippopolis, and massacring its inhabitants. Nicephorus responded by fortifying the defenses of Constantinople and raising new squadrons of armored cavalry. In the midst of his preparations, Nicephorus was overthrown and killed by John Tzimiskes, who thus became the new Byzantine emperor.

Challenging the Byzantine authority, Sviatoslav crossed the Danube and laid siege to Adrianople, causing panic on the streets of Constantinople in summer 970. Later that year, the Byzantines launched a counteroffensive. Being occupied with suppressing a revolt of Bardas Phocas in Asia Minor, John Tzimiskes sent his commander-in-chief, Bardas Sklerus, who defeated the coalition of Rus', Pechenegs, Magyars, and Bulgarians in the Battle of Arcadiopolis. Meanwhile, John, having quelled the revolt of Bardas Phocas, came to the Balkans with a large army and promoting himself as the liberator of Bulgaria from Sviatoslav, penetrated the impracticable mountain passes and shortly thereafter captured Marcianopolis, where the Rus were holding a number of Bulgar princes hostage.

Sviatoslav retreated to Dorostol, which the Byzantine armies besieged for sixty-five days. Cut off and surrounded, Sviatoslav came to terms with John and agreed to abandon the Balkans, renounce his claims to the southern Crimea and return west of the Dnieper River. In return, the Byzantine emperor supplied the Rus' with food and safe passage home. Sviatoslav and his men set sail and landed on Berezan Island at the mouth of the Dnieper, where they made camp for the winter. Several months later, their camp was devastated by famine, so that even a horse's head could not be bought for less than a half-grivna, reports the Kievan chronicler of the Primary Chronicle.

Fearing that the peace with Sviatoslav would not endure, the Byzantine emperor induced the Pecheneg khan Kurya to kill Sviatoslav before he reached Kiev. This was in line with the policy outlined by Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus in *De Administrando Imperio* of fomenting strife between the Rus' and the Pechenegs. According to the Slavic chronicle, Sveneld attempted to warn Sviatoslav to avoid the Dnieper cataracts, but the prince slighted his wise advice and was ambushed and slain by the Pechenegs when he tried to cross the cataracts near Khortitsa early in 972. The Primary Chronicle reports that his skull was made into a chalice by the Pecheneg khan, Kurya.

Rognvald von Polotzk birth date unknown.

Rognvald von Polotzk had the following child:

1. **Rogneda³ von Polotzk.**



King Eric VI "The Victorious" Bjornsson

(King Bjorn "The Old" of Sweden Ericsson³⁶, King Eric of Sweden Emundsson³⁷, King Edmund of Birka³⁸, King Erik³⁹, King Bjorn⁴⁰, King Ragnar Lodbrok⁴¹) Old Norse: *Eiríkr inn sigrsæli*, Modern Swedish: *Erik Segersäll*, (945?- c 995), was the first Swedish king (970-995) about whom anything definite is known.

Referring to Eric the Victorious as Eric VI is a later invention. The Swedish kings Erik XIV (1560-68) and Charles IX (1604-1611) took their numbers after studying a highly fictitious History of Sweden.

His original territory lay in Uppland and neighboring provinces. He was victorious over an invasion from the south in the Battle of the Fýrisvellir close to Uppsala. Reports that Eric's brother Olof was the father of Styrbjörn the Strong belong to the realm of myth. The extent of his kingdom is unknown. In addition to the Swedish heartland round lake Mälaren it may have extended down the Baltic Sea coast as far south as Blekinge.

His success was due to the fact that he allied with the peasants against the nobility, and it is obvious from archeological findings that the influence of the latter diminished during the last part of the tenth century. He was also, probably, the introducer of the famous medieval Scandinavian system of universal conscription known as the *leding* in the provinces around Mälaren.

He married **Sigrid "The Houghty"** the daughter of the legendary Viking Skagul Toste, but would later divorce her and give her Götaland as a fief. She then married King Swein Forkbeard. He was the son of King Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson.

King Eric VI "The Victorious" Bjornsson and Sigrid "The Houghty" had the following children:

1. Holmfrid³⁴.

2. King Olaf of Sweden Skotkonung was born 980

According to Adam of Bremen, Eric allied himself with the Polish prince Boleslav to conquer Denmark and chase away its king Sweyn Forkbeard. He proclaimed himself the king of Sweden and Denmark which he ruled until his death which would have taken place in 994 or 995.

Prince Mieceslas (Prince Mistui II³⁶, Mieceslas I³⁷, Mistui I³⁸, Rodigastus³⁹, Mieceslas of the Obotrites⁴⁰, Billung⁴¹, Billung I⁴², Aribert I⁴³, King Vislas of Obotrites⁴⁴) a Slavic Prince was born 919.

Prince Mieceslas had the following child:

1. **Princess Astrid of the Obotrites**³⁴.

Mieceslas died 999.

Count Berthold of Maurienne (Count Amadeus of Ringelheim³⁶) birth date unknown.

He married **Hinna of Scheyern**. Count Berthold of Maurienne and Hinna of Scheyern had the following child:

1. **Humbert I "Whitehands" of Savoy**³⁴ de Maurienne was born 985.

Count Manfred I (Count Ardoino³⁶, Ardoino³⁷ Margrave_) birth date unknown.

He married **Prangorda of Reggio** (Count Attone³⁶, Sigifredo³⁷ Di Canossa, Count Adalberto³⁸_) 991.

Count Manfred I and Prangorda of Reggio had the following child:

1. **Count Ulric Manfred II**³⁴ of Susa.

Margrave Oberto II of Este (Margrave Oberto I³⁶, Margrave Adalberto II³⁷, Boniface of Tuscany³⁸, Margrave Adalberto I³⁹, Margrave Boniface II⁴⁰, Margrave Boniface I⁴¹_) birth date unknown. Margrave of Este.

The House of Este is a European princely dynasty. It is split into two branches; the elder is known as the House of Welf-Este or House of Welf, the younger, as the House of Fulc-Este or later simply as the House of Este. Both are related in antiquity to the eight-hundred-year-old House of Wettin.

Margrave Oberto II had the following child:

1. **Bertha of Este**³⁴.

Matilda of Burgundy (King Conrad "The Peaceful"³⁶, King Rudolph II³⁷, King Rudolph I³⁸, Count Conrad II³⁹, Count Conrad I of Burgundy⁴⁰, Count Guelph I of Altdorf⁴¹, Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵_) birth date unknown.

Matilda of Burgundy had the following child:

1. **Bertha of Burgundy**³⁴.

King Garcia II "The Tremulous" Sanchez

(King Sancho II Garces³⁶ Abarca, King Garcia I³⁷ Sanchez, King Sancho I Garces³⁸_) was born 964. García Sánchez II, sometimes García II, III, IV or V, called the Trembling, the Tremulous, or the Trembler (in Spanish, *el Temblón*) by his contemporaries, was the king of Pamplona and count of Aragón from 994 until his death. He was the son of King Sancho II and Urraca Fernández.

Throughout his reign, his foreign policy seems to have been closely linked to that of Castile. His mother was aunt of count Sancho García of Castile, and also of the powerful count of Saldaña, García Gómez of Carrión, and she appears to have played a role in forming a bridge between the kingdom and county.

He joined his cousin Sancho in attempting to break from the submission his father had offered to Córdoba, as a result of which he had to face Almanzor. In 996 he was forced to seek peace in Córdoba. In 997 during an expedition into the land of Calatayud, García killed the governor's brother. Almanzor took revenge by beheading 50 Christians.

He had married by August 981, **Jimena Fernandez** (Conde Fernando³⁶ Bermudez, Vermundo³⁷ Nunez_), daughter of Ferdinand Vermúdez, count of Cea by Elvira Díaz (aunt of count García Gómez of Saldaña).

King Garcia II "The Tremulous" Sanchez and Jimena Fernandez had the following children:

1. Urraca of Leon³⁴ .
2. Garcia.
3. Elvira.
4. **King Sancho III "El Mayor" Garces** was born 991.

At the Battle of Cervera in July 1000, he allied with counts Sancho García of Castile, and García Gómez of Saldaña, to defeat and nearly rout Almanzor, and tradition names him one of the Christian leaders at the 1002 Battle of Calatañazor, which resulted in the death of Almanzor, and the consequent crisis in the Caliphate of Córdoba. He died 1004, when his son Sancho succeeded to the kingdom. Jimena died 1035.

Conde Sancho de Castile (Conde Garcia I³⁶, Conde Fernan³⁷ Gonzalez_) was born 965. Called **of the Good Laws** (in Spanish, *el de los Buenos Fueros*), he was the count of Castile and Álava from 995 to his death. He was the son of Count García Fernández, against whom he rebelled with the support of Almanzor, the effective ruler of Córdoba.

He married **Urraca** (Count Salvador Perez³⁶ de Castile, Pedro Fernandez³⁷, Urraca of Pamplona³⁸_) 994. Conde Sancho de Castile and Urraca had the following children:

1. Fernando³⁴ .
2. Garcia II.
3. Frigida.
4. Sancha.
5. Jimena.

6. **Munia Mayor Sanchez** was born 995.

Sancho died February 5, 1017. His body was interred San Salvador d Ona. Urraca died May 20, 1025.

King Vermundo "The Gouty" of Leon (King Ordonia III of Leon³⁶, King Ramiro II of Leon³⁷, King Ordonia II of Leon³⁸ _). Called the Gouty (Spanish: *el Gotoso*) (956-999), king of Galicia (982-999) and León (984-999), he was the son of Ordoño III of León. He was raised by the nobility against the king Ramiro III in Galicia in 982.

He married firstly Velasquita Ramirez, with whom he had a daughter, Cristina. He married secondly **Elvira** (Conde Garcia I³⁶ de Castile, Conde Fernan³⁷ Gonzalez_), daughter of the Castilian count García Fernández, with whom he had:

1. Teresa of Leon³⁴ .
2. Pelayo.
3. Sancha.
4. **King Alfonso V of Leon** was born 996.

He was brought to power only through the support of the Galician and Portuguese nobilities and required the protection of the Caliphate of Córdoba. There was much unrest in Castile in his early years and the Cordoban armies of Almanzor came, not as allies, but as conquerors. He recuperated Zamora, but did not succeed in expelling the Moors, through force of arms, until 987.

For this, Almanzor set out to destroy Coimbra. After advancing on León, he besieged it and razed it. Bermudo took refuge in Zamora. The Moslems continued rampaging. Troops conquered Astorga (996) and sacked Santiago de Compostela (997).

In 999, the gout from which he suffered was aggravated and this made it impossible for him to ride any longer. He travelled by litter. That September, he died in Villanueva del Bierzo and was buried in the monastery of Carracedo. Later, his remains were transferred to the Cathedral of León. Elvira died December 1017.

Conde Menendo Gonzalez birth date unknown. Conde Menendo Gonzalez had the following child:

1. **Elvira**³⁴ .



King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland (King Boleslaus I "The Brave" of Poland³⁶, Duke Mieszko (Burislaw) I of Poland³⁷, Duke Ziemonislaw of Poland³⁸) was born in Poznan, Poland 990. He was the son of Boleslaw I the Brave and Enmilda, daughter of Dobromir, possible Duke of Lusatia. Mieszko II was married to Richensa of Lotharingia (Rixa), the granddaughter of Otto II, Holy Roman Emperor.

Mieszko II was very well educated for the period. He was able to read and write, and knew both Greek and Latin. He is unjustly known as Mieszko *Gnuśny* (the "Lazy," "Stagnant" or "Slothful"). He received that epithet due to the unfortunate way his reign ended; but at the beginning he acted as a skillful and talented ruler. He sought to rule as king in 1025, he probably served as his father's governor in Kraków, most likely from 1013, and reputedly built many churches.

He married **Countess Richeza of Palatine** (Count Ezzo of Palatine³⁶, Count Hermann of Palantine³⁷) 1013. She was born in Lorraine, France 1000.

