

Ancestors of Richard Lee of Virginia

compiled by



H Edgar Hill

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Relationship: John I of England to Richard Lee

Richard Lee is the 10th great grandson of John I of England


Self

 John I of England b: 24 Dec 1166 Oxford, Staffordshire, England d: 18 Oct 1216 Lincoln Castle, Newark, England	 I de Taillefer of Angouleme b: 19 Feb 1188 Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Ch d: 31 May 1246 Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays
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Son

 Richard de Cornwall b: 05 Jan 1208 Winchester Castle, Hampshire, E d: 02 Apr 1272 Berkhampstead Castle, Hertfords


Grandson

 Richard de Cornwall b: Jul 1246 Wallingford, Berkshire, England d: 1296 Wallingford, Berkshire, England


Great grandson

 Edmund de Cornwall b: Abt 1280 Thonock, Gainsborough, Lincolns d: 22 Mar 1354 Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops

2nd great grandson

 Brian de Cornwall b: Abt 1315 Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops d: 1392 Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops

3rd great granddaughter

 Isabel de Cornwall b: Abt 1348 Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops d: 1424 Sodington Hall, Mamble, Cleobur
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Richard Lee is the 10th great grandson of John I of England

4th great grandson



John le Blount

b: Abt 1385
Sodington Hall, Mamble, Cleobur
d: Bef. 26 Oct 1443
Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops

5th great grandson



Humphrey le Blount

b: 1423
Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops
d: 12 Oct 1477
Kinlet, Shropshire, England

6th great grandson



John le Blount

b: 1465
Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops
d: 1506
Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shrops

7th great granddaughter



Katharine le Blount

b: 1516
Yeo, Salop, England
d: 30 Aug 1591
Nordley Regis, Shropshire, Engla

8th great grandson



John Lee

b: 1530
Coton Hall, Nordley, Shropshire,
d: 13 Jun 1604
Chesham, Buckinghamshire, Eng

9th great grandson




Richard Lee

b: 10 Sep 1563
Nordley, Shropshire, England
d: 1621
Northamptonshire, England

Richard Lee is the 10th great grandson of John I of England

10th great grandson

	Richard Lee
	b: 22 Mar 1617 Nordley Regis, Shropshire, Engla
	d: 01 Mar 1664 Cobbs Hall, Northumberland Co.,

Ancestors of Richard Lee

Generation 1

1. **Richard Lee** (son of Richard Lee and Elizabeth Bendy) was born on 22 Mar 1617 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England. He died on 01 Mar 1664 in Cobbs Hall, Northumberland Co., Virginia. He married **Anne Constable** (daughter of Francis Constable and Alice Owen) in 1640 in Williamsburg, Virginia. She was born on 21 Feb 1620/21 in London, England. She died on 06 Oct 1706 in Cobb's Hall, Northumberland Co., Virginia.

Notes for Richard Lee:

Ancestry of Richard Henry Lee

Richard Henry Lee claimed the right to the Coat of Arms of the Lee of Shropshire, England, before the Court of Admiralty in London. According to this view, Richard was purportedly a son of Richard Lee, Gent, and his wife, Elizabeth Bendy. This elder Richard was baptized October 6, 1563 at Alveley Parish, Shropshire and he married Elizabeth on October 21, 1599 at Alveley Church. Richard was alive as late as October 21, 1621, when he received 15 pounds in the will of his brother, Capt. Gilbert Lee (d. 1621), of "Tolleshunt Darcy", Essex, England. He was the sixth of eight sons of Sir John Lee (1530-1605), of "Coton Hall", Shropshire, and his wife, Joyce Romney (1528-1609).

In 1988, William Thorndale (National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 76-4, pp 253-267) claimed that Richard Henry Lee was actually the son of a John Lee (sometimes Lees or Leys) (1590-1629/30), a member of the Clothiers' Company (i.e., manufacturers of woolen cloth) and Jane Hancock. This Richard was christened 22 March 1617/8 at St. Martins Parish in the city of Worcester..

Subsequently, Thomas Woodcock, Somerset Herald at the College of Arms, was engaged by David Halle (Genealogist of the Society of the Lees of Virginia at the time) to try to find further confirmation of this deduction. Although failing in this, Mr. Woodcock did develop the strong probability that this John Lee (1590-1629/30) was the son of an earlier John Lees (ca.1566-1597), weaver, of Worcester. Mr. Thorndale generously supplied evidence to establish this parentage with certainty, and Dr. Neil Thompson then further confirmed it.

Genealogist Alan Nicholls's research into Richard's ancestry re-asserts the traditional Shropshire ancestry that he claimed his whole life, and which was verified by a member of the college of arms during his lifetime.

Richard Henry Lee in Virginia

Richard came to Virginia from Stratford Langdon in Essex, England in 1638 aboard the "Alexander." He was the first Lee ancestor of Robert E. Lee in Virginia. He was the colonial Secretary of State in 1642. His first home was called "Paradise." He was in the House of Burgess 1647 - 1651.

Richard was born at Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England, which was a county bordering Wales. He emigrated from England in 1639, becoming Clerk of the Quarter Court at Jamestown, within the Secretary of State's office.

In the year 1640 Richard Henry Lee married at Jamestown Anne Constable(c. 1621-1666) , daughter of Francis Constable and a ward of Sir John Thoroughgood, a personal attendant of Charles I, King of England (1600-1649). She had accompanied the family of Virginia Governor Sir Francis Wyatt (1575-1644), and at the time of her marriage to Richard, she was residing at the Wyatt household in Jamestown. This affiliation soon helped Richard move socially upward within the Colony. In 1643 the new Governor, Sir William Berkeley (1606-1677) appointed Richard Attorney General of the Colony. In addition he served as High Sheriff and was Colonel in the Militia.

Anne (Constable) Lee (c. 1621-1666) Richard was in the fur trading business with the Indians. Because of this, Richard took his bride away from the capital city, and went to live among the Indians beyond the frontier of settlement. His first patent was for land on the north side of the York

River at the head of Poropotank Creek, in what was then York, later Gloucester County. He had received the title to this 1,000 acre (4 km²) tract on August 10, 1642 through the headrights of thirty-eight immigrants unable to pay their own passage, who were brought over by Col. Lee in his own ship on his return from Breda in 1650. However, Lee did not take title to this land until 1646, when there is record of his purchasing 100 acres (0.4 km²) at this location. Richard's first home was on leased land on the same side of the river, at the head of Tindall's Creek near the Indian community of Capahosic Wicomico. However, on April 18, 1644, hordes of Powhatan Indians massacred the newcomers to the area, led by Chief Opchanacanough. They killed 300, but were driven back by a successful counterattack. As a result the English abandoned the north side of the river.

Richard and his family escaped and settled at New Poquoson on the lower peninsula between the York River and the James River, where it was safer from attack. He was said to have been the first white man to have settled in the northern neck of Virginia. They resided upon this land for the next nine years, which consisted of 90 acres and was a comfortable ride from Jamestown.

On August 20, 1646 he took out a patent for 1,250 acres (5 km²) on the Pamunkey River in York, later New Kent County, at the spot "where the foot Company met with the Boats when they went Pamunkey March under ye command of Capt. William Claiborne" during the counteroffensive against the Indians after the massacre of 1644. He did not develop these lands, but exchanged them in 1648 for a tract of the same land along the north side of the York near the present Capahosic, retaining the 400 acres (1.6 km²) he called "War Captain's Neck" and selling the other 850 acres (3.4 km²).

Colonial politics

Lee became a Burgess of York County from 1647-1651, and in 1649 he was appointed a member of the King's Council, and a Justice. In 1651 he became Colonial Secretary of State. With the title of Secretary of State, he was next in authority to the Governor, Sir William Berkeley (1606-1677). That same year, Charles I, King of England (1600-1649), was beheaded and Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) began his control. Since the people in the distant colonies could not believe the incredible news from England, they remained loyal to the Crown and to Charles II (1630-1685), heir to the throne. In 1650, Richard made a voyage to the Netherlands to report Virginia's loyal adherence to Charles II. However, this does not necessarily mean that he was a devout royalist. It turns out that two years later, he negotiated the capitulation of Virginia to the Commonwealth of England, and was satisfied with the terms that were laid out. At this time, he retired from public office, but continued to represent the interests of Virginia in London.

Land holdings

Richard began to acquire many land grants on the peninsula between the York and the Rappahannock River. After peace with the Indians had been concluded and the lands north of the York reopened for settlement in 1649, Richard was issued a patent of 500 acres (2 km²) on May 24, 1651, on land adjacent to "War Captain's Neck". That same year he also acquired an additional 500 acres (2 km²) on Poropotank Creek. He sold 150 acres (0.6 km²) of his original grant, the tract on Poropotank Creek. This left 850 acres (3.4 km²) at the original site, to which he later gave the name "Paradise", and resided from 1653-1656 in the newly created Gloucester County. He became a part owner of a trading ship, whose cargoes brought indentured servants with headrights that Richard used to enlarge his Virginia property. He spent nearly as much of his time from 1652 to his death in 1664, in London, as he did in Virginia. In about 1656 Richard moved the family to Virginia's Northern Neck, the peninsula formed by the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. Leaving the "Paradise" tract to overseers, they resettled on a spot acquired from the Wicomico Indians, which consisted of 1,900 acres (8 km²). This new land was termed "Dividing Creek", near what is today the town of Kilmarnock. This tract in later generations became known as that of "Cobbs Hall".

Early colonial map of Maryland and Virginia (from Ogilby, 1671). The map is oriented with north on the right, reflecting its original purpose as a port-finding chart for ship captains approaching the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay. He later purchased another 2,600 acres (11 km²) in Northumberland County at Machodoc Creek, which empties into the Potomac River. This tract was patented on October 18, 1657, and repatented the following year on June 5, 1658 as 2,000 acres

(8 km²). Upon this tract became what was known in later generations as the estates "Mount Pleasant" and "Lee Hall". He then acquired 4,000 acres (16 km²) farther up the Potomac, near where the city of Washington, D.C., would rise, in what was then Westmoreland, now Fairfax County. One of these would eventually become the site of Mount Vernon.

Disposing of several lesser properties he had obtained, Lee was able to consolidate and develop four major plantations. He had two in Gloucester County: "War Captain's Neck" and "Paradise", and two in Northumberland County: "Dividing Creek" and "Machodoc". He also acquired a plantation called "Lee's Purchase", located across the Potomac in Maryland.

In 1658 Richard acquired a residence at Stratford Langthorne, in the County of Essex, then a pleasant suburb of London, and in 1661 he moved his family there. Essex borders London on the east, and the village of Stratford Langthorne was a resort for persons of means who found London unhealthy. It is located about a mile from Stratford-at-Bow on the north side of the Thames in West Ham Parish, until recently the site of great wharves, docks, and the congestion of east London. He did that so that his younger children would have a proper education, seeing as his oldest two sons, John and Richard II, were already students at Oxford. Nevertheless, he eventually wanted his children to reside in Virginia. Though now a resident of England, he continued in his role as a Virginia planter and merchant. On March 1, 1664, Richard died at "Dividing Creek", Northumberland Co., Virginia, while overseeing his interest in the Colony. As a result, and in accordance to his wishes in his will, his family returned to Virginia.

Richard Lee's will directed that his property at Stratford in England be sold, and that all but the two oldest sons, who were still finishing school, were to return to America. Richard I left property to each of his eight children. Anne married again before September 24, 1666, Edmund Lister. The date of her death is unknown, although legend has it that she was buried beside Richard near the house at Dividing Creek.

Richard Henry Lee died 24 April 1664 at Cobbs Hall, in Northumberland, Virginia .

Today the different branches of the Lee family are known as: "Cobb's Hall", "Mount Pleasant", "Ditchley", "Lee Hall", "Blenheim", "Leesylvania", "Dividing Creek", and "Stratford". These were the estate names of the descendants of Richard Lee I that are still referred to today when talking of Lee descendancy. An interesting note is that Richard had patented somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 acres (61 km²) on both sides of the Potomac, in Maryland and in Virginia. Part of this land later became George Washington's Mount Vernon. When he divided his estate among his children, he also left them the products of the several plantations including white indentured servants, Negro slaves, livestock, household furnishings, silver, and many other luxuries.