King Mieszko II Lambert of Poland and Countess Richeza of Palatine had the following children:

1. Gertrude of Poland³⁴.
2. **Duke Casimir I "The Restorer" of Poland** was born 1015.

Beginning in 1028, he successfully waged war against the Holy Roman Empire: he was able to repel the its invading army, and later even invaded Saxony. He allied Poland with Hungary, resulting in a temporary Hungarian occupation of Vienna. This war was probably prompted by family connections of Mieszko's in Germany who opposed Emperor Conrad II.

An understanding of what happened later requires an understanding of Mieszko's family. His older brother Bezprym was the son of an unknown Hungarian wife of Boleslaw's and was later expelled by Mieszko. He also had a younger brother, Otton. By Slavic custom, a father should divide his legacy among all his sons. However, since a kingdom cannot be divided, Mieszko's brothers received nothing from their father's legacy.

As Bezprym was the oldest son, many probably felt that he should have succeeded his father as king. Bezprym had, however, always been disliked by his father, as indicated by his name (the Piasts tended to give names such as *Boleslaw*, *Mieszko* and later *Kazimierz*, *Wladyslaw* and emperors' names such as *Otto*, *Conrad* and *Heinrich*: *Bezprym* was a commoner's name, which implied that Boleslaw did not wish Bezprym to succeed him). He was packed off to a monastery.

Mieszko's two brothers escaped abroad: Otton to HRE, Bezprym to Kievan Rus. Soon after, the HRE emperor and the grand duke of Kiev, Yaroslav I the Wise, made alliance and simultaneously invaded Poland.

Facing two enemies, HRE on the west and Rus on the east, Mieszko escaped to Bohemia. Bezprym began his reign by sending his crown and regalia to HRE. Mieszko soon returned, but was forced to pledge fealty to the German Emperor, and Poland was divided among him, his brothers Otton and Bezprym, and a certain Thiedric (cousin, grandson of Mieszko I and Oda). Otton was killed by one of his own men, and Mieszko was able to reunite Poland.

What happened next is a mystery. Historians now think that Mieszko was killed (1034) in a plot hatched by the aristocracy. Richeza died March 31, 1063 in Saalfeld, Mulhausen, Thuringia.

Count Ermengaud II "the Pilgrim" (Count Ermengaud I³⁶) was born 1009. Also Ermengol II or Armengol II (died 1038), called the Pilgrim, was the Count of Urgell from 1011 to his death. He was the son of Ermengol I. He was a child when he succeeded his father and was put under the regency of his uncle Raymond Borrel of Barcelona until 1018.

With his uncle's help, Armengol began a successful war of reconquest to the south, taking Montmagastre, Alòs, Malagastre, Rubió, and Artesa. Around 1015, the bishop of Urgell, Armengol, repopulated the region of Guissona. Finally, Arnau Mir de Tost occupied the castle of Àger in 1034. The taifa kings of Lleida and Zaragoza also granted lands to him and to the church of Urgel.

He married before November 24, 1031, **Constanza Velasquita de Besalu** (Count Bernardo I³⁶ Tallaferro, Count Oliba³⁷, Count Miro³⁸, Count Guifre "Winifred" of Barcelona³⁹, Count Sunifred I of Urgel & Barcelona⁴⁰, Count Bella of Carvasonne⁴¹), also called Velasquita.

Count Ermengaud II and Constanza Velasquita de Besalu had the following child:

1. **Count Ermengaud III³⁴ D'Urgel** was born 1033.

Ermengol went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and died in 1038 at Jerusalem. Costanza survived until 1059 at least and acted as regent for her son Ermengol III. She may have been the homonymous daughter of Count Bernard I of Besalu and Countess Tota-Adelaide, named in her father's will in October 1021.

Count Bertrand I of Provence (Count Guillaume II³⁶, Count Guillaume I³⁷, Count Boso III of Provence³⁸, Count Ratbold II of Arles³⁹, Count Ratbold I of Arles⁴⁰_) birth date unknown.

Count Bertrand I of Provence had the following child:

1. **Count William IV**³⁴ .

Bertrand died 1053.

Count Theobald I of Blois (Count Gello of Blois³⁶_) was born 915. Called the Cheat(er) or the Trickster (*le Tricheur*), he was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun from 960, and Tours from 945.

Theobald was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, he captured King Louis IV to the benefit of Hugh. In return for freedom, the king granted him the city of Laon. He took the title of "count" in Tours. He seized Chartres and Châteaudun and remarried his sister to Fulk II of Anjou.

He married **Luitgarda of Vermandois** (Liegarde (Hildebrante) of France³⁶, King Robert I³⁶, Count Rutupert IV³⁷, Count Rupert III³⁸, Rupert II³⁹, Thuringbert⁴⁰, Rupert I⁴¹, Lambert⁴²_) 945. She was the widow of William I of Normandy.

Count Theobald I of Blois and Luitgarda of Vermandois had the following children:

1. Gerlotte of Blois³⁴ .
2. Ildegarde de Bois.
3. **Count Odo I of Blois** was born 950

In 958, he met Fulk in Verron and the two described themselves as "governor and administrator [of the] kingdom [of Neustria]" and *comites Dei gratia* ("counts by the grace of God").

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher , Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry.

During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. Around 960, he built Saumur. By his death in 975, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France. Luitgarda died February 9, 978.

Conrad III of Burgundy Conrad the Peaceful (c. 925 – 19 October 993) was the king of Burgundy from 937 until his death. He was the son of King Rudolph II, the first king of a united Burgundy and Bertha of Swabia. Conrad is sometimes numbered Conrad I as king of Burgundy and as Conrad III of Provence, since he inherited Provence in 948.

He married **Matilda**, daughter of Louis IV of France and Gerberga of Saxony. They had at least five children:

1. **Bertha** (967 – 16 January 1016), married Odo I, Count of Blois, and then Robert II of France
2. Matilda (born 969), possibly married Robert, Count of Geneva
3. Rudolph (971 – 6 September 1032)
4. Gerberga (born 965), married Herman II, Duke of Swabia

He was secondly married to Adelaide of Bellay. They were parents to at least one daughter.

His reign was peaceful (hence his byname) and he was popular with his subjects. The only war in which he got involved was a simultaneous invasion of Saracens and Magyars in which he played them off against each other. He then routed them in combat.

He died 19 October 993.

Count Conrad of Arlon birth date unknown. Count Conrad of Arlon had the following child:

1. **Count Valeran I of Arlon**³⁴ .

Irmintrud of Gueldre (Mengasus³⁶_) birth date unknown. She married **Count Frederick of Luxemburg**. (See Count Frederick of Luxemburg for the children resulting from this marriage.)

Count Eustace I of Bologne (Count Baudouin II of Bologne³⁶, Count Gui of Bologne³⁷, Count Emericule of Bologne³⁸, Count William I of Montreuil³⁹, Count Rotgaire of Montreuil⁴⁰, Count Herluin II of Montreuil⁴¹, Helgaud of Ponthieu⁴², Herluin of Ponthieu⁴³, Helgaud I of Ponthieu⁴⁴, Nithard "The Chronicler"⁴⁵, Agilbert of Ponthieu⁴⁶_) birth date unknown. Count of Boulogne, he was a son of Count Baldwin II of Boulogne and Adeline of Holland. He held the county from 1046 until his death in 1049.

He married **Maud of Louvain** (Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³ Brabant, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴ , Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_).

Count Eustace I of Bologne and Maud of Louvain had the following child:

1. **Gerberge of Bologne**³⁴ .
2. Lambert II, Count of Lens

Count Ariba III (Count Ariba II³⁶, Count Ottakar I³⁷, Count Arebo I³⁸, Marquess Ernst II³⁹, Marquess Ernst I⁴⁰) birth date unknown. Count Palatine of Beieren.

Count Ariba III had the following child:

1. **Hartwig II of Pottenstein**³⁴.

Ariba died 1015.

Gerard I of Wessenberg birth date unknown. He married **Dau. of Count Thierry I** (Duke Thierry I of Lorraine³⁵, Count Frederick I Bar-Le-Duc³⁶). Gerard I of Wessenberg and Dau. of Count Thierry I had the following child:

1. **Gerard II of Wassenberg**³⁴.

Wernher of Zutphen (Count Gerlach of Zutphen³⁶, Count Otto I of Zutphen³⁷, Everhard of Niederlahngau³⁸, Count Everhard of Niederlahngau³⁹) birth date unknown. Zutphen is a city in the province of Gelderland in the Netherlands.

He married **Bertha of Lower Alsace**. Wernher of Zutphen and Bertha of Lower Alsace had the following child:

1. **Bertha of Zutphen**³⁴.

Count Ludolph of Zutphen (Count Edza of Lorraine³⁶, Count Herman I of Lorraine³⁷) birth date unknown.

He married **Maud of Zutphen**. Count Ludolph of Zutphen and Maud of Zutphen had the following child:

1. **Adelheid of Zutphen**³⁴.

Ludolph died 1031.

Arnold of Arnstein (Ulric of Arnstein³⁶) birth date unknown. Arnstein is a town in the Main-Spessart district, in Bavaria, Germany.

Arnold of Arnstein had the following child:

1. **Louis of Arnstein**³⁴.

Emperor Frederick II birth date unknown. Emperor Frederick II had the following child:

1. **Kaiser Konrad II**³⁴ was born 990.

Count Robert I de Meulan birth date unknown. Count Robert I de Meulan had the following child:

1. **Robert II**³⁴ de Meulan.

Robert died 990.

Count Gauthier II of Vexintamiens (Gauthier I of Vexintamiens³⁶, Raoul³⁷ de Gouy) birth date unknown.

He married **Adela of Senlis** (Count Berhard of Senlis³⁶, Count Pepin II of Senlis³⁷, Count Pepin of Vermandois³⁸, King Bernard of Lombardy³⁹).

Count Gauthier II of Vexintamiens and Adela of Senlis had the following children:

1. **Adela**³⁴ de Vexin.
2. Count Raoul II de Vexin.
3. Count Dreux de Vexin.

Count died 1027.

Ansfred de Goz (Ansfred "The Dane"³⁶, Hrollager³⁷, Count Rogenwald³⁸) birth date unknown. Ansfred de Goz had the following child:

1. **Thuurstain**³⁴ de Goz.



King Ethelred II of England (c. 968 – 23 April 1016), also known as Æthelred II, Aethelred II, Ethelred the Unready, Æthelred the Unready and Aethelred the Unready (from Old English *Æþelræd*, nicknamed Unræd, "ill-advised"), was King of England (978–1013, and 1014–1016). He was a son of King Edgar and his queen Ælfthryth.

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

Ethelred's name which means 'counsel'. Thus *Æþelræd Unræd* is a pun meaning "Noble counsel, No counsel". The nickname has alternatively been taken adjectivally as "ill-advised", "ill-prepared", "indecisive", thus "Ethelred the ill-advised".

Ethelred's father, King Edgar, had died suddenly in July of 975, leaving two young sons behind him. The elder, Edward (later Edward the Martyr), was Edgar's son by his first wife, Æthelflæd, and was "still a youth on the verge of manhood" in 975. The younger son was Ethelred, whose mother, Ælfthryth, Edgar had married in 964. Ælfthryth was the daughter of Ordgar, ealdorman of Devon, and widow of Æthelwold, Ealdorman of East Anglia. At the time of his father's death, Ethelred could have been no more than 10 years old. As the elder of Edgar's sons, Edward - reportedly a young man given to frequent violent outbursts - probably would have naturally succeeded to the throne of England despite his young age, had not he "offended many important persons by his intolerable violence of speech and behaviour." In any case, a number of English nobles took to opposing Edward's succession and to defending Ethelred's claim to the throne; Ethelred was, after all, the son of Edgar's last, living wife, and no rumor of illegitimacy is known to have plagued Ethelred's birth, as it might his elder brother's. It must be remembered that both boys, Ethelred certainly, were too young to have played any significant part in the political maneuvering which followed Edgar's death. It was the brothers' supporters, and not the brothers themselves, who were responsible for the turmoil which accompanied the choice of a successor to the throne. Ethelred's cause was led by his mother and included ealdorman Ælfhere and Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester, while Edward's claim was supported by Dunstan, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Saint Oswald of Worcester, the Archbishop of York among other noblemen, notably Æthelwine, Ealdorman of East Anglia, and Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex. In the end, Edward's supporters proved the more powerful and persuasive, and he was crowned king before the year was out.