Notable descendants of Richard Lee I include signers of the Declaration of Independence Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry Lee, Revolutionary War general Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Confederate Civil War generals Robert E. Lee, Richard Taylor, William Henry Fitzhugh Lee and George Washington Custis Lee, President of the United States Zachary Taylor, Chief Justice of the United States Edward Douglass White, Governor of Maryland Thomas Sim Lee.

Children of Richard Henry Lee and Anne Constable

John Lee (1643-1673) of "Mount Pleasant", who never married

Henry Lee (1643-1654), who died young

Col. Richard Lee II, Esq. "the scholar" (1647-1715), who married Laetitia Corbin (ca. 1657-1706), daughter of Hon. Henry Corbin, Sr. (1629-1676) and Alice (Eltonhead) Burnham (ca. 1627-1684)

Francis Lee (1648-1714) a merchant in England, who married Tamar ?

Capt. William Lee (1651-1696), married Alice Felton in 1675 and fathered four children by her.

Capt. Hancock Lee I, Hon. (1653-1709) of "Ditchley", who married 1) Mary Kendall (1661-1694); 2) Sarah Elizabeth Allerton (1671-1731), daughter of Col. Isaac Allerton Jr., Esq. (1630-1702) (son of Isaac Allerton of the Mayflower) and his second wife, Elizabeth (Willoughby) Overzee Colclough, widow of Simon Overzee and George Colclough

Anne Lee (1654-1701), who married Maj. Thomas Youell, Jr. (1644-1695), son of Thomas Youell (1615-1655) and Anne Sturman (d. 1672)

Elizabeth Lee (1654-1714), who married 1) Leonard Howson, Sr. (1648-1704); 2) John Turberville (1650-1728), son of George Turberville IV (1638-ca. 1659) and Bridget Capt. Charles Lee, Sr. (1655-1701) of "Cobbs Hall", who married Elizabeth Medstand, daughter of Thomas Medstand (d. 1675)
Ann Lee (1655), who died young

Ancestry of Richard Lee of Nordley, Shropshire, England Who Married Elizabeth Bendy
Richard was the sixth of eight sons of Sir John Lee (1530-1605), of "Coton Hall", Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England, and his wife, Joyce Romney (1528-1609). John and Joyce were married June 24, 1553. John's will was dated May 7, 1605 and proved May 14 of the same year. He was buried June 13, 1605 at Chesham, Buckingham Co., England. Joyce was buried at Alveley on December 4, 1609. Besides "Coton Hall", which was the manor house, there were several other farms included in the Nordley Regis lands, including "The Hay" which was the dower house, "Nordley Farm", about a mile northeast of "Coton Hall", and several others. It has been debated that the emigrant was a son of another of Sir John Lee's eight sons. However, all of the other seven sons other than the oldest, Thomas Lee (d. 1621) who was the heir of "Coton Hall", died without issue. Joyce was the daughter of John Romney, of "Hulsley", Worcester Co., England.

John was the son of Sir Humphrey Lee (1505-1588) of "Coton Hall", and his wife, Katherine Blount (1506). Humphrey represented the "Coton Hall" Lees at the Visitation of 1569. He rebuilt "Coton Hall" on the medieval foundations. Katherine was the daughter of John Blount (ca. 1470) and his wife, Elizabeth Yee (ca. 1470).

Humphrey was the son of Sir Thomas Lee II, Esq. (d. 1526), of "Coton Hall" and his wife Joanna Morton, daughter of Thomas Morton, of "Houghton", Shropshire, England. Thomas resided at "Coton Hall" and "King's Nordley" in Alveley Parish, Shropshire, England.

Thomas was the son of John Lee V (1430), of "Coton Hall" and "Nordley" and his wife Elizabeth Corbin, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbin.

John V, was the son of John Lee IV (1398), of "Coton Hall" and his wife Jacosa "Joyce" Packington, daughter of Sir John Packington.

John IV, was the son of Robert de Lee, High Sheriff of Shropshire (ca. 1343-1419) and Margaret de Astley (ca. 1347). Robert and Margaret married in 1385, and resided at "Roden" and "Stanton". Robert was the first Lee of "Coton Hall", at Nordley Regis. Margaret was the daughter of Thomas Astley, 3rd Lord Astley, of "Nordley Regis" and "Coton" (ca. 1317) and his wife Elizabeth.

Robert was the son of John de la Lee III, of "Roden" and "Stanton" (ca. 1317) and his first wife Alicia. John was granted the Manor of "Stanton". He also resided at "Beriton".

John III, was the son of Sir John de la Lee II, of "Roden" and "Stanton" (1291) and Matilda de Erdington (ca. 1295), daughter of Henry de Erdington II, of "Roden" (ca. 1275) and Joan de Wolvey. John II, was still living in 1327.

John II, was the son of Reginald de la Lee II, of "Langley" (ca. 1265). Reginald II, was the son of Sir Thomas de la Lee I (ca. 1239) and Petronilla Corbet (ca. 1233).

Petronilla was the daughter of Sir Thomas Corbet, Baron of "Caus" (ca. 1209-1274) and his second wife, Isabel de Valletort (ca. 1209). Thomas was Sheriff of Shropshire.

Thomas I, was the son of John de la Lee I (ca. 1209). John I, was the son of Reginald de la Lee I, High Sheriff of Shropshire "Reiner de Lega". Reginald I, was in turn the son of Hugo "Hugh" de Lega, who came with William "the Conqueror".

Notes for Anne Constable:

Anna Constable was the Ward of Sir Francis Wyatt, Royal Gov. of Virginia 1639

Generation 2

2. **Richard Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney) was born on 10 Sep 1563 in Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died in 1621 in Northamptonshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Bendy** (daughter of John Bendy and Isabel Hancock) on 21 Oct 1599 in Shropshire, England (Alveley Church).

3. **Elizabeth Bendy** (daughter of John Bendy and Isabel Hancock) was born in 1579 in Alvenley, Shropshire, England. She died on 12 Apr 1630 in Alveley, Shropshire, England.

Elizabeth Bendy and Richard Lee had the following child:

1. i. **Richard Lee** (son of Richard Lee and Elizabeth Bendy) was born on 22 Mar 1617 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England. He died on 01 Mar 1664 in Cobbs Hall, Northumberland Co., Virginia. He married Anne Constable (daughter of Francis Constable and Alice Owen) in 1640 in Williamsburg, Virginia. She was born on 21 Feb 1620/21 in London, England. She died on 06 Oct 1706 in Cobb's Hall, Northumberland Co., Virginia.

Generation 3

4. **John Lee** (son of Humphrey Lee and Katharine le Blount) was born in 1530 in Coton Hall, Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died on 13 Jun 1604 in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. He married **Joyce Romney** (daughter of John Romney and Anne Bampton Berrington) on 25 Jun 1552.

5. **Joyce Romney** (daughter of John Romney and Anne Bampton Berrington) was born in 1535 in Worcester, Shropshire, England. She died on 13 Jun 1605 in Chesham, Buckingham, England.

Joyce Romney and John Lee had the following children:

2. i. **Richard Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney) was born on 10 Sep 1563 in Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died in 1621 in Northamptonshire, England. He married Elizabeth Bendy (daughter of John Bendy and Isabel Hancock) on 21 Oct 1599 in Shropshire, England (Alveley Church). She was born in 1579 in Alvenley, Shropshire, England. She died on 12 Apr 1630 in Alveley, Shropshire, England.
- ii. **Ferdinand Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney) was born between 1565-1566.

Notes for Ferdinand Lee:

Ferdinand was married twice and died childless.

- iii. **Josias Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney) was born before 02 Dec 1569. He died before 12 Jan 1640.

Notes for Josias Lee:

Josias appears to have died without issue.

- iv. **Thomas Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney). He died in 1621.
- v. **William Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney). He died before 1605 (in childhood).
- vi. **Edward Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney). He died on 22 Jun 1616 in Shropshire, England.
- vii. **Gilbert Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney). He died in 1621.

Notes for Gilbert Lee:

Gilbert lived at Tolleshunt Darcy in Essex, England. His will was proven in 1621, naming brothers, Richard and Josias, and his nephew, John as his executor. No children were named, thus it is presumed he died without children.

- viii. **Jasper Lee** (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney). He died before 1605.

6. **John Bendy** was born in 1530 in Shropshire, England. He died in 1590 in Somme, Picardie, France. He married **Isabel Hancock**.

7. **Isabel Hancock** was born in 1530 in Aveley, Shropshire, England. She died on 09 May 1585 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England.

Isabel Hancock and John Bendy had the following child:

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3. i. Elizabeth Bendy (daughter of John Bendy and Isabel Hancock) was born in 1579 in Alvenley, Shropshire, England. She died on 12 Apr 1630 in Alveley, Shropshire, England. She married Richard Lee (son of John Lee and Joyce Romney) on 21 Oct 1599 in Shropshire, England (Alveley Church). He was born on 10 Sep 1563 in Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died in 1621 in Northamptonshire, England.

Generation 4

8. **Humphrey Lee** (son of Thomas Lee and Johanna Morton) was born in 1506 in Coton Hall, Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died on 06 Dec 1588 in Alvelsey Parish, England. He married **Katharine le Blount** (daughter of John le Blount and Elizabeth Yeo) about 1531.
9. **Katharine le Blount** (daughter of John le Blount and Elizabeth Yeo) was born in 1516 in Yeo, Salop, England. She died on 30 Aug 1591 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
Katharine le Blount and Humphrey Lee had the following child:
4. i. John Lee (son of Humphrey Lee and Katharine le Blount) was born in 1530 in Coton Hall, Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died on 13 Jun 1604 in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. He married Joyce Romney (daughter of John Romney and Anne Bampton Berrington) on 25 Jun 1552. She was born in 1535 in Worcester, Shropshire, England. She died on 13 Jun 1605 in Chesham, Buckingham, England.
10. **John Romney** (son of William Romney and Margery DeBairghill) was born in 1510 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1580 in Colton, Shropshire, England. He married **Anne Bampton Berrington** (daughter of John Berrington and Elizabeth _____) in 1530 in Colton, Shropshire, England.
11. **Anne Bampton Berrington** (daughter of John Berrington and Elizabeth _____) was born in 1512 in Colton Hall, Shropshire, England. She died in 1560 in Colton Hall, Shropshire, England.
Anne Bampton Berrington and John Romney had the following child:
5. i. Joyce Romney (daughter of John Romney and Anne Bampton Berrington) was born in 1535 in Worcester, Shropshire, England. She died on 13 Jun 1605 in Chesham, Buckingham, England. She married John Lee (son of Humphrey Lee and Katharine le Blount) on 25 Jun 1552. He was born in 1530 in Coton Hall, Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died on 13 Jun 1604 in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England.

Generation 5

16. **Thomas Lee** (son of John Lee and Elizabeth Corbet) was born in 1482 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He married **Johanna Morton** (daughter of Robert Morton and Elizabeth Anne Ashley) in 1500 in Shropshire, England.
17. **Johanna Morton** (daughter of Robert Morton and Elizabeth Anne Ashley) was born in 1484 in Houghton, Shropshire, England. She died in 1526 in Shropshire, Downs Co., England.
Johanna Morton and Thomas Lee had the following child:
8. i. Humphrey Lee (son of Thomas Lee and Johanna Morton) was born in 1506 in Coton Hall, Nordley, Shropshire, England. He died on 06 Dec 1588 in Alvelsey Parish, England. He married Katharine le Blount (daughter of John le Blount and Elizabeth Yeo) about 1531. She was born in 1516 in Yeo, Salop, England. She died on 30 Aug 1591 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
18. **John le Blount** (son of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1465 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died in 1506 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Yeo** (daughter of John Yeo) in 1487 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.
19. **Elizabeth Yeo** (daughter of John Yeo) was born about 1488 in Yeo, Herefordshire, England. She died about 1550 in Hertford, England.
Elizabeth Yeo and John le Blount had the following child:
9. i. Katharine le Blount (daughter of John le Blount and Elizabeth Yeo) was born in 1516 in Yeo, Salop, England. She died on 30 Aug 1591 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). She married Humphrey Lee (son of Thomas Lee and Johanna Morton) about 1531. He was born in 1506 in Coton Hall, Nordley,

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- Shropshire, England. He died on 06 Dec 1588 in Alvelsej Parish, England.
20. **William Romney** was born in 1474 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1560 in Much Malvern, Worcestershire, England. He married **Margery DeBairghill**.
21. **Margery DeBairghill** was born in 1484 in Worcestershire, England. She died in 1570 in Worcestershire, England.
- Margery DeBairghill and William Romney had the following child:
10. i. John Romney (son of William Romney and Margery DeBairghill) was born in 1510 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1580 in Colton, Shropshire, England. He married Anne Bripton Berrington (daughter of John Berrington and Elizabeth _____) in 1530 in Colton, Shropshire, England. She was born in 1512 in Colton Hall, Shropshire, England. She died in 1560 in Colton Hall, Shropshire, England.
22. **John Berrington** was born in 1485 in Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire, England. He died in England. He married **Elizabeth _____**.
23. **Elizabeth _____** was born in 1483 in Herefordshire, England. She died in England.
- Elizabeth _____ and John Berrington had the following child:
11. i. Anne Bripton Berrington (daughter of John Berrington and Elizabeth _____) was born in 1512 in Colton Hall, Shropshire, England. She died in 1560 in Colton Hall, Shropshire, England. She married John Romney (son of William Romney and Margery DeBairghill) in 1530 in Colton, Shropshire, England. He was born in 1510 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1580 in Colton, Shropshire, England.

Generation 6

32. **John Lee** (son of Humphrey Lee and Margaret Corbet) was born in 1430 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He died in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He married **Elizabeth Corbet** (daughter of Thomas Corbet and Jana Burley) in 1450 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
33. **Elizabeth Corbet** (daughter of Thomas Corbet and Jana Burley) was born in 1434 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). She died in 1500 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
- Elizabeth Corbet and John Lee had the following child:
16. i. Thomas Lee (son of John Lee and Elizabeth Corbet) was born in 1482 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He married Johanna Morton (daughter of Robert Morton and Elizabeth Anne Ashley) in 1500 in Shropshire, England. She was born in 1484 in Houghton, Shropshire, England. She died in 1526 in Shropshire, Downs Co., England.
34. **Robert Morton** was born in 1458 in Houghton, Shropshire, England. He died in 1526 in of Nordley Regis, Salop, England. He married **Elizabeth Anne Ashley**.
35. **Elizabeth Anne Ashley** was born in 1458 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England. She died in England.
- Elizabeth Anne Ashley and Robert Morton had the following child:
17. i. Johanna Morton (daughter of Robert Morton and Elizabeth Anne Ashley) was born in 1484 in Houghton, Shropshire, England. She died in 1526 in Shropshire, Downs Co., England. She married Thomas Lee (son of John Lee and Elizabeth Corbet) in 1500 in Shropshire, England. He was born in 1482 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
36. **Humphrey le Blount** (son of John le Blount and Alice de la Bere) was born in 1423 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died on 12 Oct 1477 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England. He married **Elizabeth de Wynnington** (daughter of Robert de Wynnington and Katherine de Venables) in 1452 in Cheshire, England.
37. **Elizabeth de Wynnington** (daughter of Robert de Wynnington and Katherine de Venables) was born in 1428 in Cheshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1478 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.
- Elizabeth de Wynnington and Humphrey le Blount had the following children:
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- i. Joan le Blount (daughter of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1454 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.
 - ii. Thomas le Blount (son of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1455 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England. He died on 04 Jun 1524 in Worcestershire, England. He married Anne Croft in 1480 in Shropshire, England. She was born in 1459 in Croft Castle, Herefordshire, England. She died on 27 Sep 1509 in Kidderminster, Worcester, England.
 - iii. Edmund le Blount (son of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1459 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.
 - iv. William le Blount (daughter of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1461 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.
18. v. John le Blount (son of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1465 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died in 1506 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married Elizabeth Yeo (daughter of John Yeo) in 1487 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She was born about 1488 in Yeo, Herefordshire, England. She died about 1550 in Hertford, England.
- vi. Charles le Blount (son of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) was born in 1465 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.
38. **John Yeo** was born about 1465 in Hertford, England. He died about 1520 in Hertford, England.
John Yeo had the following child:
- 19. i. Elizabeth Yeo (daughter of John Yeo) was born about 1488 in Yeo, Herefordshire, England. She died about 1550 in Hertford, England. She married John le Blount (son of Humphrey le Blount and Elizabeth de Wynnington) in 1487 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He was born in 1465 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died in 1506 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

Generation 7

64. **Humphrey Lee**. He married **Margaret Corbet**.
65. **Margaret Corbet**.
Margaret Corbet and Humphrey Lee had the following child:
- 32. i. John Lee (son of Humphrey Lee and Margaret Corbet) was born in 1430 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He died in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He married Elizabeth Corbet (daughter of Thomas Corbet and Jana Burley) in 1450 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). She was born in 1434 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). She died in 1500 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
66. **Thomas Corbet** was born in 1408. He died in 1450 in Sibbeston, Leicestershire, England. He married **Jana Burley**.
67. **Jana Burley** was born in 1395 in Shropshire, England (Bromscroft Castle). She died in 1478 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
Jana Burley and Thomas Corbet had the following child:
- 33. i. Elizabeth Corbet (daughter of Thomas Corbet and Jana Burley) was born in 1434 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). She died in 1500 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). She married John Lee (son of Humphrey Lee and Margaret Corbet) in 1450 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He was born in 1430 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall). He died in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England (Coton Hall).
72. **John le Blount** (son of John le Blount and Isabel de Cornwall) was born about 1385 in Sodington Hall, Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, England. He died before 26 Oct 1443 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married **Alice de la Bere** (daughter of Kynard de la Bere and Joanna la Barre) in 1415 in London, Middlesex, England.
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73. **Alice de la Bere** (daughter of Kynard de la Bere and Joanna la Barre) was born in 1394 in Kinnerslesy, Herefordshire, England. She died on 28 Oct 1445 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

Alice de la Bere and John le Blount had the following children:

36. i. Humphrey le Blount (son of John le Blount and Alice de la Bere) was born in 1423 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died on 12 Oct 1477 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England. He married Elizabeth de Wynnington (daughter of Robert de Wynnington and Katherine de Venables) in 1452 in Cheshire, England. She was born in 1428 in Cheshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1478 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.
- ii. Edmund le Blount (son of John le Blount and Alice de la Bere) was born in 1429 in Kinlet Manor, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died on 10 Apr 1468 in Bitton Manor, Gloucestershire, England.

74. **Robert de Wynnington** was born in 1401 in Delues, Shropshire, England. He married **Katherine de Venables**.

75. **Katherine de Venables** was born in 1405 in Kinderton, Cheshire, England.

Katherine de Venables and Robert de Wynnington had the following child:

37. i. Elizabeth de Wynnington (daughter of Robert de Wynnington and Katherine de Venables) was born in 1428 in Cheshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1478 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England. She married Humphrey le Blount (son of John le Blount and Alice de la Bere) in 1452 in Cheshire, England. He was born in 1423 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died on 12 Oct 1477 in Kinlet, Shropshire, England.

Generation 8

128. **Thomas Lee**. He married **Jane Morton**.

129. **Jane Morton**.

Jane Morton and Thomas Lee had the following child:

64. i. Humphrey Lee (son of Thomas Lee and Jane Morton). He married Margaret Corbet.

144. **John le Blount** (son of John le Blount and Isolda de Mountjoy) was born in 1343 in Sodington Hall, Mamble, Cleobury Mortimer, Worchestershire, England. He died in 1424 in Mamble, Cleobury Mortimer, Warwickshire, England. He married **Isabel de Cornwall** (daughter of Brian de Cornwall and Maud le Strange) about 1384.

145. **Isabel de Cornwall** (daughter of Brian de Cornwall and Maud le Strange) was born about 1348 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She died in 1424 in Sodington Hall, Mamble, Cleobury Mortimer, Worchestershire, England.

Isabel de Cornwall and John le Blount had the following child:

72. i. John le Blount (son of John le Blount and Isabel de Cornwall) was born about 1385 in Sodington Hall, Mamble, Cleobury Mortimer, Worchestershire, England. He died before 26 Oct 1443 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married Alice de la Bere (daughter of Kynard de la Bere and Joanna la Barre) in 1415 in London, Middlesex, England. She was born in 1394 in Kinnerslesy, Herefordshire, England. She died on 28 Oct 1445 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

146. **Kynard de la Bere** (son of Richard la Bere and Sybil de Chabbonare) was born in 1368 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Herefordshire, England. He died in 1412 in Chilstone, Herefordshire, England. He married **Joanna la Barre** (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot).

147. **Joanna la Barre** (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot) was born in 1373 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Hereford,,England. She died in 1421 in Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, England.

Joanna la Barre and Kynard de la Bere had the following child:

73. i. Alice de la Bere (daughter of Kynard de la Bere and Joanna la Barre) was born in
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1394 in Kinnerslesy, Herefordshire, England. She died on 28 Oct 1445 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She married John le Blount (son of John le Blount and Isabel de Cornwall) in 1415 in London, Middlesex, England. He was born about 1385 in Sodington Hall, Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, England. He died before 26 Oct 1443 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

Generation 9

288. **John le Blount** (son of Walter le Blount and Johanna de Sodington) was born about 1298 in Worcestershire, England (probably). He died in 1358. He married **Isolda de Mountjoy** (daughter of Thomas de Mountjoy) about 1316.

289. **Isolda de Mountjoy** (daughter of Thomas de Mountjoy) was born about 1307. She died about 1347.

Isolda de Mountjoy and John le Blount had the following children:

144. i. **John le Blount** (son of John le Blount and Isolda de Mountjoy) was born in 1343 in Sodington Hall, Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1424 in Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Warwickshire, England. He married Isabel de Cornwall (daughter of Brian de Cornwall and Maud le Strange) about 1384. She was born about 1348 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She died in 1424 in Sodington Hall, Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, England. He married Juliana Foulhurst.
- ii. **Richard le Blount** (son of John le Blount and Isolda de Mountjoy) was born about 1345. He died about 1358.
- iii. **Walter le Blount** (son of John le Blount and Isolda de Mountjoy) was born about 1350. He died on 07 Jul 1403 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. He married dona Sancha de Aala (daughter of Diego Gomez de Toledo and dona Ines Alfonso de Aala).

290. **Brian de Cornwall** (son of Edmund de Cornwall and Elizabeth de Brampton) was born about 1315 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died in 1392 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married **Maud le Strange** (daughter of Fulk 1st Baron le Stange and Joan de Ingham).

291. **Maud le Strange** (daughter of Fulk 1st Baron le Stange and Joan de Ingham) was born about 1320 in Whitechurch, Shropshire, England.

Maud le Strange and Brian de Cornwall had the following child:

145. i. **Isabel de Cornwall** (daughter of Brian de Cornwall and Maud le Strange) was born about 1348 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She died in 1424 in Sodington Hall, Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, England. She married John le Blount (son of John le Blount and Isolda de Mountjoy) about 1384. He was born in 1343 in Sodington Hall, Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, England. He died in 1424 in Mable, Cleobury Mortimer, Warwickshire, England.

292. **Richard la Bere** (son of Richard de laTolverne Bere and Sibyl Harley) was born about 1272 in Kinnersley, Weobley, Herefordshire, England. He died in 1310. He married **Sybil de Chabbonare**.

293. **Sybil de Chabbonare** was born in 1272 in Chadnor Court, Dilwyn, Herefordshire, England.

Sybil de Chabbonare and Richard la Bere had the following children:

- i. **John De La Sir Of Kinnersley Bere** (son of Richard la Bere and Sybil de Chabbonare) was born about 1305 in Kinnersley, Weobley, Herefordshire, England. He died (Y).
146. ii. **Kynard de la Bere** (son of Richard la Bere and Sybil de Chabbonare) was born in 1368 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Herefordshire, England. He died in 1412 in Chilstone, Herefordshire, England. He married Joanna la Barre (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot). She was born in 1373 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Hereford, England. She died in 1421 in Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, England.

294. **Thomas la Barre** (son of Thomas la Barre and Elizabeth Pembridge) was born in 1387 in

Glamorganshire, Glamorgan, Wales. He died in 1441 in Glamorgan, Wales. He married **Alice Talbot** (daughter of Richard Talbot and Ankaret LeStrange) in 1411 in Blake Mere, Cornwall, England.