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

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

Ethelred married first **Ælfgifu**, daughter of Thored, earl of Northumbria, in about 985. They had the following children:

1. Æthelstan Ætheling (died about 1012)
2. Ecgberht Ætheling (died about 1005)
3. Edmund Ironside (died 1016)
4. Eadred Ætheling (died about 1012)
5. Eadwig Ætheling (executed by Canute 1017)
6. Eadgar Ætheling the Elder (died about 1008)
7. Edith (married 1 Eadric Streona possibly 2 Thorkell the Tall)
8. **Ælfgifu** (married Uchtred the Bold, earl of Northumbria)
9. Possibly Wulfhild (married Ulfcytel Snillingr)
10. Abbess of Wherwell

Ælfgifu died February 1002. In 1002 Ethelred married Emma of Normandy, sister of Richard II, Duke of Normandy.

The majority of Ethelred's reign (991–1016) was marked by a developing, defensive war against Danish invasion.

Ethelred was buried in St Paul's, London.

Herfast de Crepon (911-984) had the following children:

1. **Sibell³⁴ de Crepon.**
2. Osbern de Crepon.

Yves Ide Creil birth date unknown.
Yves I de Creil had the following child:

1. **Senor William I³⁴ de Belleme.**

Yves died 997.

Count Isaac of Cambray (Count Raoul of Cambray³⁶_) birth date unknown. Count Isaac of Cambray had the following child:

1. **Dau. of Count Isaac**³⁴ .

Baron Bouchard II de Montlhery (Baron Bouchard I³⁶, Alberic³⁷_) birth date unknown. Baron Bouchard II de Montlhery had the following child:

1. **Lord Thibault**³⁴ **de Montlhery**.

Baron died 1020.

Count Mauger of Corbiel (Duke Richard I "The Fearless" of Normandy³³, Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_) birth date unknown.

He married **Germaine de Corbiel** (Albert³⁶, Count Ayman³⁷, Osmond the Dane³⁸_). Count Mauger of Corbiel and Germaine de Corbiel had the following child:

1. **Count William of Corbiel**³⁴ .

Mauger died after 1033.

Turof of Pontaudemar (Torf the Rich³⁶, Bernard "The Dane"³⁷_) birth date unknown. Turof of Pontaudemar had the following children:

1. **Josceline**³⁴ **Pontaudemer**.
2. Seigneur Humphrey de Vielles.

Margrave Alberto I of Tuscany (Margrave Bonifacio II of Tuscany³⁶, Margrave Bonifacio I of Tuscany³⁷_) Adalbert I (c. 820 – 884) was the margrave of Tuscany from about 847. He was the son of Margrave Boniface II, who had been despoiled of his fiefs by the Emperor Lothair I, and successor of his elder brother Aganus. The reign of Adalbert was long and successful.

He took the side of Carloman, King of Bavaria, against Charles the Bald, King of France, in the struggle for the Kingdom of Italy. This even though the latter was supported by the pope. When the Roman court persisted in this "interference", Adalbert marched on the eternal city, forced John VIII to take refuge in the St Peter's Basilica, and forced the Roman citizens to swear fealty to Carloman. Little effect on him had the excommunication of Pope John.

Alberto I of Tuscany had the following child:

1. **Oda**³⁴ **de Conteville**.
2. Adalbert II

He died in 884 or, more probably 886, and was succeeded by his son Adalbert II.

Count Raoul of Bayeux (Duke William I "Longsword" of Normandy³⁴, Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson³⁵, Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰_) birth date unknown.

He married **Erneburge de Caux**. Count Raoul of Bayeux and Erneburge de Caux had the following child:

1. **Emma (Alberade)**³⁴ **de Bayeux**.

Giroi D'Eschauffon (Arnold³⁶ le Gros_) birth date unknown. He married **Gisele de Montfort**. Giroi D'Eschauffon and Gisele de Montfort had the following child:

1. Hawise³⁴ D'Eschauffon.

Giroi died 1020.

Yvres I de Beaumont (Yvres³⁶_) birth date unknown. He married **Gisele de Chevereuse**.

Yvres I de Beaumont and Gisele de Chevereuse had the following child:

1. **Count Yvres II**³⁴ **de Beaumont**.

Yvres died 1022.

Count Adalbert of Gand (Count Arnolph II of Flanders³³, Count Baldwin III of Flanders³⁴, Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders³⁵, Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶_) birth date unknown.

He married **Ermengarde of Flanders** (Ogive of Luxemburg³², Count Frederick of Luxemburg³³, Count Siegfried of Ardenne and Luxemburg³⁴, Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne³⁵_).

Count Adalbert of Gand and Ermengarde of Flanders had the following child:

1. **Raoul**³⁴ **de Gant**.

Hugh I de Montfort (Thurston³⁶_) birth date unknown. Hugh I de Montfort had the following child:

1. **Hugh II**³⁴ **de Montfort**.

Hugh died 1037.

Richard de Beaufou (Raoul³⁶ de Beaufou_) birth date unknown. He married **Emme de Bayeux** (Erneburge³⁵ de Caux_).

Richard de Beaufou and Emme de Bayeux had the following child:

1. **Alice**³⁴ **de Beaufou**.

Richard died 1081.

Count Herbert II of Vermandois (Hubert I³⁵, Count Peppin II of Peronne Seigneur³⁶, King Bernhard³⁷, King Pepin³⁸) birth date unknown. Herbert II (884 – February 23, 943), Count of Vermandois and Count of Troyes, was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois.

He inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Saint de Soissons abbey. In 918, he was also named Count of Mézeris and of the Véxin. With his cousin Bernard, Count of Beauvais and Senlis, he constituted a powerful group in the west of France, to the north and east of Paris. In 923, he imprisoned King Charles III in Chateau-Thierry, then in Péronne.

In 922, the Archbishop of Rheims, Seulf, called on Herbert II to reduce some of his vassals who were in rebellion against him. On the death of Seulf, in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims, which had a large inheritance in France and Germany. In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this County for Eudes, his eldest son. He settled there, initially against the will of King Rudolph and constructed a fortress there. Rudolph yielded to pressure to free king Charles III, whom Herbert still held in prison. In 930, Herbert took the castle of Vitry in Perthois at the expense of Boso, the brother of King Rudolph. Rudolph united his army with the army of Hugh, marquis of Neustria, and in 931, they entered Rheims and defeated Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Chateau-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

Later Herbert allied with Hugh the Great and William Longsword, duke of Normandy against King Louis IV, who allocated the County of Laon to Roger II, the son of Roger I, in 941. Herbert and Hugh the Great took back Rheims and captured Artaud. Hugh, the son of Herbert, was restored as archbishop. Again the mediation of the German King Otto I in Visé, near Liège, in 942 allowed for the normalization of the situation.

Herbert married twice. He was first married to Adela, and then to **Liegarde (Hildebrante) of France** (King Robert I³⁶, Count Rutpert IV³⁷, Count Rupert III³⁸, Rupert II³⁹, Thuringbert⁴⁰, Rupert I⁴¹, Lambert⁴²) (895-931), daughter of Robert I of France. With Adela he had 7 children.

Count Herbert II of Vermandois and Liegarde (Hildebrante) of France had the following child:

1. **Count Renaud of Rheims** was born 900.
2. Robert of Troyes was born 910.
3. Alice of Vermandois was born 910.

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 in St. Quintin without having succeeded in building the principality of which he dreamed. His succession was reconciled by Hugh the Great, maternal uncle of his children. It took place in 946

and led to an equitable distribution between the sons of Herbert II: Herbert III, Robert, Albert, and Hugh (his other son Eudes died before 946). As for his girls, Adela was married to Arnulf I, count of Flanders, Luitgarde (widow of William Longsword) was married to Theobald I, count of Blois, the first lieutenant of Hugh. She brought to Theobald Provins and domains in the Mézeris.

Duke Giselbert (Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰) Gilbert or Giselbert (c.890 – 2 October 939) was the duke of Lotharingia (or Lorraine) until 939.

The beginning of the reign of Gilbert is not clear. A *dux Lotharingiae* is mentioned in 910 and this may have been Gilbert. Lotharingia sided with Charles III in 911, who was deposed in West Francia in 922 by Robert but remained king in Lotharingia, from where he tried to reconquer West Francia until being imprisoned in 923.

Giselbert supported Henry I who rewarded him with his daughter Gerberga in marriage and with the title, Duke of Loraine. He married **Gerberge** 928. Duke Giselbert and Gerberge had the following child:

1. **Alberade of Lorraine**³⁴ was born 930.

For whatever reason, Gilbert rebelled when Henry died in 936 and changed allegiance to the king of France, where the king had less authority. Gilbert managed to be practically independent for three years until he was defeated by the army of king Otto I of Germany in 939 at the Battle of Andernach. Gilbert was made prisoner, and succeeded in fleeing but drowned while trying to cross the Rhine. Lorraine was given to Henry I, Duke of Bavaria.

Fulk I "The Red" of Anjou (Ingelgerius³⁶) Fulk I of Anjou, called *the Red*, was son of viscount Ingelger of Angers, and was the first count of Anjou from 898 to 941. He increased the territory of the viscounty of Angers and it became a county around 930. During his reign he was permanently at war with the Normans and the Bretons. He occupied the county of Nantes in 907, but abandoned it to the Bretons in 919.

He married **Rosalie de Loches**. Fulk and Rosalie had the following children:

1. **Fulk II "The Good" of Anjou**³⁴.
2. Count Ingelger of Anjou.

Fulk died 942.

Gilbert of Chalon Gilbert of Chalon or Giselbert de Candiæ, count of Chalon (died April 8, 956) was duke of Burgundy between 952 and 956.

He married **Ermengarde of Burgundy** (Hugh "The Black" of Burgundy³⁶, Richard "The Justicer" of Autun³⁷).

Gilbert of Chalon and Ermengarde of Burgundy had the following children:

1. **Countess Adela of Troyes**³⁴ .
2. Liutgard of Burgundy.

He ruled Burgundy *jure uxoris*, his wife Ermengarde being sister of Hugh the Black. By her he had two daughters: Adela and Liutgarde. Gilbert never managed to maintain the independence of the duchy in the struggles for power of 10th century France. In 955, he became a vassal of Hugh the Great, count of Paris and was compelled to give his oldest daughter, Lieutgard, to Hugh's son Otto of Paris.

Count Lambert of Chalons birth date unknown.
Count Lambert of Chalons had the following child:

1. Gerberge of Chalons³⁴ .

Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria

Capet (King Robert I of France³⁶, Adelaide of Tours³⁷_) was born in Paris, France 895. Hugh the Great was duke of the Franks and count of Paris, son of King Robert I of France and nephew of King Odo.

Hugh's first wife was **Edhilda** (King Edward "The Elder" of England³⁶, King Alfred "The Great"³⁷, King Aethelwulf³⁸, King Egbert³⁹, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³_), daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England, and sister of King Athelstan.

Count Hugh "The Great" of Neustria Capet and Edhilda had the following child:

1. **King Hugh Capet**³⁴ was born 938.

At the death of Rudolph, duke of Burgundy, in 936, Hugh was in possession of nearly all the region between the Loire and the Seine, corresponding to the ancient Neustria, with the exception of the territory ceded to the Normans in 911. He took a very active part in bringing Louis IV (*d'Outremer*) from the Kingdom of England in 936, but in the same year Hugh married Hedwige of Saxony, a daughter of Henry the Fowler of Germany and Matilda of Ringelheim, and soon quarreled with Louis.

Hugh even paid homage to the Emperor Otto the Great, and supported him in his struggle against Louis. When Louis fell into the hands of the Normans in 945, he was handed over to Hugh, who released him in 946 only on condition that he should surrender the fortress of Laon. At the council of Ingelheim (948) Hugh was condemned, under pain of excommunication, to make reparation to Louis. It was not, however, until 950 that the powerful vassal became reconciled with his suzerain and restored Laon. But new difficulties arose, and peace was not finally concluded until 953.