295. **Alice Talbot** (daughter of Richard Talbot and Ankaret LeStrange) was born in 1390 in Hartford, Cheshire, England. She died on 14 Aug 1436 in Somme, Picardie, France.

Alice Talbot and Thomas la Barre had the following children:

147. i. Joanna la Barre (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot) was born in 1373 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Hereford,,England. She died in 1421 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Herefordshire, England. She married Kynard de la Bere (son of Richard la Bere and Sybil de Chabbonare). He was born in 1368 in Kinnerlesy Castle, Herefordshire, England. He died in 1412 in Chilstone, Herefordshire, England.
- ii. Elizabeth la Barre (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot) was born in 1412 in Barri, Glamorgan, Wales. She died in 1468 in Shropshire, England.
- iii. John la Barre (son of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot) was born in 1412.
- iv. Letis la Barre (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot) was born in 1414 in Glamorgan, Wales.
- v. Alice la Barre (daughter of Thomas la Barre and Alice Talbot) was born in 1418 in Kinnerlesy, Herefordshire, England. She died on 28 Oct 1445 in Hertfordshire, England.

Generation 10

576. **Walter le Blount** (son of William le Blount and Isabel de Beauchamp) was born about 1270 in Rock, Worcestershire, England. He died about 1316. He married **Johanna de Sodington** (daughter of William de Sodington) before Feb 1294 in Sodington, Worchestershire, England.

577. **Johanna de Sodington** (daughter of William de Sodington) was born about 1274. She died after 1331.

Johanna de Sodington and Walter le Blount had the following children:

- i. Walter le Blount (son of Walter le Blount and Johanna de Sodington) was born before 1298. He died about 1337.
288. ii. John le Blount (son of Walter le Blount and Johanna de Sodington) was born about 1298 in Worcestershire, England (probably). He died in 1358. He married Isolda de Mountjoy (daughter of Thomas de Mountjoy) about 1316. She was born about 1307. She died about 1347. He married Eleanor Beauchamp (daughter of John Beauchamp and Margaret St. John).

578. **Thomas de Mountjoy**.

Thomas de Mountjoy had the following child:

289. i. Isolda de Mountjoy (daughter of Thomas de Mountjoy) was born about 1307. She died about 1347. She married John le Blount (son of Walter le Blount and Johanna de Sodington) about 1316. He was born about 1298 in Worcestershire, England (probably). He died in 1358.

580. **Edmund de Cornwall** (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan FitzAlan) was born about 1280 in Thonock, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England. He died on 22 Mar 1354 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married **Elizabeth de Brampton** (daughter of Brian de Brampton and Eleanor de Hereford) about 1313.

581. **Elizabeth de Brampton** (daughter of Brian de Brampton and Eleanor de Hereford) was born on 16 Sep 1294 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She died in 1354 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

Elizabeth de Brampton and Edmund de Cornwall had the following child:

290. i. Brian de Cornwall (son of Edmund de Cornwall and Elizabeth de Brampton) was born about 1315 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died in 1392 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married Maud le Strange (daughter of Fulk 1st Baron le Stange and Joan de Ingham). She was born about

1320 in Whitechurch, Shropshire, England.

582. **Fulk 1st Baron le Stange.** He married **Joan de Ingham.**

583. **Joan de Ingham.**

Joan de Ingham and Fulk 1st Baron le Stange had the following child:

291. i. Maud le Strange (daughter of Fulk 1st Baron le Stange and Joan de Ingham) was born about 1320 in Whitechurch, Shropshire, England. She married Brian de Cornwall (son of Edmund de Cornwall and Elizabeth de Brampton). He was born about 1315 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He died in 1392 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

584. **Richard de laTolverne Bere** was born about 1245 in Tolverne, Cornwall, England. He married **Sibyl Harley.**

585. **Sibyl Harley** was born about 1250.

Sibyl Harley and Richard de laTolverne Bere had the following child:

292. i. Richard la Bere (son of Richard de laTolverne Bere and Sibyl Harley) was born about 1272 in Kinnersley, Weobley, Herefordshire, England. He died in 1310. He married Sybil de Chabbonare. She was born in 1272 in Chadnor Court, Dilwyn, Herefordshire, England. He married Katherine Abrahall. She was born about 1313 in Abenhall, Westbury On Severn, Gloucestershire, England. She died (Y).

588. **Thomas la Barre** was born in 1335 in Glamorgan, Wales. He died in 1385 in Glamorgan, Wales. He married **Elizabeth Pembridge.**

589. **Elizabeth Pembridge** was born in 1338 in Tong Castle, Shropshire, England. She died in 1406 in Glamorgan, Wales.

Elizabeth Pembridge and Thomas la Barre had the following child:

294. i. Thomas la Barre (son of Thomas la Barre and Elizabeth Pembridge) was born in 1387 in Glamorganshire, Glamorgan, Wales. He died in 1441 in Glamorgan, Wales. He married Alice Talbot (daughter of Richard Talbot and Ankaret LeStrange) in 1411 in Blake Mere, Cornwall, England. She was born in 1390 in Hartford, Cheshire, England. She died on 14 Aug 1436 in Somme, Picardie, France.

590. **Richard Talbot** was born in 1361 in Cornwall, England. He died on 07 Sep 1396 in London, Middlesex, England. He married **Ankaret LeStrange.**

591. **Ankaret LeStrange** was born in 1361 in Blackmere, Cornwall, England. She died on 01 Jun 1413 in Shropshire, Downs Co., England.

Ankaret LeStrange and Richard Talbot had the following child:

295. i. Alice Talbot (daughter of Richard Talbot and Ankaret LeStrange) was born in 1390 in Hartford, Cheshire, England. She died on 14 Aug 1436 in Somme, Picardie, France. She married Thomas la Barre (son of Thomas la Barre and Elizabeth Pembridge) in 1411 in Blake Mere, Cornwall, England. He was born in 1387 in Glamorganshire, Glamorgan, Wales. He died in 1441 in Glamorgan, Wales.

Generation 11

1152. **William le Blount** (son of Robert le Blount and Isabel Oddingselles) was born about 1233 in Belton, Rutland, England. He died in 1316 in Timberlake, Worcestershire, England. He married **Isabel de Beauchamp** (daughter of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John) before 1270.

1153. **Isabel de Beauchamp** (daughter of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John) was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.

Notes for William le Blount:

The earlier lineage of this Blount (or Blund) family remains obscure. There is evidently no evidence to support a connection as proposed by Burke or Croke to the Blounts of Norfolk/Suffolk. Additionally, the original progenitor of Blount as Raoul, Count of Guisnes, as claimed by these and other early sources, is equally fictitious and not substantiated by any actual evidence.

Complete Peerage offers tentative evidence that the first William le Blount depicted here was one and the same William le Blund who, as son and heir of John le Blund, son and heir of Walter le Blund, was found to be heir to lands in Doverdale (adjoining Hampton Lovet) which had belonged to Amice, daughter of the last-named Walter.

Additionally, there seems to have been a close connection between this family and the family of the same name in Hanslope, Buckinghamshire. Several records support this. In the 1200s, Sir Piers and Sir William le Blund, Knights, witnessed undated deeds at Hanslope. In 1242/43, Piers le Blund held 1/4 fee in Hanslope of the new feoffment, which was held in 1279 by William le Blount, by Piers le Blount in 1302, and by William le Blount in 1316, the last three named appearing in sequence and time as they do in the family of Worcester and Rutland. Isabel le Blounde (wife of William le Blount) herself held land in Hanslope before 1296. Piers le Blount, son of William and Isabel, was rector of Hanslope.

a. William "le Blund" (from blundus, "fair-haired"). He and his brother, Walter, were accused in Aug 1265, under terms of the Dictum of Kenilworth, of unlawful violence at Quinton in Northants, to which they claimed that they were "out" with John Giffard, who had obtained the King's pardon for all offences in connection with the disturbances until 9 Oct 1265. In addition to their Worcester property, William and wife Isabel held the manor of Belton in Rutland, and there appears to have been a close connection between this family and the family of the same name in Hanslope, Buckinghamshire. William le Blund appears to have died in spring of 1280.

b. Tradition says that she was a Beauchamp. As the widow of William, she was living in Feb 1322/23, when John and Walter le Blund, sons of her son, Walter, reconveyed to the Lady Isabel le Blount her life interest in the manor of Timberlake, which she had granted to her son Piers, then dead. Their deed is witnessed by Sir William le Blount and Sir Thomas le Blount, Knights.

c. Third son, Walter le Blount was, in 1313, of the Lancastrian party against Piers de Gaveston. In 1318 and 1321 he was Knight of the Shire for Worcester, and in 1322 was summoned for personal service against the Scots. Joan was possibly his second wife, and sister and coheir to William de Sodington, heir of their brother, Ralph.

d. Second son, John le Blount was knighted before 1337, when he was found heir to his elder brother, William, Lord Blount. He served as joint commissioner in Worcestershire in 1344, and served in Gascony under Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards, 1347, under the King at the siege of Calais. In Oct 1350 he was undertaking a pilgrimage to Santiago.

e. According to tradition, "Isoude" as she is referred to in records, was Isoude (Isolde) de Mountjoy. Her parentage remains a mystery.

f. Walter le Blount became a noted soldier, and appears to have attained great wealth. He was knighted before Mar 1371/72, and in Jan 1372/73, John of Gaunt appointed him constable of Tutbury Castle for life. The following May he entered into a contract to serve the Duke, in peace and in war, for the term of his life. Soon after his marriage he acquired lands from his brother, John, which appear to have been part of the Mountjoy property. He was Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire, 1380, and for Derbyshire in 1388, and in 1386 he was setting out for Spain with his patron. He was chosen a Knight of the Shire for Derby in 1399, after the accession of Henry IV, who continued him in favor. In Feb 1399/1400, he was receiving instructions for an embassy to Portugal, Spain, and Aragon. In 1401 the King sent him to Ireland in attendance on his son Thomas of Lancaster, whom he made Lieutenant. When Percy revolted in 1403, Walter le Blount fought for the King at Shrewsbury 21 Jul, and was slain.

g. Sancha came to England in Dec 1371 in the service of Constance of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt. After Walter's death, she founded a chantry in the hospital of St. Leonard at Alkington in Derbyshire (1406).

h. Third son, Thomas Blount was under the age of 14 in 1397, and heir to his elder brother, John, in 1418. He was originally intended to be a clerk, but upon acceding to his brother's estates, he renounced that career. He was a Knight of the Shire for Derby in 1420, and Justice of the Peace

from 1422 onward. He was engaged in the French war from 1423 in the retinue of the Duke of Bedford. In 1429 and 1431, he served as Treasurer of Normandy, as well as Sheriff of Derbyshire, 1446-47.

i. Various early sources tended to place this Thomas Blount as the son of Sir Walter, the first Lord Mountjoy. But contemporary sources, which offer more specific date information, make it almost certain that Thomas was Lord Mountjoy's brother, not his son. Thomas was MP for Derbyshire in 1453, and had a son who was born in 1455, clearly placing his birthdate no later than 1430, and Sir Walter could not have been born before around 1420, as his father, Thomas, did not renounce his clerical career until 1418 and thus could not have married Margaret Gresley until or after that date. Thus, Sir Walter could not have been Thomas' father. SOURCES: CP Vol IX[329-334]; AR: Line 81[35]; MCS: Line 78A[10-12], Line 88[12], SGM: Nat Taylor[Wedgwood's History of Parliament].

Isabel de Beauchamp and William le Blount had the following child:

576. i. Walter le Blount (son of William le Blount and Isabel de Beauchamp) was born about 1270 in Rock, Worcestershire, England. He died about 1316. He married Johanna de Sodington (daughter of William de Sodington) before Feb 1294 in Sodington, Worcestershire, England. She was born about 1274. She died after 1331.

1154. **William de Sodington.**

William de Sodington had the following child:

577. i. Johanna de Sodington (daughter of William de Sodington) was born about 1274. She died after 1331. She married Walter le Blount (son of William le Blount and Isabel de Beauchamp) before Feb 1294 in Sodington, Worcestershire, England. He was born about 1270 in Rock, Worcestershire, England. He died about 1316.