On the death of Louis IV, Hugh was one of the first to recognize Lothair as his successor, and, at the intervention of Queen Gerberga, was instrumental in having him crowned. In recognition of this service Hugh was invested by the new king with the duchies of Burgundy (his suzerainty over which had already been nominally recognized by Louis IV) and Aquitaine. But his expedition in 955 to take possession of Aquitaine was unsuccessful. In the same year, however, Giselbert, duke of Burgundy, acknowledged himself his vassal and betrothed his daughter to Hugh's son Otto. At Giselbert's death (8 April 956) Hugh became effective master of the duchy, but died soon afterwards, on the 16 or 17 June 956, in Dourdan.

Count William I (III) "Towhead" of Poitou (Count Ebalus "The Bastard" of Poitou Manzer³⁶, Count Ramnulf II of Poitou³⁷, Count Ramnulf I of Poitou³⁸_) William III (915–3 April 963), called Towhead (French: *Tête d'étoupe*, Latin: *Caput Stupe*) from the colour of his hair, was the "Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine" from 959 and Duke of Aquitaine from 962 to his death. He was also the Count of Poitou (as William I) from 935 and Count of Auvergne from 950. The primary sources for his reign are Ademar of Chabannes, Dudo of Saint-Quentin, and William of Jumièges.

William was son of Ebalus Manzer and Emilienne. He was born in Poitiers. He claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine from his father's death, but the royal chancery did not recognise his ducal title until the year before his own death.

He married Adele of Normandy 935.

Adele of Normandy (Duchess Poppa of Normandy de Valois³⁵, Count Berenger of Bayeaux de Senlis³⁶_) was born in Normandy, France 917. Count William I (III) "Towhead" of Poitou and Adele of Normandy had the following children:

1. Count William II (IV) "Ironarm" of Poitou³⁴ . Count died 995.
2. **Adelais of Normandy** was born 945.

Shortly after the death of King Rudolph in 936, he was constrained to forfeit some land to Hugh the Great by Louis IV. He did it with grace, but his relationship with Hugh thenceforward deteriorated. In 950, Hugh was reconciled with Louis and granted the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He tried to conquer Aquitaine with Louis's assistance, but William defeated them. Lothair, Louis's successor, feared the power of William. In August 955 he joined Hugh to besiege Poitiers, which resisted successfully. William, however, gave battle and was routed.

William died April 3, 963. Adele died October 14, 962 in France.

Count Raymond III Pons of Toulouse (Count Raymond II of Toulouse³⁶, Count Eudes of Toulouse³⁷, Count Raymond I of Toulouse³⁸) was born 921. He was the Count of Toulouse from 924. He was the last head of his house to rule in Toulouse before the power passed to his cousins the counts of Rouergue.

In 932, he did homage to Rudolph of France and was created Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Auvergne, and Margrave of Gothia, even though William Towhead claimed the ducal title as well.

In 936, he founded the monastery of Chanteuges. Between 940 and 941, he controlled Auvergne. In 944, when Hugh the Great and King Louis IV entered Aquitaine, the former met Raymond at Nevers and confirmed his titles while the Toulousain returned with the king to the royal court.

He married **Garsinde**. Count Raymond III Pons of Toulouse and Garsinde had the following child:

1. **Count William III of Toulouse Taillefer**³⁴ was born 947.

Raymond died 960.



Duke Rolf "The Ganger" Ragnvaldsson

(Ragnald I "The Wise" of More Eysteinnsson³⁶, Eystein³⁷ Glumra, Earl Ivar³⁸, Halfdan "The Old"³⁹, Sveide "The Viking"⁴⁰). Rollo (c. 860 – c. 932), baptized Robert, was the founder and first ruler of the Viking principality in what soon became known as Normandy. The name Rollo is a Frankish-Latin name probably taken from the Old Norse name Hrólf (cf. the latinization of Hrólf into the similar *Roluo* in the *Gesta Danorum*, modern Scandinavian name Rolf).

Rollo was a Viking leader of contested origin. Dudo of St. Quentin, in his *De moribus et actis primorum Normannorum ducum* (Latin), tells of a powerful Danish nobleman at loggerheads with the king of Denmark, who then died and left his two sons, Gurim and Rollo, leaving Rollo to be expelled and Gurim killed. William of Jumièges also mentions Rollo's prehistory in his *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* however he states that he was from the Danish

town of Fakse. Wace, writing some 300 years after the event in his *Roman de Rou*, also mentions the two brothers (as *Rou* and *Garin*), as does the Orkneyinga Saga.

Norwegian and Icelandic historians identified this Rollo with a son of Rognvald Eysteinnsson, Earl of Møre, in Western Norway, based on medieval Norwegian and Icelandic sagas that mention a Ganger Hrolf (Hrolf, the Walker). The oldest source of this version is the Latin *Historia Norvegiae*, written in Norway at the end of the 12th century. This Hrolf fell foul of the Norwegian king Harald Fairhair, and became a Jarl in Normandy. The nickname of that character came from being so big that no horse could carry him.

In 885, Rollo was one of the lesser leaders of the Viking fleet which besieged Paris under Sigfred. Legend has it that an emissary was sent by the king to find the chieftain and negotiate terms. When he asked for this information, the Vikings replied that they were all chieftains in their own right. In 886, when Sigfred retreated in return for tribute, Rollo stayed behind and was eventually bought off and sent to harry Burgundy.

In 886 He married **Duchess Poppa of Normandy de Valois** (Count Berenger of Bayeaux de Senlis³⁶). Duke Robert (Rollo) of Norway Ragnvaldsson and Duchess Poppa of Normandy de Valois had the following children:

1. **William I "Longsword"**³⁴.
2. Count Robert of Corbeil.
3. Crespina.
4. Gerletta.
5. Adele of Normandy was born 917.

In 911 Rollo's forces were defeated at the Battle of Chartres by the troops of King Charles the Simple. In the aftermath of the battle, rather than pay Rollo to leave, as was customary, Charles the Simple understood that he could no longer hold back their onslaught, and decided to give Rollo the coastal lands they occupied under the condition that he defend against other raiding Vikings. In the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte (911) with King Charles, Rollo pledged feudal allegiance to the king, changed his name to the Frankish version, and converted to Christianity, probably with the baptismal name Robert. In return, King Charles granted Rollo the lower Seine area (today's upper Normandy) and the titular rulership of Normandy, centred around the city of Rouen. There exists some argument among historians as to whether Rollo was a "duke" (*dux*) or whether his position was equivalent to that of a "count" under Charlemagne. According to legend, when required to kiss the foot of King Charles, as a condition of the treaty, he refused to perform so great a humiliation, and when Charles extended his foot to Rollo, Rollo ordered one of his warriors to do so in his place. His warrior then lifted Charles' foot up to his mouth causing him to fall to the ground.



Sometime around 927, Rollo passed the fief in Normandy to his son, William Longsword. Rollo may have lived for a few years after that, but certainly died before 933. According to the historian Adhemar, 'As Rollo's death drew near, he went mad and had a hundred Christian prisoners beheaded in front of him in honor of the gods whom he had worshipped, and in the end distributed a hundred pounds of gold around the churches in honor of the true God in whose name he had accepted baptism.' Even though Rollo had converted to Christianity, some of his pagan roots surfaced at the end. Rollo is buried in the Cathedral of Rouen.

Hubert I (Count Peppin II of Peronne Seigneur³⁶, King Bernhard³⁷, King Pepin³⁸) Herbert I of Vermandois (840 – 907), Count of Vermandois, lord of Senlis, of Peronne and of Saint Quentin, was the son of Pepin of Vermandois.

Hubert I had the following children:

1. Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁴.
2. **Sprota (Adela) of Senlis**.
3. Beatrice.
4. Unnamed.

Count Arnolph I "The Great" of Flanders

(Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders³⁶) Arnulf I of Flanders (c. 890 – March 28, 965), called the Great, was the third count of Flanders.

Arnulf was the son of count Baldwin II of Flanders and Ælfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. He was named after his distant ancestor, Saint Arnulf of Metz; this was intended to emphasize his family's descent from the Carolingian dynasty.

In 934 he married **Alice of Vermandois** (Count Herbert II of Vermandois³⁶) born 910, daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois. Their children were:

1. Luitgard, married Wichmann, Count of Hamaland
2. Egbert, died 953
3. Baldwin III of Flanders
4. Elfrude, married Siegfried, Count of Guînes
5. Hildegarde (d.990); married Dirk II, Count of Holland.

Arnulf 1 greatly expanded Flemish rule to the south, taking all or part of Artois, Ponthieu, Amiens, and Ostravent. He exploited the conflicts between Charles the Simple and Robert I of France, and later those between Louis IV and his barons. In his southern expansion Arnulf inevitably had conflict with the Normans, who were trying to secure their northern frontier. This led to the 943 murder of the Duke of Normandy, William Longsword, at the hands of Arnulf's men. The Viking threat was receding during the later years of Arnulf's life, and he turned his attentions to the reform of the Flemish government.

Alice died 960 in Bruges. Arnulf made his eldest son and heir Baldwin III of Flanders co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died untimely in 962, so Arnulf was succeeded by Baldwin's infant son, Arnulf II of Flanders. Arnolph I died 965.

Duke Herman Billung (Count Billung of Saxony³⁶, Count Athelbert³⁷) was born 905. He was a Margrave of Saxony and one of the most well-known members of the House of Billung.

Hermann is generally counted as the first Billung Duke of Saxony, but his exact position is unclear. King Otto I appointed Hermann margrave in 936, granting him a march north of the Elbe between the Limes Saxoniae and Peene Rivers.

The extent of Otto the Great's dominions compelled him to delegate much of his authority in Saxony, and in 960 he gave to a trusted relative, Hermann Billung certain duties and privileges on the eastern frontier and from time to time appointed him as representative in Saxony.

Having more autonomy than his contemporary margrave Gero, Hermann exacted tribute from the Polabian Slavs inhabiting the March of the Billungs. He often fought against the West Slavic tribes of the Redarians, Abotrites, and Wagrians.

Hermann Billung was probably married twice, first to a woman named Oda (who died on 15 March in an unknown year), and second to Hildegarde of Westerbουργ.

Duke Herman Billung had the following children:

1. Bernhard I (died 1011), Duke of Saxony
2. Liutger (died 26 February 1011) Count in Westfalengau, attested in 991, buried in St. Michaels in Lüneburg, married Emma (died 3 December 1038), buried in the Bremen Cathedral, daughter of Immed IV (Immedinger), sister of Bishop Meinwerk of Paderborn.
3. Suanhilde (born between 945 and 955, died 28 November 1014, buried in the monastery of Jena, reburied after 1028 in the Georgskirche of Naumburg in Saale, married 1st in 970 Thietmar I (died after 979) Margrave of Meissen, married (2) before 1000 Ekkehard I (murdered 30 April 1002 in Pöhlde); in 992 Margrave of Meissen, buried in the monastery of Jena, reburied after 1028 in the Church of Georg Naumburg (Saale)
4. **Matilda**³⁴ **Billung**..
5. Mathilde (born between 935 and 945, died 25 May 1008 in Ghent St. Peter), married 1st in 961 to Balduin

III, Count of Flanders (died 1 January 962), married second Gottfried der Gefangene (died on 3/4 April after 995) in 963/982, Count of Verdun (Wigeriche), buried in St. Peter's in Ghent.

6. Imma, in 995 Abbess of Herford

Herman died March 27, 973.

Count Adalbert of Ivrea (Anscarius³⁶, Duke Guido I³⁷, Count Lambert of Nantes³⁸, Guido of Nantes³⁹, Lambert of Nantes⁴⁰, Guido of Treves⁴¹, Bishop Leoduin⁴², Countess Gunza⁴³_) king of Italy from 950 to 963. He was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa.

In 900 he married **Gisela of Friula** (Duke Berenger I³⁶, Count Eberhard of Friuli³⁷, Margrave Hunroch of Friuli³⁸_) .

Count Adalbert of Ivrea had the following child:

1. Duke Anskar of Spoleto³⁴ .
2. **King Berenger II of Ivrea** was born 900.

Gisela died 910.

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

In 951, King Otto I of Germany invaded Italy and rescued Adelaide, marrying her himself. He forced Berengar and Adalbert to do homage to him for their kingdom in 952. In 953, Adalbert began besieging Count Adalbert Azzo of Canossa, in his Canossan castle, where Adelaide had taken refuge two years prior. In 957, Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, invaded Lombardy and caused Berengar to flee, though Adalbert gathered a large force at Verona. He was defeated, but Liudolf died prematurely and his army left.

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

Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne birth date unknown.

In 920, he married **Cunegonde** (Ermentrude of France³⁶, King Louis II "The Stammerer"³⁷, Ermentrude³⁸ de Orleans_) was born 890.

Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne and Cunegonde had the following child:

1. **Count Siegfried of Ardenne and Luxemburg**³⁴ .

Ricuinus died 923.

Eberhard IV of Hohenbugh (Hugh III of Hohenbugh³⁶_) birth date unknown. He married **Luitgarde of Tries**.

Eberhard IV of Hohenbugh and Luitgarde of Tries had the following child:

1. **Hedwig of Nordgau**³⁴ was born 972.

Eberhard died December 972.



King Malcolm MacDonal (King Donald II³⁶, King Constantine I³⁷, King Kenneth³⁸ MacAlpin, King Alpin³⁹, King Eochaid IV "The Poisonous"⁴⁰, King Aed Find "The Fair"⁴¹, King Eochaid III⁴², King Eochaid II "Crooked-Nose"⁴³, King Domangart II⁴⁴, King Domnall Brecc "The Speckled or Pock-Marked"⁴⁵, King Eochaid Buide "The Yellow Hiared"⁴⁶, King Aedan⁴⁷, King Gabhran⁴⁸, King Domangart⁴⁹, King Fergus Mor "The Great"⁵⁰, Erc⁵¹, Eochaid⁵², King Eochaid⁵³, King Corbred (Cairbre)⁵⁴, King Conaire⁵⁵, Moglama⁵⁶_) .

Máel Coluim mac Domnaill (Modern Gaelic: *Maol Chaluim mac Dhòmhnail*), anglicized as Malcolm I, and nicknamed An Bodhbhdercc, "the Dangerous Red" (before 900 – 954) was king of Scots, becoming king when his cousin Constantine II (Causantín mac Áeda) abdicated to become a monk. He was the son of Donald II (Domnall mac Causantín).

In 945 Edmund the Elder, King of England, having expelled Olaf Sihtricsson (Amlaíb Cuaran) from Northumbria, devastated Cumbria and blinded two sons of Domnall III (Domnall mac Eógain), king of Strathclyde. It is said that he then "let" or "commended" Strathclyde to Malcolm in return for an alliance. What is to be understood by "let" or "commended" is unclear, but it may well mean that Malcolm had been the overlord of Strathclyde and that Edmund recognized this while taking lands in southern Cumbria for himself.

Malcolm appears to have kept his agreement with the late English king, which may have been renewed with the new king, Edmund having been murdered in 946 and succeeded by his brother Edred. Eric Bloodaxe took York in 948, before being driven out by Edred, and when Olaf Sihtricsson again took York in 949–950, Malcolm raided Northumbria as far south as the Tees taking "a multitude of people and many herds of cattle" according to the Chronicle. The Annals of Ulster for 952 report a battle between "the men of Alba and the Britons [of Strathclyde] and the English" against the foreigners, i.e. the Northmen or the Norse-Gaels. This battle is not reported by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and it is unclear whether it should be related to the expulsion of Olaf Sihtricsson from York or the return of Eric Bloodaxe.

King Malcolm MacDonald had the following children:

1. **King Kenneth II³⁴ MacMalcolm.**
2. King Dubh of Scotland. King died 966. King of Strathclyde 954-62, Scotland 962-6

The Annals of Ulster report that Malcolm was killed in 954. Other sources place this most probably in the Mearns, either at Fetteresso following the Chronicle, or at Dunnottar following the Prophecy of Berchán. He was buried on Iona.



King Edmund I "The Magnificent" (King Edward "The Elder" of England³⁶, King Alfred "The Great"³⁷, King Aethelwulf³⁸, King Egbert³⁹, Under-King Ealhmund of Kent⁴⁰, Eafa⁴¹, Eoppa⁴², Ingeld⁴³, Cenred⁴⁴, Ceolwold⁴⁵, Cuthwulf (Cutha)⁴⁶, Cuthwine⁴⁷, King Ceawlin⁴⁸, King Cynric⁴⁹, King Cerdic⁵⁰, Elesa⁵¹, Elsa⁵², Gewis⁵³, Wig⁵⁴, Freawine⁵⁵, Frithugar⁵⁶, Brond⁵⁷, Baeldaeg⁵⁸, Woden⁵⁹, Frithuwald⁶⁰, Frealaf⁶¹, Frithuwulf⁶², Finn⁶³).

Edmund I (or *Eadmund*) (922 – May 26, 946), called the Elder, the Deed-Doer, the Just or the Magnificent, was King of England from 939 until his death. He was a son of Edward the Elder and half-brother of Athelstan. Athelstan died on October 27, 939, and Edmund succeeded him as king.

He married **Aelfgifu**. King Edmund I "The Magnificent" and Saint Aelfgifu had the following children:

1. King Edwy (EAdwig) "The Fair"³⁴ was born 941. King died October 1, 959 in Gloucester. His body was interred in Winchester Cathedral. He married Elgiva

957. King of Wessex (955-59). Eldest son of Edmund I and with the untimely death of Eadred he ascended the throne at the age of only 1. All of Edwy's reign seemed to be a jockeying for position between himself and his council of elders, most of whom had the upper hand. Edwy himself never achieved anything. He married his childhood sweetheart, Elgiva, but this was annulled within a year on the grounds of consanguinity - they were third cousins Edwy comes across the centuries as an uncertain king trapped in a weak body surrounded by officialdom, knowing he could not live up to the glory of his forebears, but unable to find consolation, other than with his wife and mother-in-law. He was a sad and tragic king.

2. **King Edgar "The Peaceful"** was born 943.

Aelfgifu died 944.

Shortly after his proclamation as king he had to face several military threats. King Olaf I of Dublin conquered Northumbria and invaded the Midlands. When Olaf died in 942 Edmund reconquered the Midlands. In 943 he became the god-father of King Olaf of York. In 944, Edmund was successful in reconquering Northumbria. In the same year his ally Olaf of York lost his throne and left for Dublin in Ireland. Olaf became the king of Dublin as Olaf Cuaran and continued to be allied to his god-father. In 945 Edmund conquered Strathclyde but conceded his rights on the territory to King Malcolm I of Scotland. In exchange they signed a treaty of mutual military support. Edmund thus established a policy of safe borders and peaceful relationships with Scotland. During his reign, the revival of monasteries in England began.

One of Edmund's last political movements of which we have some knowledge is his role in the restoration of Louis (IV) d'Outremer to the throne. Louis, son of Charles III and his Anglo-Saxon queen Eadgifu, had resided at the West-Saxon court for some time until 936, when he returned to be crowned king of France. In the summer of 945, he was captured by the Norsemen of Rouen and subsequently released by Duke Hugh the Great, who however, held him in custody. The chronicler Richerus claims that Eadgifu wrote letters both to Edmund and to Otto I in which she requested support for her son; Edmund responded to her plea by sending angry threats to Hugh, who however, brushed them aside.

On 26 May, 946, Edmund was murdered by Leofa, an exiled thief, while celebrating St Augustine's Mass Day in Pucklechurch (South Gloucestershire). During the feast he recognized a thief called Leofa whom Edmund had exiled six years earlier. Edmund asked his steward to arrest the man but a fight followed in which Edmund intervened and was stabbed. He soon died of his wounds.

Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon birth date unknown. He married **Widow Athelwald**.

Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon and Widow Athelwald had the following child:

1. **Aelfthryth (Elfrida)³⁴** was born 945.

Gunnor birth date unknown. Gunnor had the following child:

1. **Ealdorman³⁴ Thored.**

Henry I "The Quarelsome" of Bavaria (King Henry I "The Fowler"³⁶, Duke Otto of Saxony³⁷, Count Liudolf of Saxony³⁸) was born 918. Duke of Bavaria.

He was the second son of the German King Henry the Fowler and his wife Matilda. He attempted a revolt against his older brother Otto I in 938 in alliance with Eberhard of Franconia and Giselbert of Lorraine, believing he had a claim on the throne.

In 938 he married **Judith of Bavaria** (Duke Arnulf "The Bad" of Bavaria³⁶, Margrave Liutpold of Bavaria³⁷) was born 925.

Henry I "The Quarelsome" of Bavaria and Judith of Bavaria had the following children:

1. Count Brunon I of Brunswick³⁴ .
2. Gerberga of Hildesheim.
3. Hadwig.
4. Duke Henry II "The Wrangler" of Bavaria.

In 939 he was defeated at Birten and forced to leave Germany. He fled to the court of Louis IV of France, but returned after he and Otto were reconciled, and awarded the Duchy of Lorraine.

However, he could not assert his authority in Lorraine, and as a result he was stripped of his position. He plotted to assassinate Otto in Easter 941 in Quedlinburg, but was discovered and put in captivity in Ingelheim, being released after doing penance at Christmas of that year. In 948 he acquired the Dukedom of Bavaria through his marriage to the Bavarian noblewoman Judith. He first defended, and then enlarged his Duchy in wars with Hungary, and through the acquisition of Friuli in Italy. As matchmaker for his brother he brought Queen Adelaide to Pavia in 951. In 953–954 he put down a revolt by Liudolf, Duke of Swabia and Conrad of Lorraine, and died in 955 in Pöhlde Abbey. His son was Henry II, Duke of Bavaria.

He was laid to rest in the Niedermünster in Regensburg, where his wife Judith is also buried. She died June 28, 987.

Gautier de St. Martin birth date unknown. The family of Warren derived its name from the fief of Varenne in St. Aubin-le-Cauf, arrondissement of Dieppe, and descendants from Gautier de St. Martin.

Gautier de St. Martin had the following child:

1. **Raoul³⁴ de Warenne.**

Onfray D'Exmes (Osmet³⁶ de Goz, Ansfrid³⁷, Hrolf³⁸ Turstan, Hrollager of Maer³⁹ , Count Ragenwald of Maer⁴⁰) birth date unknown.

Onfray D'Exmes had the following child:

1. **Vicomte Turstain³⁴ de Goz.**

Idwal (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, Eudelen⁶⁵, Amalech⁶⁶, Beli⁶⁷, Bran the Blessed⁶⁸, Llyr (Lear)⁶⁹, Caswallon⁷⁰, Beli Mawr⁷¹) birth date unknown.

Idwal had the following child:

1. **King Iago ab Idwal ab Meurig³⁴ .**

Idwal died 996.

Slani (King Brien³⁵ Borom, King Cenneidig (Kennedy)³⁶) birth date unknown.

Slani married Sihtric of the Silken Beard, king of Dublin and son of Olaf Kvaaran, King of York and Dublin.

Slani had the following child:

1. **Olaf of Dublin³⁴ .**

Ednowen Bendew (Owen³⁶, Prince Gyrgant of Glamorgan³⁷ , Ithel of Glamorgan³⁸, Owen of Glamorgan³⁹, King Morgan Hen⁴⁰, King Owen of Gwent⁴¹, King Howell of Gwent⁴², King Rhys of Gwent⁴³) was born 1070.

He married **Gwerfyl of Hereford** (Llydocca of Hereford³⁶, Lord Tudor³⁷ Trevor, Inyr³⁸ , Cadfarch of Whittington³⁹).

Ednowen Bendew and Gwerfyl of Hereford had the following child:

1. **Garonwy³⁴ .**

King Llewelyn ap Seisyll was a King of Gwynedd and of Deheubarth in north-west and south-west Wales, also called King of the Britons by the Annals of Ulster.