1160. **Richard de Cornwall** (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan de Valletort) was born in Jul 1246 in Wallingford, Berkshire, England. He died in 1296 in Wallingford, Berkshire, England (at Siege of Berwick). He married **Joan FitzAlan** (daughter of John FitzAlan) about 1279 in Cornwall, England.

1161. **Joan FitzAlan** (daughter of John FitzAlan) was born about 1260 in Winchester, Hampshire, England.

Joan FitzAlan and Richard de Cornwall had the following children:

580. i. Edmund de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan FitzAlan) was born about 1280 in Thonock, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England. He died on 22 Mar 1354 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. He married Elizabeth de Brampton (daughter of Brian de Brampton and Eleanor de Hereford) about 1313. She was born on 16 Sep 1294 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She died in 1354 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.
- ii. Joan de Cornwall (daughter of Richard de Cornwall and Joan FitzAlan) was born about 1286 in Burford, Shropshire, England. She died in 1341 in Howard Chapel, East Winch, Norfolk, England.
- iii. Geoffrey de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan FitzAlan) was born about 1288 in Burford, Shropshire, England. He died before Jun 1335 in Burford, Shropshire, England. He married Margaret Mortimer (daughter of Hugh Morrtimer and Matilda _____).

1162. **Brian de Brampton.** He married **Eleanor de Hereford** (daughter of Robert de Hereford).

1163. **Eleanor de Hereford.**

Eleanor de Hereford and Brian de Brampton had the following child:

581. i. Elizabeth de Brampton (daughter of Brian de Brampton and Eleanor de Hereford) was born on 16 Sep 1294 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She died in 1354 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England. She married Edmund de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan FitzAlan) about 1313. He was born about 1280 in Thonock, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England. He died on 22 Mar 1354 in Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, England.

Generation 12

2304. **Robert le Blount** was born in 1197 in Ixworth, Suffolk, England. He married **Isabel Oddingselles** in 1228.

2305. **Isabel Oddingselles** was born in 1202.

Isabel Oddingselles and Robert le Blount had the following child:

1152. i. **William le Blount** (son of Robert le Blount and Isabel Oddingselles) was born about 1233 in Belton, Rutland, England. He died in 1316 in Timberlake, Worcestershire, England. He married Isabel de Beauchamp (daughter of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John) before 1270. She was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.

2306. **William de Beauchamp** (son of William de Beauchamp and Isabel Mauduit) was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He married **Maud Fitz John** (daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod).

2307. **Maud Fitz John** (daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod) was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England.

Notes for Maud Fitz John:

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

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

1153. i. **Isabel de Beauchamp** (daughter of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John) was born about 1262 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She died on 30 May 1306 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. She married Patrick de Chaworth (son of Patrick de Chaworth and Hawise de London). He was born in 1250 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 07 Jul 1283 in Ogmere, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She married Hugh Despencer (son of Hugh Despencer and Aline Basset) in 1286 in Warwick, Warwickshire, England. He was born on 01 Mar 1260 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He died on 27 Oct 1326 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. She married William le Blount (son of Robert le Blount and Isabel Oddingselles) before 1270. He was born about 1233 in Belton, Rutland, England. He died in 1316 in Timberlake, Worcestershire, England.

ii. **Guy de Beauchamp** (son of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitz John).

2320. **Richard de Cornwall** (son of John I of England and Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme) was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England. He married **Joan de Valletort** (daughter of Reginald de Valletort and Joan Basset).

2321. **Joan de Valletort** (daughter of Reginald de Valletort and Joan Basset) was born in 1213. She died after 1299.

Notes for Richard de Cornwall:

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

Notes for Joan de Valletort:

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

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

Philip of Cornwall, a priest.

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

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

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

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

[Source: Wikipedia]

Joan de Valletort and Richard de Cornwall had the following children:

1160. i. Richard de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan de Valletort) was born in Jul 1246 in Wallingford, Berkshire, England. He died in 1296 in Wallingford, Berkshire, England (at Siege of Berwick). He married Joan FitzAlan (daughter of John FitzAlan) about 1279 in Cornwall, England. She was born about 1260 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He married Anne Elizabeth Brydges (daughter of James Brydges and Anne Elizabeth Gamon).
- ii. Joan de Cornwall (daughter of Richard de Cornwall and Joan de Valletort) was born in 1258.
- iii. Phillip de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan de Valletort).
- iv. Walter de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan de Valletort). He died in 1313.

2322. **John FitzAlan.**

John FitzAlan had the following child:

1161. i. Joan FitzAlan (daughter of John FitzAlan) was born about 1260 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She married Richard de Cornwall (son of Richard de Cornwall and Joan de Valletort) about 1279 in Cornwall, England. He was born in Jul 1246 in Wallingford, Berkshire, England. He died in 1296 in Wallingford, Berkshire, England (at Siege of Berwick).

2324. **Walter de Brampton.** He married **Joanna de Ewille.**

2325. **Joanna de Ewille.**

Joanna de Ewille and Walter de Brampton had the following child:

- 1162. i. Brian de Brampton (son of Walter de Brampton and Joanna de Ewille). He married Eleanor de Hereford (daughter of Robert de Hereford).

2326. **Robert de Hereford.**

Robert de Hereford had the following child:

- 1163. i. Eleanor de Hereford (daughter of Robert de Hereford). She married Brian de Brampton (son of Walter de Brampton and Joanna de Ewille).

Generation 13

4612. **William de Beauchamp** was born in 1210 in Worcestershire, England. He died in 1269 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He married **Isabel Mauduit**.

4613. **Isabel Mauduit** was born in 1214 in Buckinghamshire, England. She died in 1268 in Worcestershire, England.

Isabel Mauduit and William de Beauchamp had the following child:

- 2306. i. William de Beauchamp (son of William de Beauchamp and Isabel Mauduit) was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England. He married Maud Fitz John (daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod). She was born in 1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England.
4614. **John Fitz Geoffrey** (son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers and Aveline de Clare) was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England. He married **Isabel Bigod** (daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal).
4615. **Isabel Bigod** (daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal) was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England.

Notes for John Fitz Geoffrey:

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

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

Children

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

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

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

Maud FitzJohn (? - 16/18 April 1301). Married firstly to Gerard de Furnivale, Lord of Hallamshire (?-1261). Married secondly to William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, son of William de Beauchamp of Elmley, Worcestershire and his wife Isabel Mauduit. Had issue.

Isabel. Married Robert de Vespont, Lord of Westmoreland (?-1264). Had issue.

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

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

Isabel Bigod and John Fitz Geoffrey had the following children:

- 2307. i. Maud Fitz John (daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod) was born in

1237 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 16 Apr 1301 in Grey, Worcestershire, England. She married William de Beauchamp (son of William de Beauchamp and Isabel Mauduit). He was born between 1227-1237 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England. He died in May 1298 in Elmley, Worcestershire, England.

- ii. Aveline FitzGeoffrey (daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey and Isabel Bigod) was born in 1248 in Shere, Surrey, England. She died on 20 May 1274 in Dunmow Priory, Essex, England. She married Walter de Burgh (son of Richard Mór de Burgh and Egidia de Lacy). He was born in 1230 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland. He died on 28 Jul 1271 in Galway Castle, Connaught, Ireland.
4640. **John I of England** (son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine) was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme** (daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay) on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.
4641. **Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme** (daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay) was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).

Notes for Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme:

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

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

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

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

- i. Henry III of England (son of John I of England and Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme) was born on 01 Oct 1207 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 16 Nov 1272 in Westminster, London, England. He married Eleanor of Provence (daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV and Beatrice of Savoy) on 11 Jan 1236 in London, England. She was born in 1217 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azu. She died on 24 Jun 1291 in Amesbury, Essex, England.
2320. ii. Richard de Cornwall (son of John I of England and Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme) was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England. He married Isabella Marshall (daughter of 3rd Earl of Pembroke William Marshall) on 30 Mar 1231 in Fawley Church, Fawley, England. She died in 1240. He married Sanchia Berenger de Provence (daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV and Beatrice of Savoy) on 23 Nov 1243 in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England. She was born about 1225 in Aix en Provence, Bouches-du-Rhone, Provence-Alpes, Cote d'Azu. She died on 09 Nov 1261. He married Joan de Valletort (daughter of Reginald de Valletort and Joan Basset). She was born in 1213. She died after 1299. He married Beatrix von Falkenburg (daughter of Count of Falconburg Dietrich I) on 16 Jun 1269 in Kaiserslautern, Stadt Kaiserslautern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. She died on 17 Oct 1277.
- iii. Edward of Windsor (son of John I of England and Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme) was born on 13 Nov 1312 in Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He died on 21 Jun 1377 in Sheen Palace, Richmond, Surrey, England. He married Philippa of Hainault (daughter of William I of Hainaut and Joan of Valois). She was born on 24 Jun 1311 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. She died on 15 Aug 1369 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England.

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4642. **Reginald de Valletort** (son of Roger de Valletot and Alesia de Columbers) was born in 1187 in Trematon Castle, Cornwall. He died in 1246 in Trematon Castle, Cornwall. He married **Joan Basset** (daughter of Thomas Basset and Phillipa Malbank).
4643. **Joan Basset** (daughter of Thomas Basset and Phillipa Malbank) was born in 1182 in Oxfordshire, England.
- Joan Basset and Reginald de Valletort had the following child:
2321. i. Joan de Valletort (daughter of Reginald de Valletort and Joan Basset) was born in 1213. She died after 1299. She married Ralph de Valletort. She married Richard de Cornwall (son of John I of England and Isabelle de Tailfefer of Angouleme). He was born on 05 Jan 1208 in Winchester Castle, Hampshire, England. He died on 02 Apr 1272 in Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire, England.
4648. **Brian de Brampton**. He married **Emma Corbet**.
4649. **Emma Corbet**.
- Emma Corbet and Brian de Brampton had the following child:
2324. i. Walter de Brampton (son of Brian de Brampton and Emma Corbet). He married Joanna de Ewille.

Generation 14

9228. **Geoffrey Fitz Piers** (son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville) was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213. He married **Aveline de Clare** (daughter of Roger de Clare and Maud de Saint-Hilaire).
9229. **Aveline de Clare** (daughter of Roger de Clare and Maud de Saint-Hilaire) was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England.
- Aveline de Clare and Geoffrey Fitz Piers had the following child:
4614. i. John Fitz Geoffrey (son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers and Aveline de Clare) was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England. He married Isabel Bigod (daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal). She was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England.
9230. **Hugh Bigod** (son of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony) was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married **Maud Marshal** (daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare).
9231. **Maud Marshal** (daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare) was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.
- Maud Marshal and Hugh Bigod had the following children:
4615. i. Isabel Bigod (daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal) was born in 1222 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. She died in 1239 in Weobley, Herefordshire, England. She married John Fitz Geoffrey (son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers and Aveline de Clare). He was born on 29 May 1205 in Shere, Surrey, England. He died on 23 Nov 1258 in Farmbridge, Essex, England.
- ii. _____ Bigod (daughter of Hugh Bigod and Maud Marshal). She married William Devereux (son of Stephen Devereux and Isabel de Cantelupe) about 1240. He was born in 1219. He died on 04 Aug 1265 (Battle of Evesham).

Notes for William Devereux:

William Devereux (1219 to 1265), was an important Marcher Lord, and held Lyonshall Castle controlling a strategically vital approach to the border of Wales. The castle's significance was heightened by the rebellion of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. With strong family ties to the politically powerful families of Cantilupe and Giffard, his support was strongly sought after by Henry III and Simon de Montfort throughout the Second Barons' War.

9280. **Henry II of England** (son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany) was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married **Eleanor de Aquitaine** (daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault).

9281. **Eleanor de Aquitaine** (daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault) was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

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

- i. Eleanor of England (daughter of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine) was born on 13 Oct 1162. She died on 31 Oct 1214. She married Alfonso VIII of Castile (son of Sancho III of Castile and Blanche of Navarre).
 4640. ii. John I of England (son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine) was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. He married Isabella de Clare (daughter of William FitzRobert and Hawise de Beaumont) on 29 Aug 1189 in Malborough Castle, England. She was born in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in Nov 1217 in Fontevrault, Normandy. He married Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme (daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay) on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. She was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58).
9282. **William Aymer Valence de Taillefer** (son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne) was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married **Alice de Courtenay** (daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay).