Little is known about Llywelyn's father Seisyll, who may not have been of Royal blood. According to some genealogies Siesyll and his son Llywelyn were associated with Rhuddlan, perhaps originally as lords of the Rhuddlan commote in Rhos.

He married **Angharad Ferch Maredudd** daughter of Mareddydd ab Owain, who ruled much of both northern and southern Wales for a period.

King Llewelyn ap Seisyll and Queen Angharad Ferch Maredudd had the following child:

1. **Prince Gruffydd³⁴ ap Llewelyn.**

If Llywelyn's pedigree is correct, he must have been quite old when he took over the throne of Gwynedd. He must have been in his forties when he claimed the throne after the death of Cynan ap Hywel. Fortunately Llywelyn was no ordinary usurper. For fifty years, since the death of Hywel Dda, Gwynedd had suffered from the battles between the sons and grandsons of Idwal Foel. Llywelyn easily established himself in Gwynedd but the throne of Deheubarth was shared by his cousins, Edwin and Cadell, who were killed by the usurper Aeddan ap Blegywryd in 1018. Llywelyn defeated Aeddan and his sons, and thus reestablished the combined kingdoms of Gwynedd and Deheubarth.

His reign was cut short by his premature death in 1023.

Earl Aelfgar of Mercia birth date unknown, was son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, possibly by his well-known wife Godgifu (Lady Godiva), although more probably by an earlier marriage. He succeeded to his father's title and responsibilities on the latter's death in 1057.

Ælfgar gained from the exile of Earl Godwin of Wessex and his sons in 1051. He was given the Earldom of East Anglia, which had been that of Harold, son of Godwin. Earl Godwin and King Edward were reconciled the following year, so Harold was restored to his earldom - but not for long. At Easter 1053 Godwin died, so Harold became Earl of Wessex, and the earldom of East Anglia returned to Ælfgar.

Ælfgar seems to have learned from the tactics Godwin used to put pressure on King Edward. When he was himself exiled in 1055, he raised a fleet of 18 ships in Ireland and then turned to Wales, where King Gruffydd agreed to join forces with him against King Edward. Two miles from Hereford, on 24 October, they clashed with the army of the Earl of Herefordshire, Ralph the Timid. The Earl and his men eventually took flight, and Gruffydd and Ælfgar pursued them, killing and wounding as they went, and enacting savage reprisals on Hereford. They despoiled and burnt the town, killing many of its citizens. King Edward ordered an army mustered and put Earl Harold in charge of it. This was more formidable opposition, and Ælfgar and Gruffydd fled to South Wales. However the issue was resolved by diplomacy and Earl Ælfgar was reinstated.

He married **Aelfgifu**.

Earl Aelfgar of Mercia and Aelfgifu had the following children:

1. **Ealdgyth³⁴** .
2. Earl Eadwine (Edwin) of Mercia.
3. Earl Morcar (Morkere) of Northumberland.
4. Burgheard.

Osbern fizRichard Scrob birth date unknown.
He married **Nest Ferch Gruffydd**.

Osbern fizRichard Scrob and Nest Ferch Gruffydd had the following child:

1. **Nest³⁴** .

Count Sunifred I of Urgell (Count Bello of Carcassonne³⁶) was the count of many Catalan and Septimanian counties; including Ausona, Besalú, Girona, Narbonne, Agde, Béziers, Lodève, Melgueil, Cerdanya, Urgell, Conflent, and Nîmes; and Count of Barcelona from 844 to 848.

He may have been the son of Belló, Count of Carcassonne, or more probably, his son-in-law. In 834, he was named count of Urgell and Cerdanya, which were at the time in the control of Aznar Galíndez I (an ally of the Banu Qasi), by Louis the Pious, Holy Roman Emperor. Sunifred conquered Cerdanya in 835 and Urgell three years later (838). By the death of Bernard of Septimania, he received the march of Gothia. He then augmented his domains when Conflent fell into his hands, as count of Cerdanya, on the death of Bera II.

Sunifred I married Ermesende, and had the following children:

1. **Wilfred the Hairy**, d.11 August 897
2. Radulf of Besalú, d.920
3. Miro the Elder, d.896

In 841, the Moors invaded Barcelona and marched against Narbonne through the region of Cerdanya. Sunifred stopped them cold in battle, an event which certainly influenced Charles the Bald's appointment of him to the counties of Barcelona, Ausona, Besalú, Girona, Narbonne, Agde, Béziers, Lodève, and Nîmes in 844.

He died in 848 and his counties were given away by the Frankish king.

Count Baldwin I "Bras der Fer" of Flanders (Anachar "Great Forester"³⁶) birth date unknown, also known as *Baldwin Iron Arm* (the epithet is first recorded in the 12th century), was the first count of Flanders.

Baldwin was the son of a certain Audacer, about whom nothing definite is known; his legendary origins are rejected by modern scholarship. At the time Baldwin first appears in the records he was already a count, presumably in the area of Flanders, but this is not known. Count Baldwin rose to prominence when he eloped with princess Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, king of West Francia. Judith had previously been married to Ethelwulf and his son (from an earlier marriage) Ethelbald, kings of Wessex, but after the latter's death in 860 she had returned to France.

In 862, he married **Princess Judith** (King Charles I "The Bald"³⁶, King Louis I "The Pious" of Aquitaine³⁷, King Charlemagne³⁸, King Pepin "The Short"³⁹, King Charles⁴⁰ Martel, Duke Pippin II⁴¹, Duke Ansgise⁴², St. Arnulf⁴³, Bodegisel II⁴⁴, St. Gondolfus⁴⁵, Munderic⁴⁶_) born 844.

Count Baldwin I "Bras der Fer" of Flanders and Princess Judith had the following children:

1. Charles of Flanders³⁴.
2. Count Ralph.
3. Gunhilda of Flanders.
4. Count Raoul of Cambrai.
5. **Widinille of Flanders**.
6. Count Baldwin II "The Bald" of Flanders was born 863.

Around Christmas 861, at the instigation of Baldwin and with her brother Louis' consent Judith escaped the custody she had been put under in the city of Senlis after her return from England. She fled north with Count Baldwin. Charles had given no permission for a marriage and tried to capture Baldwin, sending letters to Rorik of Dorestad and Bishop Hungar, forbidding them to shelter the fugitive.

After Baldwin and Judith had evaded his attempts to capture them, Charles had his bishops excommunicate the couple. Judith and Baldwin responded by traveling to Rome to plead their case with Pope Nicholas I. Their plea was successful and Charles was forced to accept. The marriage took place on 13 December 863 in Auxerre. By 870 Baldwin had acquired the lay-abbacy of St. Pieter in Ghent and is assumed to have also acquired the counties of Flanders and Waas, or parts thereof by this time. Baldwin developed himself as a very faithful and stout supporter of Charles and played an important role in the continuing wars against the Vikings. He is named in 877 as one of those willing to support the emperor's son, Louis the Stammerer. During his life Baldwin expanded his territory into one of the major principalities of Western Francia, he died in 879 and was buried in the Abbey of Saint-Bertin, near Saint-Omer.

King García III Najera Sanchez (King Sancho III "El Mayor"³⁴ Garces, King García II "The Tremulous"³⁵ Sanchez, King Sancho II Garces³⁶ Abarca, King García I³⁷ Sanchez, King Sancho I Garces³⁸_) García Sánchez III, sometimes García III, IV, V, or VI (also García of Nájera, from Spanish: *García el de Nájera*, 1016-1054), was king of Navarre from 1035 to 1054. He was the eldest legitimate son and heir of Sancho the Great, born November 1016, and he succeeded his father to the crown of Navarre, becoming feudal overlord over two of his brothers: Ramiro, who was given lands that would serve as the basis for the kingdom of Aragón; and Gonzalo, who received the counties of Sobrarbe and Ribagorza. Likewise, he had some claim to suzerainty over brother Ferdinand, who under their father had served as Count of Castile, nominally subject to the Kingdom of León but brought under the personal control of Sancho III.

In 1037, Ferdinand requested García's aid against his brother-in-law, Bermudo III of León, in battle near Pisuegra. The two brothers defeated Bermudo, who died in battle, the final king of the male line of Pedro de Cantabria, and Ferdinand succeeded in León.

He was married, in 1038, to **Estefanía**, daughter of Ramon Borrell, Count of Barcelona (her dowry was the Cameros), and they produced nine children:

1. **Sancho "El de Peñalén"**, king of Navarre, married Placencia
2. Ramiro (d.1083), lord of Calahorra, married Teresa, daughter of count Gonzalo Salvadórez de Lara
3. Ferdinand, lord of Bucesta, married Nuña de Vizcaya
4. Raymond the Fraticide (Ramón el Fratricida), lord of Murillo and Cameros
5. Ermesinda, married Fortún Sánchez de Yarnoz
6. Mayor, married Guy II of Masón.
7. Urraca (d.1108), married Castilian count García Ordóñez
8. Jimena
9. Mencia (d.1106), married Lope de Nájera

He also had two illegitimate sons.

By aiding Ferdinand, García received his brother's favour and, in a repartition of Castile, he expanded Navarre to the bay of Santander, incorporating the entire Basque Country. Soon he was confronted by his brother Ramiro at Tafalla (1043) and defeated him, but this victory resulted in the effective independence of Ramiro.

Relations eventually soured with Ferdinand and war broke out between the fraternal kingdoms, García dying in the Battle of Atapuerca, 15 September, 1054.

After García's death, Estefanía is said to have remarried to Roger de Tosny, a Norman adventurer. Estefanía may have been a widow at the time of her marriage to García. A traditional poem tells of the marriage of an illegitimate son of García (presumed to be Sancho) to his stepsister, a daughter of Estefanía by a former husband.

Gerard of Lower Alsace (Count Eberhard IV³⁶, Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace³⁷, Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace³⁸, Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace³⁹, Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace⁴⁰, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²_) birth date unknown.

He married **Eva of Luxemburg** (Count Siegfried of Ardenne and Luxemburg³⁴, Prince Ricuinus of Ardenne³⁵_).

Gerard of Lower Alsace and Eva of Luxemburg had the following child:

1. **Louis of Mousson**³⁴.

Gerard died 1009.

Duke Thierry I of Lorraine (Count Frederick I Bar-Le-Duc³⁶_) Theodoric I (born c. 965, died between 11 April 1026 and 12 January 1027) was the count of Bar and duke of Upper Lorraine from 978 to his death. He was the son and successor of Frederick I and Beatrice, daughter of Hugh the Great, count of Paris, and sister to the French king Hugh Capet.

His mother was the regent until 987. In 985, he joined the other Lorrainer lords, his including his cousin Godfrey the Prisoner, in trying to repel King Lothair of France's invasion: but at Verdun, he was captured.

He married Richilde, the daughter of Folmar III, count of Bliesgau and Metz, in 985. They had the following children:

1. **Frederick**
2. Adela (b. c.990), married Walram I, count of Arlon
3. Adalbero

Like almost all the dukes of Lorraine until the Gallicisation of the region in the thirteenth century, Theodoric was loyal to the Holy Roman Emperors. In 1011, he aided Henry II in his war with Luxembourg. He was captured a second time in 1018 in combat with Burgundy, but overcame Odo II of Blois, also count of Meaux, Chartres, and Troyes (later Champagne). In 1019, he associated his son, Frederick, in the government with him. He briefly opposed the Emperor Conrad II, Henry's successor, but soon joined his supporters.

Duke Herman II of Swabia (Duke Otto of Swabia³⁶, Duke Luitolph of Swabia³⁷, King Otto I "The Great"³⁸) birth date unknown. Herman II (died 4 May 1003) was the Conradine duke of Swabia from 997 to his death, as the son of and successor Conrad I.

In 988 he married **Gerberga of Burgundy** (King Conrad "The Peaceful"³⁶, King Rudolph II³⁷, King Rudolph I³⁸, Count Conrad II³⁹, Count Conrad I of Burgundy⁴⁰, Count Guelph I of Altdorf⁴¹, Lord Isembert⁴², Lord Warinus⁴³, Duke Eberhard of Alsatia⁴⁴, Duke Adelbertus⁴⁵).

Duke Herman II of Swabia and Gerberga of Burgundy had the following children:

1. **Maud of Swabia**³⁴.
2. Bridget of Swabia.
3. Gisele of Swabia.

Herman opposed the election of Henry III, Duke of Bavaria, as king of Germany because he himself had been a contender. Henry separated Alsace from Swabia and took control of the duchy, a situation which continued through the reign of Herman's son and successor, Herman III.

Herman died May 1003.

Count Hugues III Von Egisheim (Count Eberhard IV³⁶, Count Hugues I of Lower Alsace³⁷, Count Eberhard III of Lower Alsace³⁸, Count Eberhard II of Lower Alsace³⁹, Count Eberhard I of Lower Alsace⁴⁰, Count Alberic of Lower Alsace⁴¹, Count Ethico II⁴²) birth date unknown. Count died 984.

He married **Berlinda of Ortenburg**. Count Hugues III Von Egisheim and Berlinda of Ortenburg had the following children:

1. **Count Hugo IV³⁴ Van Egisheim.**
2. Gisele of Lower Alsace.

3. Count Eberhard V.

Hugues died 984.



King Bela I of Hungary (Prince Vazul of Hungary³⁶, Michael of Hungary³⁷, Prince Taksony of Hungary³⁸) Béla I the Champion or the Bison (Hungarian: *I. (Bajnok/Böleány) Béla*) (c. 1016 – 11 September 1063), King of Hungary (1060-1063).

Bela brilliantly fulfilled his duties as leader of the Hungarian army at his brother's, king Andrew's, request. Bela had been invited by Andrew I on the express understanding that he would eventually succeed his brother on the throne. But later, a son, Salomon, was born to Andrew, in whose favor he wished to secure the throne. Although Bela publicly renounced his right to the succession, his brother remained suspicious, perhaps not entirely without reason, and in the end attempted Bela's life. The prince fled to Poland, when in the autumn of 1060 he returned with Polish auxiliaries to enforce his rights and wreak vengeance on his brother.

With the death of Henry III, relations between the Empire and Hungary had rapidly improved. As so often at this period of European history, when wars were waged for no other reason than the whim of the aggressor, the death of one party, in this case of the Emperor, easily brought about the establishment of normal relations. Two years after Henry's death, his daughter, then aged eleven, was betrothed to Andrew's son Salomon, then six. This betrothal, concluded with great solemnity, must have filled Andrew with great satisfaction. It is understandable that in the general euphoria the promise concerning the succession which he had made to his brother Bela was the only discordant note.

When Bela and his Polish allies appeared on the Hungarian border, it was clear that Andrew's alliance with the Germans had roused serious misgivings among the people. Bela had been something of a national hero having repeatedly routed the armies of Henry III. Bela was not only a good soldier; he was also a man of high integrity, with a marked understanding of social problems. For years he had been an honest and efficient servant of the king and country.

Andrew had just suffered a stroke and Bela appeared as a national leader. The prince's forces were victorious, and the King, severely injured in an accident as he fled, died soon after.

King Bela I of Hungary had the following children:

1. **King Geza I of Hungary**³⁴ (c. 1044– 25 April 1077)
2. King Ladislas I of Hungary (c. 1048 – 29 July 1095)
3. Duke Lampert of Hungary (after 1050 – c. 1095)
4. Sophia (after 1050 – 18 June 1095), wife firstly of Markgraf Ulrich I of Carniola, and secondly of Duke Magnus I of Saxony
5. Euphemia (after 1050 – 2 April 1111), wife of Prince Otto I of Moravia
6. Ilona (after 1050 – c. 1091), wife of King Dmitar Zvonimir of Croatia

During his short reign, Bela I lived up to the expectations of the nation, though the still existing pagan elements suffered at his accession a decisive setback. These had joined Bela in numbers in his fight against the hated westerners, and there was danger of a repetition of the events that had marked the return from exile of Andrew and Levente. This new pagan revolt was nipped in the bud by Bela, its leaders were killed, and the mob was dispersed. By acting swiftly and with determination Bela left no doubt about the way in which he conceived government. The next few years were for the new King years of preparation for the inevitable trial of strength with Andrew's son Salomon, backed by the forces of the Empire. Bela honestly sought a compromise and would perhaps have been prepared to withdraw into his former status as prince. The advisors of the young Henry IV and of Salomon thought it better to attack. Whether Bela could have withstood their onslaught remains an open question, for, as he was preparing for the first encounter, he was grievously hurt in an accident in which one is tempted to see foul play. Shortly after, the King died, one of the most attractive figures in the Hungarian Middle Ages. A Bela's son Geza laid no claim to succeed his father, Salomon became, unopposed, King of Hungary.



Emperor Constantine VIII of Byzantium

(Emperor Romanus II of Byzantium³⁶, Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus³⁷, Emperor Leo VI "The Wise" of Byzantium³⁸) Constantine VIII (Greek: Κωνσταντῖνος Η΄, *Kōnstantinos VIII*), (960–November 15, 1028) was Byzantine emperor from December 15, 1025, until his death. He was the son of the Emperor Romanos II and Theophano, and the younger brother of the eminent Basil II, who died childless and thus left the rule of the Byzantine Empire in his hands.

As a youth, Constantine VIII had been engaged to a daughter of Emperor Boris II of Bulgaria, but in the end he married a Byzantine aristocrat named Helena.

Emperor Constantine VIII of Byzantium and Helena had the following children:

1. **Irene of Byzantium**³⁴.
2. Empress Zoe of Byzantium.
3. Empress Theodora of Byzantium. Byzantium Empress (1050-56)

Constantine VIII had been associated on the throne with his father and brother from 962. However, for some 63 out of the 68 years of his life he was eclipsed by other emperors, including Nikephoros II Phokas, John I Tzimiskes, and Basil II. On occasion Constantine participated in his brother's campaigns against rebel nobles. In 989, he acted as mediator between Basil II and Bardas Skleros. Otherwise he spent his life in the search of pleasure and entertainment, including spectator sports at the Hippodrome of Constantinople, or amusing himself with riding and hunting.

When Basil II died on December 15, 1025, Constantine finally became sole emperor, although he ruled for less than three years before his own death on November 15, 1028.

Like his brother, Constantine died without a male heir. The empire thus passed to his daughter Zoe, whom he had married to Romanos Argyros.



Earl Godwin of Wessex (Wulfnoth of Sussex³⁶,

Athelmaer³⁷, Athelweard³⁸, Athelfrith³⁹, Athelhelm⁴⁰, King Aethelred I⁴¹) was born 987. Godwin of Wessex, also known as Godwine, Goodwin, Godwyn or Goodwyn was one of the most powerful lords in England under the Danish king Canute the Great and his successors. Canute made him the first Earl of Wessex. Godwin was the father of King Harold Godwinson and Edith of Wessex, wife of King Edward the Confessor.

Godwin's father was probably Wulfnoth Cild who was a thegn of Sussex, although later documents describe his father as a churl. Wulfnoth was supposedly a sixth generation descendant of King Ethelred of Wessex, the older brother of Alfred the Great; Ethelred's descendants were passed over in the royal succession, but became prominent nobles in the kingdom. However this descent of Godwin is still being researched, and should not be taken as certain. Wulfnoth led a section of the royal fleet into piracy and as a consequence had his lands forfeited, and was exiled. It was left to his young son, Godwin, to improve the family fortunes after his father's death in 1014. In his day, Earl Godwin was seen as very much of a new man, who had been "made" by two advantageous marriages to Danish noblewomen.

He married in 1019 a Danish noblewoman, **Gytha** (Thorkils³⁶ Sprakalegg, Styrbjorn of Sweeden³⁷ Olafsson, King Olaf of Sweden Bjornsson³⁸ _), said to be the granddaughter of the legendary Viking Styrbjörn Starke and great-granddaughter to Harold Bluetooth, king of Denmark and thus also ancestor to King Canute.

Earl Godwin of Wessex and Gytha had the following children:

1. **Edith (Eadgyth)**³⁹. Edith died 1075. She married King Edward "The Confessor".
2. Earl Sveyn. Earl died 1052.
3. Tostig of Northumbria. Tostig died 1066. He married Judith.
4. Earl Leofwine. Earl died 1066.
5. Earl Gyrth. Earl died 1066.
6. Wulfnoth. Wulfnoth died 1094.
7. Alfgar.
8. Edgiva.
9. Elgiva. Elgiva died 1066.
10. Gunhilda. Gunhilda died 1087.
11. King Harold II Godwinsson was born 1022.

Godwin was a major supporter of Edmund Ironside, the son of King Ethelred the Unready. While Edmund was in rebellion against his father, Canute and his army invaded England. Edmund was killed, along with many of his supporters, but Godwin survived and pledged his loyalty to Canute. He befriended Canute's brother-in-law, Earl Ulf, and became one of Canute's advisors, accompanying him to Denmark to suppress a rebellion there. By 1018 he was an earl, becoming Earl of Wessex in about 1019. In 1022 he married Thyra Sveinsdóttir (also called Thyra Swensdottir), Canute's sister. She died soon afterwards without issue, but Godwin continued to gain prestige and by 1023 he was the most powerful earl in England.

On November 12, 1035, Canute died. His kingdoms were divided among three rival rulers. Harold Harefoot, Canute's illegitimate son with Aelgifu of Northampton, seized the throne of England. Harthacanute, Canute's legitimate son with Emma of Normandy, reigned in Denmark. Norway rebelled under Magnus the Noble. In 1035, the throne of England was reportedly claimed by Alfred Aetheling, younger son of Emma of Normandy and Ethelred the Unready, and half-brother of Harthacanute. Godwin is

reported to have either captured Alfred himself or to have deceived him by pretending to be his ally and then surrendering him to the forces of Harold Harefoot. Either way Alfred was blinded and soon died at Ely.

In 1040, Harold Harefoot died and Godwin supported the accession of his half-brother Harthacanute to the throne of England. When Harthacanute himself died in 1042 Godwin finally supported the claim of his half-brother Edward the Confessor to the throne. Edward was another son of Emma and Ethelred, having spent most of the previous thirty years in Normandy. His reign restored the native royal house of Wessex to the throne of England.

On April 15, 1053 Godwin died suddenly, after collapsing during a royal banquet at Winchester. Some colourful accounts claim that he choked on a piece of bread while denying any disloyalty to the king. However this appears to be later Norman propaganda, contemporary accounts indicate that he just had a sudden illness, possibly a stroke.

His body was interred Winchester Castle. Gytha died 1069.



Count Dirk III of Holland (Count Arnulf of Holland³⁶, Hildegard of Flanders³⁷, Alix³⁸ de Vermandois_) birth date unknown. Dirk III (also called *Diederik* or *Theodoric*) was Count of Holland from 993 to May 27, 1039, until 1005 under regency of his mother. It is thought that Dirk III went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land around 1030, hence his nickname of *Hierosolymita*.

Count Dirk was a member of the house of Holland, an important family within Germany at that time. His mother, Luitgard of Luxemburg, was regent in the county while Dirk was still a minor, from 993-1005. She was the sister-in-law of Emperor Henry II and with his help she managed to maintain the county for her son. After Dirk assumed the government of the county, she still used her family connections to acquire imperial assistance, in one instance an imperial army helped Dirk suppress a Frisian revolt.

Dirk III married **Othelindis**, who was from a prominent Saxon family, although her exact origin is unknown. They had (at least) two children:

1. Dirk, who succeeded his father
2. **Count Floris I of Holland**

Prior to 1018, Count Dirk III was a vassal of Henry II, but the bishops of Trier, Utrecht and Cologne all contested the ownership of Dirk's fiefdom, which was in a strategically important location. Utrecht, situated in the Rhine delta, was the largest trading town of the German kings in the area and traders had to sail through the territories of Dirk III, by way of the Rhine and Vecht rivers, in order to reach the North Sea. Also, the German kings and emperors were frequently resident in Utrecht and the nearby estate of Nijmegen. Another trade route that ran through Dirk's territory was from the city of Tiel to England.

was along this second route that Count Dirk built a stronghold at Vlaardingen, in a newly habitable area where many Frisians had recently settled by his invitation. He was not permitted to levy tolls or hinder trade in any way, but eventually he defied imperial rule. Working together with the Frisians now living in the area he stopped passing ships, demanding payment of tolls. Merchants from the town of Tiel sent alarmed messages to the king and Bishop Adelbold of Utrecht about acts of violence against them by Dirk's men. Emperor Henry then decided to end Dirk III's reign and awarded his lands to Bishop Adelbold.