9283. **Alice de Courtenay** (daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay) was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

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

4641. i. Isabelle de Taillefer of Angouleme (daughter of William Aymer Valence de Taillefer and Alice de Courtenay) was born on 19 Feb 1188 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died on 31 May 1246 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France (Age: 58). She married John I of England (son of Henry II of England and Eleanor de Aquitaine) on 24 Jun 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. He was born on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Staffordshire, England. He died on 18 Oct 1216 in Lincoln Castle, Newark, England. She married Hugh X de Lusignan on 10 May 1220. He was born about 1190. He died in 1249.
9284. **Roger de Valletot** (son of Ralph de Valletort and Joan Fitzroy) was born in 1165 in Saltash, Cornwall, England (Trematon Castle). He died in 1206 in Harberton, Devonshire, England. He married **Alesia de Columbers** in 1191 in Caus Castle, Shropshire.
9285. **Alesia de Columbers** was born in 1169 in Caus Castle, Shropshire.

Alesia de Columbers and Roger de Valletot had the following children:

4642. i. Reginald de Valletort (son of Roger de Valletot and Alesia de Columbers) was born in 1187 in Trematon Castle, Cornwall. He died in 1246 in Trematon Castle, Cornwall. He married Joan Basset (daughter of Thomas Basset and Phillipa Malbank). She was born in 1182 in Oxfordshire, England.
 - ii. Isabel Beatrice de Valletort (daughter of Roger de Valletot and Alesia de Columbers) was born in 1191 in Caus Castle, Shropshire. She died in 1229 in Harberton Castle, Totnes, Devonshire.
 - iii. Joan de Valletort (daughter of Roger de Valletot and Alesia de Columbers) was born in 1195 in Saltash, Cornwall. She died in 1275 in Harberton Castle, Totnes, Devonshire.
 - iv. Ralph de Valletort , Lord of Trematon (son of Roger de Valletot and Alesia de Columbers) was born in 1200 in Saltash, Cornwall. He died in 1256.
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9286. **Thomas Basset** was born about 1156 in Heddington, Oxford, England. He died in 1220 in Whitford, Devon, England. He married **Phillipa Malbank**.
9287. **Phillipa Malbank** was born in 1158 in Wich Malbank, Oxfordshire, England. She died in 1225 in Headington, Oxfordshire, England.
- Phillipa Malbank and Thomas Basset had the following child:
4643. i. Joan Basset (daughter of Thomas Basset and Phillipa Malbank) was born in 1182 in Oxfordshire, England. She married Reginald de Valletort (son of Roger de Valletot and Alesia de Columbers). He was born in 1187 in Trematon Castle, Cornwall. He died in 1246 in Trematon Castle, Cornwall.

Generation 15

18456. **Piers de Lutegareshale**. He married **Maud de Mandeville**.

18457. **Maud de Mandeville**.

Maud de Mandeville and Piers de Lutegareshale had the following child:

9228. i. Geoffrey Fitz Piers (son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville) was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213. He married Aveline de Clare (daughter of Roger de Clare and Maud de Saint-Hilaire). She was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England. He married Beatrice de Say.

18458. **Roger de Clare**. He married **Maud de Saint-Hilaire**.

18459. **Maud de Saint-Hilaire**.

Maud de Saint-Hilaire and Roger de Clare had the following child:

9229. i. Aveline de Clare (daughter of Roger de Clare and Maud de Saint-Hilaire) was born in 1172 in Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England. She died on 04 Jun 1225 in Sussex Square, London, Middlesex, England. She married Geoffrey Fitz Piers (son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville). He was born in 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He died on 14 Oct 1213.

18460. **Roger Bigod** (son of Hugh Bigod and Juliana de Vere) was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married **Ida de Tony** (daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont).

18461. **Ida de Tony** (daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont) was born about 1152.

Ida de Tony and Roger Bigod had the following children:

9230. i. Hugh Bigod (son of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony) was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225. He married Maud Marshal (daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare). She was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England.
- ii. Mary Bigod (daughter of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony) was born about 1186. She married Randolph Ftz Robert (son of Robert Talybois and Hawise de Glanville).

18462. **William Marshal** (son of John Marshal and Sibyl de Salisbury) was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219. He married **Isabel de Clare** (daughter of Richard de Clare and Aoife MacMurrough) in Aug 1173.

18463. **Isabel de Clare** (daughter of Richard de Clare and Aoife MacMurrough) was born in 1172. She died in 1220.

Notes for William Marshal:

William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke (1146 or 1147 - 14 May 1219), also called William the Marshal (Norman French: Williame li Mareschal, French: Guillaume le Maréchal), was an Anglo-Norman soldier and statesman. He served five English kings - Henry II, his sons the "Young King" Henry, Richard I, and John, and John's son Henry III.

Knighted in 1166, he spent his younger years as a knight errant and a successful tournament competitor; Stephen Langton eulogized him as the "best knight that ever lived." In 1189, he

became the de facto Earl of Pembroke through his marriage to Isabel de Clare, though the title of earl would not be officially granted until 1199 during the second creation of the Pembroke Earldom. In 1216, he was appointed protector for the nine-year-old Henry III, and regent of the kingdom.

Before him, his father's family held a hereditary title of Marshal to the king, which by his father's time had become recognized as a chief or master Marshalcy, involving management over other Marshals and functionaries. William became known as 'the Marshal', although by his time much of the function was delegated to more specialized representatives (as happened with other functions in the King's household). Because he was an Earl, and also known as the Marshal, the term "Earl Marshal" was commonly used and this later became an established hereditary title in the English Peerage.

Notes for Isabel de Clare:

Isabel de Clare, suo jure 4th Countess of Pembroke and Striguil (1172-1220), was a Cambro-Norman-Irish noblewoman and one of the wealthiest heiresses in Wales and Ireland. She was the wife of William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, who served four successive kings as Lord Marshal of England. Her marriage had been arranged by King Richard I.

Isabel was born in 1172 in Pembrokeshire, Wales, the eldest child of Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (1130 - 20 April 1176), known to history as "Strongbow", and Aoife of Leinster, who was the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, the deposed King of Leinster and Mor Ui Thuathail. The latter was a daughter of Muitchertach O'Toole and Cacht Inion Loigsig O'Morda. The marriage of Strongbow and Aoife took place in August 1170, the day after the capture of Waterford by the Cambro-Norman forces led by Strongbow.

Isabel's paternal grandparents were Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabella de Meulan. She had a younger brother Gilbert de Striguil who, being a minor, was not formally invested with either the earldom of Pembroke or of Striguil. It is unlikely that his father could have passed on the title to Pembroke as he himself did not possess it. When Gilbert died in 1185, Isabel became Countess of Pembroke in her own right (suo jure) until her death in 1220. In this way, she could be said to be the first successor to the earldom of Pembroke since her grandfather Gilbert, the first earl. By this reckoning, Isabel ought to be called the second countess, not the fourth countess of Pembroke. In any event, the title Earl was re-created for her husband as her consort. She also had an illegitimate half-sister Basile de Clare, who married three times. Basile's husbands were: Robert de Quincy; Raymond Fitzgerald, Constable of Leinster; Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells.

Isabel was described as having been "the good, the fair, the wise, the courteous lady of high degree". She allegedly spoke French, Irish and Latin. After her brother Gilbert's death, Isabel became one of the wealthiest heiresses in the kingdom, owning besides the titles of Pembroke and Striguil, much land in Wales and Ireland. She inherited the numerous castles on the inlet of Milford Haven, guarding the South Channel, including Pembroke Castle. She was a legal ward of King Henry II, who carefully watched over her inheritance.

Marriage

The new King Richard I arranged her marriage in August 1189 to William Marshal, regarded by many as the greatest knight and soldier in the realm. Henry II had promised Marshal he would be given Isabel as his bride, and his son and successor Richard upheld the promise one month after his accession to the throne. At the time of her marriage, Isabel was residing in the Tower of London in the protective custody of the Justiciar of England, Ranulf de Glanville. Following the wedding, which was celebrated in London "with due pomp and ceremony", they spent their honeymoon at Stoke d'Abernon in Surrey which belonged to Enguerrand d'Abernon.

Marriage to Isabel elevated William Marshal from the status as a landless knight into one of the richest men in the kingdom. He would serve as Lord Marshal of England, four kings in all: Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III. Although Marshal did not become the jure uxoris 1st Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Striguil until 1199, he nevertheless assumed overlordship of Leinster in Ireland, Pembroke Castle, Chepstow Castle, as well as Isabel's other castles in Wales such as the keep of Haverford, Tenby, Lewhaden, Narberth, Stackpole.

Shortly after their marriage, Marshal and Isabel arrived in Ireland, at Old Ros, a settlement located in the territory which belonged to her grandfather, Dermot MacMurrough. A motte was hastily constructed, a medieval borough quickly grew around it, and afterwards the Marshals founded the port town by the river which subsequently became known as New Ross. The Chronicles of Ros, which are housed in the British Museum, described Isabella and Marshal's arrival in Ireland and records that Isabella set about building a lovely city on the banks of the Barrow.

In 1192, Isabel and her husband assumed the task of managing their vast lands; starting with the rebuilding of Kilkenny Castle and the town, both of which had been damaged by the O'Brien clan in 1173. Later they commissioned the construction of several abbeys in the vicinity.

The marriage was happy, despite the vast difference in age between them. William Marshal and Isabel produced a total of five sons and five daughters.

Isabel de Clare and William Marshal had the following children:

9231. i. Maud Marshal (daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare) was born in Sep 1192 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 27 Mar 1248 in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England. She married Hugh Bigod (son of Roger Bigod and Ida de Tony). He was born about 1186 in Norfolk, England. He died on 18 Feb 1225.
- ii. Isabel Marshal (daughter of William Marshal and Isabel de Clare) was born on 09 Oct 1200. She died on 17 Jan 1240. She married Gilbert de Clare (son of Richard de Clare and Amice Fitz William). He was born in 1180. He died on 25 Oct 1230.

Notes for Isabel Marshal:

Isabel Marshal (9 October 1200 - 17 January 1240) was a medieval English countess. She was the wife of both Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 5th Earl of Gloucester and Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall (son of King John of England). With the former, she was a great grandmother of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford, 5th Earl of Gloucester, 1st Lord of Glamorgan, 7th Lord of Clare (1180 - 25 October 1230) was the son of Richard de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford (c. 1153-1217), from whom he inherited the Clare estates. He also inherited from his mother, Amice Fitz William, the estates of Gloucester and the honour of St. Hilary, and from Rohese, an ancestor, the moiety of the Giffard estates. In June 1202, he was entrusted with the lands of Harfleur and Montrevillers.

18560. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet** (son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine) was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** (daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland) on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral.

18561. **Maltilda of Germany** (daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland) was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

Maltilda of Germany and Geoffrey V Plantagenet had the following child:

9280. i. Henry II of England (son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany) was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Ida de Tony (daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont). She was born about 1152. He married Eleanor de Aquitaine (daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtellerault). She was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France.

18562. **William X de Aquitaine** (son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse) was born in

1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtelleraut** (daughter of Aimery I of Châtelleraut and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard).

18563. **Aenor de Châtelleraut** (daughter of Aimery I of Châtelleraut and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard) was born in 1103 in Chatelleraut, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

Aenor de Châtelleraut and William X de Aquitaine had the following child:

9281. i. Eleanor de Aquitaine (daughter of William X de Aquitaine and Aenor de Châtelleraut) was born on 06 Dec 1122 in Chateau De Belin, Gironde, France. She died in 1202 in Mirabell Castle, Tarn-et-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France. She married Henry II of England (son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany). He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.

18564. **William IV de Angoulême** was born about 1115 in Angouleme, Aquitaine, France. He died on 07 Aug 1179. He married **Marguerite de Turenne**.

18565. **Marguerite de Turenne** was born about 1122.

Marguerite de Turenne and William IV de Angoulême had the following child:

9282. i. William Aymer Valence de Taillefer (son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne) was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France. He married Alice de Courtenay (daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay). She was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France.

18566. **Pierre de France** was born on 11 Sep 1126 in Palace of the Rheims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 10 Apr 1183 in Acre, Hazafon, Israel, Palestine. He married **Isabelle de Courtenay**.

18567. **Isabelle de Courtenay** was born in 1148 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died in 1205 in Ford, Devon, , England.

Isabelle de Courtenay and Pierre de France had the following child:

9283. i. Alice de Courtenay (daughter of Pierre de France and Isabelle de Courtenay) was born on 18 Sep 1160 in Courtenay, Yonne, Bourgogne, France. She died on 14 Sep 1218 in Angoulême, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She married William Aymer Valence de Taillefer (son of William IV de Angoulême and Marguerite de Turenne). He was born on 18 Mar 1156 in Angouleme, Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 16 Jun 1202 in Limoges, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.

18568. **Ralph de Valletort** was born in 1140 in Bere Ferrers, Tavistock, Devonshire, England. He died in 1187 in Trematon Castle, Saltash, Cornwall, England. He married **Joan Fitzroy** (daughter of Reginald de Dunstanville and Beatrice FitzRichard).

18569. **Joan Fitzroy** (daughter of Reginald de Dunstanville and Beatrice FitzRichard) was born in 1142 in Launceston, Cornwall, England.

Joan Fitzroy and Ralph de Valletort had the following child:

9284. i. Roger de Valletot (son of Ralph de Valletort and Joan Fitzroy) was born in 1165 in Saltash, Cornwall, England (Trematon Castle). He died in 1206 in Harberton, Devonshire, England. He married Alesia de Columbers in 1191 in Caus Castle, Shropshire. She was born in 1169 in Caus Castle, Shropshire.

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36920. **Hugh Bigod** (son of Roger Bigod and Adeliza de Tosny) was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married **Juliana de Vere** (daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare).

36921. **Juliana de Vere** (daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare) was born in 1116 in

Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185.

Juliana de Vere and Hugh Bigod had the following child:

18460. i. Roger Bigod (son of Hugh Bigod and Juliana de Vere) was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married Ida de Tony (daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont). She was born about 1152. He married Isabel Ida Plantaganet Warren about 1185. She was born between 1152-1154 in Kenilworth, Essex, England. She died in 1203.

36922. **Ralph de Toeni**. He married **Margaret de Beaumont** (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Amice de Gael).

36923. **Margaret de Beaumont**.

Margaret de Beaumont and Ralph de Toeni had the following child:

18461. i. Ida de Tony (daughter of Ralph de Toeni and Margaret de Beaumont) was born about 1152. She married Henry II of England (son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Maltilda of Germany). He was born on 05 Mar 1133 in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 06 Jul 1189 in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She married Roger Bigod (son of Hugh Bigod and Juliana de Vere). He was born in 1130 in Norfolk, England. He died before 02 Aug 1221 in Thetford, Norfolk, England.

36924. **John Marshal**. He married **Sibyl de Salisbury** (daughter of Walter de Salisbury and Sibyl de Chaworth).

36925. **Sibyl de Salisbury**.

Sibyl de Salisbury and John Marshal had the following child:

18462. i. William Marshal (son of John Marshal and Sibyl de Salisbury) was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219. He married Isabel de Clare (daughter of Richard de Clare and Aoife MacMurrough) in Aug 1173. She was born in 1172. She died in 1220.

36926. **Richard de Clare** (son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont) was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married **Aoife MacMurrough** (daughter of Diarmint MacMurrough and Mór Ní Thuathail).

36927. **Aoife MacMurrough**.

Notes for Richard de Clare:

Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (of the first creation), Lord of Leinster, Justiciar of Ireland (1130 - 20 April 1176) was an Anglo-Norman[1] nobleman notable for his leading role in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. Like his father, Richard fitz Gilbert has since become commonly known by his nickname Strongbow (Norman French: Arc-Fort) which may be a mistranscription or mistranslation of Striguil.

His son Gilbert de Striguil, or Strigoil, died unmarried before 1189. As a minor, he never became an earl, thus the earldom was passed with Richard's daughter Isabel to her spouse William Marshall.

Notes for Aoife MacMurrough:

Aoife MacMurrough (c. 1145 - 1188, Irish: Aoife Ní Diarmait), also known by later historians as Eva of Leinster, was an Irish noble, princess of Leinster and countess of Pembroke. She was the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough (c. 1110 - 1171) (Irish: Diarmait Mac Murchada), King of Leinster and his second wife, Mór Ní Tuathail or Mor O'Toole (c. 1114 - 1191), a relation of St Lawrence O'Toole; (the Brehon law of Ireland allowed a man to have two wives in secular marriage).

Aoife MacMurrough and Richard de Clare had the following child:

18463. i. Isabel de Clare (daughter of Richard de Clare and Aoife MacMurrough) was born in 1172. She died in 1220. She married William Marshal (son of John Marshal and Sibyl de Salisbury) in Aug 1173. He was born about 1146. He died on 14 May 1219.

37120. **Faulk V of Anjou** (son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort) was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married **Ermengard of**

Maine (daughter of Helie de Baugency and Mathilda de Château-du-Loire).

37121. **Ermengard of Maine.**

Ermengard of Maine and Faulk V of Anjou had the following child:

18560. i. **Geoffrey V Plantagenet** (son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine) was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France. He married **Maltilda of Germany** (daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland) on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. She was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy.

37122. **Henry I of England** (son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders) was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Matilda of Scotland** (daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland).

37123. **Matilda of Scotland** (daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland) was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.

Matilda of Scotland and Henry I of England had the following child:

18561. i. **Maltilda of Germany** (daughter of Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland) was born on 05 Aug 1102 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died on 10 Sep 1169 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. She married **Geoffrey V Plantagenet** (son of Faulk V of Anjou and Ermengard of Maine) on 22 May 1127 in Le Mans Cathedral. He was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 07 Sep 1151 in Chateau-du-Loir, Eure-et-Loire, France.

37124. **William IX de Aquitaine** (son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegarde de Burgundy) was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married **Philippa de Toulouse** (daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain).

37125. **Philippa de Toulouse** (daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain) was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Philippa de Toulouse and William IX de Aquitaine had the following child:

18562. i. **William X de Aquitaine** (son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse) was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain. He married **Aenor de Châtellerault** (daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard). She was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France.

37126. **Aimery I of Châtellerault.** He married **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard** (daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard).

37127. **Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard** (daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard) was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

Notes for Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard:

She was the maternal grandmother of the celebrated Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was also mistress to her granddaughters' paternal grandfather William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Dangereuse is also known as La Maubergeonne and Amauberge.

Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard and Aimery I of Châtellerault had the following child:

18563. i. **Aenor de Châtellerault** (daughter of Aimery I of Châtellerault and Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard) was born in 1103 in Chatellerault, Aquitaine, France. She died in Mar 1130 in Talmont, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. She married **William X de Aquitaine** (son of William IX de Aquitaine and Philippa de Toulouse). He was born in 1099 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. He died on 09 Apr 1137 in Santiago de Compostela, La Coruna, Galicia, Spain.

37138. **Reginald de Dunstanville** (son of Henry I of England and Sybil Corbet) was born on 10 Nov 1096

in Dunstanville, Kent, England. He died on 01 Jul 1175 in Chertsey, Surrey, England. He married **Beatrice FitzRichard** in 1135 in Cornwall, England.

37139. **Beatrice FitzRichard** was born in 1120 in Cardinan, Cornwall, England. She died in 1162 in Chertsey, Surrey, England.

Notes for Reginald de Dunstanville:

Reginald de Dunstanville (c. 1110 - 1 July 1175) (alias Reginald FitzRoy, Rainald, etc., French: Renaud de Donstanville or de Dénestanville), was an Anglo-Norman nobleman and an illegitimate son of King Henry I (1100-1135). He became Earl of Cornwall and High Sheriff of Devon. The title Baron de Dunstanville was created in 1797 for Francis Basset of Tehidy in Cornwall.

Reginald was born in Dénestanville in the Duchy of Normandy, an illegitimate son of King Henry I (1100-1135) by his mistress Sybilla Corbet, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Corbet lord of the manor of Alcester, Warwickshire, who was at some time the wife of "Herbert the King's Chamberlain".[2] Reginald's sister was Rohesia, wife of Henry de Pomeroy (died c.1135), feudal baron of Berry Pomeroy in Devon.

Reginald was invested with the Earldom of Cornwall by his first cousin (by blood) King Stephen (1135-1154), son of Henry I's sister Adela, Countess of Blois. He later supported Stephen's enemy and claimant of the English throne, the Empress Matilda, only legitimate daughter of Henry I, and thus by order of Stephen he forfeited his lands and honours. In about 1173 he granted a charter to his free burgesses of Truro in Cornwall, and addressed his meetings at Truro to "All men both Cornish and English" suggesting a differentiation of nations. He served as High Sheriff of Devon from 1173-1174.

Beatrice FitzRichard and Reginald de Dunstanville had the following child:

- 18569. i. Joan Fitzroy (daughter of Reginald de Dunstanville and Beatrice FitzRichard) was born in 1142 in Launceston, Cornwall, England. She married Ralph de Valletort. He was born in 1140 in Bere Ferrers, Tavistock, Devonshire, England. He died in 1187 in Trematon Castle, Saltash, Cornwall, England.

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73840. **Roger Bigod** (son of Robert le Bigot and Helene de St. Sauveur) was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married **Adeliza de Tosny**.

73841. **Adeliza de Tosny** was born about 1072 in St Saveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

Adeliza de Tosny and Roger Bigod had the following child:

- 36920. i. Hugh Bigod (son of Roger Bigod and Adeliza de Tosny) was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land). He married Juliana de Vere (daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare). She was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. He married Gundreda de Beaumont.

73842. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Adeliza de Clare** (daughter of Gilbert de Clare).

73843. **Adeliza de Clare**.

Adeliza de Clare and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

- 36921. i. Juliana de Vere (daughter of Audrey de Vere and Adeliza de Clare) was born in 1116 in Hedingham, Oxon, England. She died in 1185. She married Hugh Bigod (son of Roger Bigod and Adeliza de Tosny). He was born about 1095 in Leicestershire, England (Belvoir Castle). He died on 06 Mar 1176 in Palestine (Died on Crusade to the Holy Land).

73844. **Roger de Toeni**. He married **Ida de Hainault** (daughter of Baldwin of Hainaut and Yolande of Guelders).

73845. **Ida de Hainault**.

Ida de Hainault and Roger de Toeni had the following child:

36922. i. Ralph de Toeni (son of Roger de Toeni and Ida de Hainault). He married Margaret de Beaumont (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Amice de Gael).

73846. **Robert de Beaumont**. He married **Amice de Gael** (daughter of Ralph de Gael and Avise _____).

73847. **Amice de Gael**.

Amice de Gael and Robert de Beaumont had the following child:

36923. i. Margaret de Beaumont (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Amice de Gael). She married Ralph de Toeni (son of Roger de Toeni and Ida de Hainault).

73848. **Gilbert Marshall**.

Gilbert Marshall had the following child:

36924. i. John Marshal (son of Gilbert Marshall). He married Sibyl de Salisbury (daughter of Walter de Salisbury and Sibyl de Chaworth).

73850. **Walter de Salisbury**. He married **Sibyl de Chaworth**.

73851. **Sibyl de Chaworth**.

Sibyl de Chaworth and Walter de Salisbury had the following child:

36925. i. Sibyl de Salisbury (daughter of Walter de Salisbury and Sibyl de Chaworth). She married John Marshal (son of Gilbert Marshall).

73852. **Gilbert de Clare** (son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont) was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married **Isabel de Beaumont** (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois).

73853. **Isabel de Beaumont**.

Notes for Gilbert de Clare:

Born at Tonbridge, Gilbert de Clare was a son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Alice de Claremont. He started out without land and wealth of his own but was closely related to very powerful men, specifically his uncles Walter de Clare and Roger de Clare.

In 1136 Gilbert fitz Gilbert led an expedition against Exmes and burned parts of the town, including the church of Notre Dame, but was interrupted by the forces of William III, Count of Ponthieu and escaped the resulting melee only after suffering heavy losses. Gilbert was a Baron, that is, a tenant-in-chief in England, and inherited the estates of his paternal uncles, Roger and Walter, which included the baronies and castles of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. He held the lordship of Nether Gwent and the castle of Striguil (later Chepstow). King Stephen created him Earl of Pembroke, and gave him the rape and castle of Pevensey.