A large imperial army, made up of troops supplied by the various bishops of region, under the command of Godfrey II, Duke of Lower Lorraine, then headed for the stronghold at Vlaardingen. The ensuing Battle of Vlaardingen was a disaster for the imperial army and a tremendous victory for Count Dirk; many of the imperial commanders perished and Duke Godfrey was captured. Following this victory, Dirk III was permitted to keep his lands and he continued levying tolls. Later on, Dirk also managed to acquire more lands east of his previous domains at the expense of the Bishop of Utrecht. After the death of Emperor Henry II in 1024, Dirk supported Conrad II for the succession to the kingship.

Dirk died 27 May 1039. His widow went back to Saxony, where she died on 31 March 1044. Dirk was buried at Egmond.

Wigeric of Luxemburg or Wideric (French: *Wigéric* or *Wéderic*) (died before 923) was the count of the Bidgau (*pagus Bedensis*) and held the rights of a count within the city of Trier. He received also the advocacy of the abbey of Saint Rumbold's at Mechelen from Charles III of France. From 915 or 916 he was the count palatine of Lotharingia. He was the founder of the House of Ardennes.

At the death of Louis the Child, the Lotharingians rejected the suzerainty of Conrad I and elected Charles of France as their king. At the time, the military authority in Lotharingia was assigned to Count Reginar I of Hainaut (d. 915), but at his death it fell to Wigeric, who became count palatine, exercising as such the military authority in Lotharingia.

Wigeric founded the monastery of Hastière, of which he also assumed the advocacy. He married Cunigunda, daughter of Ermentrude and granddaughter of Louis II of France. Their children were:

1. Frederick (d.978), count of Bar, the duke of Upper Lorraine from 959
2. Adalberon (d.962), bishop of Metz
3. Gilbert (d.964), count in the Ardennes
4. Sigebert (fl.c.942)
5. Gozlin (d.942),
6. **Siegfried, count of Luxembourg**

Matilda of Saxony (Duke Herman³⁶ Billung, Billung of Stubeckeshorn³⁷, Count Athelbert of Sachsen³⁸) birth date unknown. She married **Count Baldwin III of Flanders**. (See Count Baldwin III of Flanders for the children resulting from this marriage.) Matilda died May 1008.

Hugh De Montgomery birth date unknown. He married **Josceline Pontaudemer** 994. Hugh De Montgomery and Josceline Pontaudemer had the following child:

1. **Roger I³⁴ de Montgomery**.

Senfrie (Herfastus³⁶ de Crepon, Herbastus³⁷_) birth date unknown. Senfrie had the following child:

1. **Josceline³⁴**.

William de Belleme (Ivres I³⁶ de Belesme, Count Fulk³⁷ de Corbonais_) birth date unknown. He married **Mathilde de Chateudun**. William de Belleme had the following child:

1. **William³⁴ Talvas**.

William died 1038.



King Brian Boru (King Cenneidig (Kennedy)^{se} _). **Brian mac Cennétig**, called **Brian Bóruma**, *Brian Boru*, *Emperor of the Irish* (c. 941–23 April 1014), (English: *Brian Boru*, Irish: *Brian Bórainmhe*), was an Irish king who ended the centuries-long domination of the Kingship of Ireland by the Uí Néill. Building on the achievements of his father, Cennétig mac Lorcaín, and brother, Mathgamain, Brian first made himself King of Munster, then subjugated Leinster, making himself ruler of the south of Ireland.

Brian was likely born in 941 although some sources date his birth as early as 926. He was born near Killaloe, a town in the region of Tuadmumu (Thomond) where his father, Cennétig mac Lorcaín, was king. When their father died, the kingship of Tuadmumu passed to Brian's older brother, Mathgamain, and, when Mathgamain was killed in 976, Brian replaced him. Subsequently he became the King of the entire kingdom of Munster. His mother Bé Binn was also killed by Vikings when he was a child.

Brian belonged to the Dál gCais (or Dalcassians) who occupied a territory straddling the largest river in Ireland, the River Shannon, a territory that would later be known as the Kingdom of Thomond and today incorporates portions of County Clare and County Limerick. The Shannon served as an easy route by which raids could be made against the province of Connacht (to the river's west) and Meath (to its east). Both Brian's father, Cennétig mac Lorcaín and his older brother Mathgamain conducted river-borne raids, in which the young Brian would undoubtedly have participated. This was probably the root of his appreciation for naval forces in his later career.

In 964, Brian's older brother, Mathgamain, claimed control over the entire province of Munster by capturing the Rock of Cashel, capital of the rival Eóganacht dynasty. The Eóganacht King, Máel Muad mac Brain, organised an anti-Dalcassian alliance that included at least one other Irish ruler in Munster, and Ivar, the ruler of Limerick. At the Battle of Sulchoid, a Dalcassian army led by Mathgamain and Brian decisively defeated the Hiberno-Norse army of Limerick and, following up their victory, looted and burned

the city. The Dalcassian victory at Sulchoid may have led Máel Muad to decide that deception might succeed where an open contest of strength on the battlefield had failed. In 976 Mathgamain attended what was supposed to be a peaceful meeting for reconciliation, where he was seized and murdered. It was under these unpromising circumstances that Brian became the new leader of the Dalcassians.

Brian immediately set about avenging his brother's death and reinstating the control of the Dalcassians over the province of Munster. In quick succession, he attacked and defeated the Hiberno-Norse of Limerick, Máel Muad's Irish allies, and finally, Máel Muad himself. Brian's approach to establishing his control over the Munster demonstrated features that would become characteristic of all of his wars: he seized the initiative, defeating his enemies before they could join forces to overwhelm him, and although he was ruthless and horribly brutal by modern standards, he sought reconciliation in the aftermath of victory rather than continuing hostility. After he had killed both the ruler of Limerick, Ivar, and Ivar's successor, he allowed the Hiberno-Norse in Limerick to remain in their settlement. After he had killed Máel Muad, he treated his son and successor, Cian, with great respect, giving Cian the hand of his daughter, Sadb in marriage. Cian remained a faithful ally for the rest of his life.

Having established unchallenged rule over his home Province of Munster, Brian turned to extending his authority over the neighboring provinces of Leinster to the east and Connacht to the north. By doing so, he came into conflict with High King Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill whose power base was the Province of Meath. For the next fifteen years, from 982 to 997, High King Máel Sechnaill repeatedly led armies into Leinster and Munster, while Brian, like his father and brother before him, led his naval forces up the Shannon to attack Connacht and Meath on either side of the river. He suffered quite a few reverses in this struggle, but appears to have learned from his setbacks. He developed a military strategy that would serve him well throughout his career: the coordinated use of forces on both land and water, including on rivers and along Ireland's coast. Brian's naval forces, which included contingents supplied by the Hiberno-Norse cities that he brought under his control, provided both indirect and direct support for his forces on land. Indirect support involved a fleet making a diversionary attack on an enemy in a location far away from where Brian planned to strike with his army. Direct support involved naval forces acting as one arm in a strategic pincer, the army forming the other arm.

In 996 Brian finally managed to control the province of Leinster, which may have been what led Máel Sechnaill to reach a compromise with him in the following year. By recognising Brian's authority over *Leth Moga*, that is, the Southern Half, which included the Provinces of Munster and Leinster (and the Hiberno-Norse cities within them), Máel Sechnaill was simply accepting the reality that confronted him and retained control over *Leth Cuinn*, that is, the Northern Half, which consisted of the Provinces of Meath, Connacht, and Ulster.

Precisely because he had submitted to Brian's authority, the King of Leinster was overthrown in 998 and replaced by Máel Morda mac Murchada. Given the circumstances under which Máel Morda had been appointed, it is not surprising that he launched an open rebellion against Brian's authority. In response, Brian assembled the forces of the Province of Munster with the intention of laying siege to the Hiberno-Norse city of Dublin, which was ruled by Máel Morda's ally and cousin, Sigtrygg Silkbeard. Together Máel Morda and Sigtrygg determined to meet Brian's army in battle rather than risk a siege. Thus, in 999, the opposing armies fought the Battle of Glen Mama. The Irish annals all agree that this was a particularly fierce and bloody engagement, although claims that it lasted from morning until midnight, or that the combined Leinster-Dublin force lost 4,000 killed are open to question. In any case, Brian followed up his victory, as he and his brother had in the aftermath of the Battle of Sulchoid thirty-two years before, by capturing and sacking the enemy's city. Once again, however, Brian opted for reconciliation; he requested Sigtrygg to return and resume his position as ruler of Dublin, giving Sigtrygg the hand of one of his daughters in marriage, just as he had with the Eoganacht King, Cian. It may have been on this occasion that Brian married Sigtrygg's mother and Máel Morda's sister Gormflaith, the former wife of Máel Sechnaill.

Brian married four women: Mór, mother of Murchad, who was slain with Boru at Clontarf; Echrada, mother of his successor Tadc; Gormflaith, the best known of his wives and said to be the most beautiful. She was the daughter of Murchad mac Finn, King of Leinster, sister of Máel Morda and also widow of Olaf Cuaran, the Viking king of Dublin and York. She was the mother of Donnchad, later King of Munster. She was said to be his true love, having mistakenly challenged his authority one too many times, they divorced. Though she is said to be the cause of his death, she was also said to be the one to mourn him the most.; and Dub Choblaig, was daughter of the King of Connacht.

King Brian Boru had the following children:

1. **Slani**³⁴.
2. Tieve.
3. King Donnchad.

Brian made it clear that his ambitions had not been satisfied by the compromise of 997 when, in the year 1000, he led a combined Munster-Leinster-Dublin army in an attack on High King Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill's home province of Meath. The struggle over who would control all of Ireland was renewed. Máel Sechnaill's most important ally was the King of Connacht, Cathal mac Conchobar mac Taidg (O'Connor), but this presented a number of problems. The Provinces of Meath and Connacht were separated by the Shannon River, which served as both a route by which Brian's naval forces could attack the shores of either province and as a barrier to the two rulers providing mutual support for each other. Máel Sechnaill came up with an ingenious solution; two bridges would be erected across the Shannon. These bridges would serve as both obstacles preventing Brian's fleet from traveling up the Shannon and as a means by which the armies of the Provinces of Meath and Connacht could cross over into each others' kingdoms.

The Annals state that, in the year 1002, Máel Sechnaill surrendered his title to Brian, although they do not say anything about how or why this came about. The *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh* provides a story in which Brian challenges High King Máel Sechnaill to a battle at the Hill of Tara in the province of Meath, but the High King requests a month long truce so that he can mobilise his forces, which Brian grants him. But Máel Sechnaill fails to rally the regional rulers who are nominally his subordinates by the time the deadline arrives, and he is forced to surrender his title to Brian. This explanation is hardly credible, given Brian's style of engaging in war; if he had found his opponent at a disadvantage he would certainly have taken full advantage of it rather than allowing his enemy the time to even the odds. Conversely, it is hard to believe, given the length and intensity of the struggle between Máel Sechnaill and Brian, that the High King would surrender his title without a fight.

Where that fight may have occurred and what the particular circumstances were surrounding it we may never know. What is certain is that in 1002 Brian became the new High King of Ireland.

Brian died April 23, 1014 in Dublin. His body was interred in Armagh.

Prince Carthac (Saerbtreachac³⁶, Prince Donnchadh³⁷, King Ceallachan³⁸_) birth date unknown.

Prince of Desmond. The name Carthac led to the surname MacCarthy.

Prince Carthac had the following child:

1. **Prince Muircadhach**³⁴ was born 1011.

Carthac died 1045.