After Stephen's defeat at Lincoln on 2 February 1141, Gilbert was among those who rallied to Empress Matilda when she recovered London in June, but he was at Canterbury when Stephen was recrowned late in 1141. He then joined Geoffrey's plot against Stephen, but when that conspiracy collapsed, he again adhered to Stephen, being with him at the siege of Oxford late in 1142. In 1147 he rebelled when Stephen refused to give him the castles surrendered by his nephew Gilbert, 2nd Earl of Hertford, whereupon the King marched to his nearest castle and nearly captured him. However, the Earl appears to have made his peace with Stephen before his death the following year.

Isabel de Beaumont and Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

36926. i. Richard de Clare (son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont) was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married Aoife MacMurrough (daughter of Diarmint MacMurrough and Mór Ní Thuathail).

73854. **Diarmint MacMurrough**. He married **Mór Ní Thuathail**.

73855. **Mór Ní Thuathail**.

Notes for Diarmint MacMurrough:

Diarmait Mac Murchada (Modern Irish: Diarmaid Mac Murchadha), anglicised as Dermot

MacMurrough, Dermot MacMurrough, Dermot MacMorrogh or Dermot MacMorrow (c. 1110 - c. 1 May 1171), was a King of Leinster in Ireland. In 1167, he was deprived of his kingdom by the High King of Ireland - Ruaidri Ua Conchobair (Rory O'Connor). The grounds for the dispossession were that Mac Murchada had, in 1152, abducted Derbforgaill, the wife of the King of Breifne, Tiernan O'Rourke (Irish: Tighearnán Ua Ruairc). To recover his kingdom, Mac Murchada solicited help from the King of England Henry II of England. His issue unresolved, he gained the military support of the Earl Richard de Clare, the 2nd Earl of Pembroke (nicknamed "Strongbow"), who was in opposition to Henry II due to his support for Stephen, King of England against Henry's mother in The Anarchy. In exchange for his aid, Strongbow was married to Mac Murchada's daughter Aoife and promised succession to the Kingship of Leinster. Henry II then mounted a larger second invasion in 1171 to ensure his control over Strongbow, resulting in the Norman Lordship of Ireland. Mac Murchada was later known as Diarmait na nGall (Irish for "Diarmait of the Foreigners").

Notes for Mór Ní Thuathail:

Mór Ní Thuathail (anglicised as Mor O'Toole) (c. 1114-1191) was a Queen-consort of Leinster as the principal first wife of King Diarmait Mac Murchada. Under Brehon Law, Irish men were allowed more than one wife. King Dermot's second wife was Sadhbh Ní Fhaolain.

Mór was the mother of Aoife of Leinster, the wife of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, known to history as Strongbow.

Mór Ní Thuathail and Diarmint MacMurrough had the following child:

36927. i. Aoife MacMurrough (daughter of Diarmint MacMurrough and Mór Ní Thuathail). She married Richard de Clare (son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont). He was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176.

74240. **Fulk de Anjou IV** (son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou) was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Bertrade de Montfort** (daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux).

74241. **Bertrade de Montfort** (daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux) was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Bertrade de Montfort and Fulk de Anjou IV had the following child:

37120. i. Faulk V of Anjou (son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort) was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem. He married Ermengard of Maine (daughter of Helie de Baugency and Mathilda de Château-du-Loire).

74242. **Helie de Baugency**. He married **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire** (daughter of Garvase de Chateau and Aremberge _____).

74243. **Mathilda de Château-du-Loire**.

Mathilda de Château-du-Loire and Helie de Baugency had the following child:

37121. i. Ermengard of Maine (daughter of Helie de Baugency and Mathilda de Château-du-Loire). She married Faulk V of Anjou (son of Fulk de Anjou IV and Bertrade de Montfort). He was born in 1093 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem.

74244. **William I of England** (son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise) was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).

74245. **Matilda de Flanders** (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:

37122. i. Henry I of England (son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders) was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet (daughter of Robert Corbet). She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland (daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland). She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.
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74246. **Malcolm III of Scotland** (son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____) was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married **Margaret of Scotland** (daughter of Edward Atheling and Agatha von Braunschweig).

74247. **Margaret of Scotland.**

Margaret of Scotland and Malcolm III of Scotland had the following child:

37123. i. Matilda of Scotland (daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland) was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118. She married Henry I of England (son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders). He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

74248. **William VIII de Aquitaine** (son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy) was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married **Hildegarde de Burgundy** (daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou).

74249. **Hildegarde de Burgundy** (daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou) was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

Hildegarde de Burgundy and William VIII de Aquitaine had the following child:

37124. i. William IX de Aquitaine (son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegarde de Burgundy) was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He married Philippa de Toulouse (daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain). She was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

74250. **William IV of Toulouse** (son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche) was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married **Emma de Mortain** (daughter of Robert de Mortain and Matilda de Montgomery).

74251. **Emma de Mortain.**

Emma de Mortain and William IV of Toulouse had the following child:

37125. i. Philippa de Toulouse (daughter of William IV of Toulouse and Emma de Mortain) was born in 1073 in Toulouse, Jura, Franche-Comté, France. She died on 28 Nov 1117 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married William IX de Aquitaine (son of William VIII de Aquitaine and Hildegarde de Burgundy). He was born on 22 Oct 1071 in Aquitaine, France. He died on 10 Feb 1127 in Poitiers, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France.

74252. **Boson de Châtellerault II.** He married **Aleanor de Thouars** (daughter of Aimery IV of Thouars and Aremgarde de Mauléon).

74253. **Aleanor de Thouars.**

Aleanor de Thouars and Boson de Châtellerault II had the following child:

37126. i. Aimery I of Châtellerault (son of Boson de Châtellerault II and Aleanor de Thouars). He married Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard (daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard). She was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151.

74254. **Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard.**

Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard had the following child:

37127. i. Dangerose de l'Isle Bouchard (daughter of Bartholomew de l'Isle Bouchard) was born about 1075. She died on 07 Nov 1151. She married Aimery I of Châtellerault (son of Boson de Châtellerault II and Aleanor de Thouars).

74276. **Henry I of England** (son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders) was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married **Sybil Corbet** (daughter of Robert Corbet).

74277. **Sybil Corbet** (daughter of Robert Corbet) was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157.

Sybil Corbet and Henry I of England had the following child:

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37138. i. Reginald de Dunstanville (son of Henry I of England and Sybil Corbet) was born on 10 Nov 1096 in Dunstanville, Kent, England. He died on 01 Jul 1175 in Chertsey, Surrey, England. He married Beatrice FitzRichard in 1135 in Cornwall, England. She was born in 1120 in Cardinan, Cornwall, England. She died in 1162 in Chertsey, Surrey, England.

Generation 18

147680. **Robert le Bigot** was born in 1034 in St Saveur, , Normandy, France. He died in 1071 in Chanon, Creuse, Limousin, France,. He married **Helene de St. Sauveur**.

147681. **Helene de St. Sauveur** was born about 1040 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1070 in St Sauveur, Manche, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Helene de St. Sauveur and Robert le Bigot had the following child:

73840. i. Roger Bigod (son of Robert le Bigot and Helene de St. Sauveur) was born in 1045 in St Sauveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. He died on 08 Sep 1107 in Eversham, Norfolk, England. He married Adeliza de Tosny. She was born about 1072 in St Saveur, Manche, Basse-Normandie, France. She died about 1136 in Leicestershire, England (Belvior Castle).

147684. **Audrey de Vere**. He married **Beatrice** _____.

147685. **Beatrice** _____.

Beatrice _____ and Audrey de Vere had the following child:

73842. i. Audrey de Vere (son of Audrey de Vere and Beatrice _____). He married Adeliza de Clare (daughter of Gilbert de Clare).

147686. **Gilbert de Clare** (son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont) was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.

Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

73843. i. Adeliza de Clare (daughter of Gilbert de Clare). She married Audrey de Vere (son of Audrey de Vere and Beatrice _____).

Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont had the following child:

36926. i. Richard de Clare (son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont) was born in 1130. He died on 20 Apr 1176. He married Aoife MacMurrough (daughter of Diarmint MacMurrough and Mór Ní Thuathail).

147688. **Ralph IV de Toeni**. He married **Alice of Northumberland**.

147689. **Alice of Northumberland**.

Alice of Northumberland and Ralph IV de Toeni had the following child:

73844. i. Roger de Toeni (son of Ralph IV de Toeni and Alice of Northumberland). He married Ida de Hainault (daughter of Baldwin of Hainaut and Yolande of Guelders).

147690. **Baldwin of Hainaut**. He married **Yolande of Guelders**.

147691. **Yolande of Guelders**.

Yolande of Guelders and Baldwin of Hainaut had the following child:

73845. i. Ida de Hainault (daughter of Baldwin of Hainaut and Yolande of Guelders). She married Roger de Toeni (son of Ralph IV de Toeni and Alice of Northumberland).

147692. **Robert de Beaumont** was born about 1049. He married **Isabel de Vermandois** (daughter of Hugh Magnus and Adelaide of Vermandois).

147693. **Isabel de Vermandois**.

Notes for Isabel de Vermandois:

Elizabeth of Vermandois, or Elisabeth or Isabel de Vermandois (c. 1085 - 1131), was the third daughter of Hugh Magnus and Adelaide of Vermandois, and as such represented both the Capetian line of her paternal grandfather Henry I of France, and the Carolingian ancestry of her maternal grandfather Herbert IV of Vermandois. As the wife of two

Anglo-Norman magnates, Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester and William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey, she is the ancestress of hundreds of well-known families down to the present time. She is the ancestress of all Scottish rulers including and after her grandson Malcolm IV and all English rulers starting with Henry IV.

Isabel de Vermandois and Robert de Beaumont had the following children:

- 73853. i. Isabel de Beaumont (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois). She married Gilbert de Clare (son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont). He was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148.
- 73846. ii. Robert de Beaumont (son of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois). He married Amice de Gael (daughter of Ralph de Gael and Avise _____).

147694. **Ralph de Gael**. He married **Avise** _____.

147695. **Avise** _____.

Avise _____ and Ralph de Gael had the following child:

- 73847. i. Amice de Gael (daughter of Ralph de Gael and Avise _____). She married Robert de Beaumont (son of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois).

147704. **Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare** (son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard) was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married **Adeliza de Claremont**.

147705. **Adeliza de Claremont**.

Notes for Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare:

Gilbert, born before 1066, was the second son and an heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare and Rohese Giffard. He succeeded to his father's possessions in England in 1088 when his father retired to a monastery; his brother, Roger Fitz Richard, inherited his father's lands in Normandy] That same year he, along with his brother Roger, fortified his castle at Tonbridge against the forces of William Rufus. But his castle was stormed, Gilbert was wounded and taken prisoner. However he and his brother were in attendance on king William Rufus at his death in August 1100. He was with Henry I at his Christmas court at Westminster in 1101.

It has been hinted, by modern historians, that Gilbert, as a part of a baronial conspiracy, played some part in the suspicious death of William II. Frank Barlow points out that no proof has been found he had any part in the king's death or that a conspiracy even existed.

In 1110, King Henry I took Cardigan from Owain ap Cadwgan, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn as punishment for a number of crimes including that of the abduction of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor.[6] In turn Henry gave the Lordship of Cardigan, including Cardigan Castle to Gilbert Fitz Richard. He founded the Clunic priory at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Gilbert died in or before 1117.

About 1088, Gilbert married Adeliza/Alice de Claremont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, and Margaret de Roucy. Gilbert and Adeliza had at least eight children:

Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1136.

Gilbert Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1148, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

Baldwin Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1154, m. Adeline de Rollos.

Adelize/Alice de Clare, d. 1163, m. (ca. 1105), Aubrey II de Vere, son of Aubrey I de Vere and Beatrice. She had 9 children and in her widowhood was a corrodian at St. Osyth's, Chich, Essex.

Hervey de Clare, Lord of Montmorency.

Walter de Clare, d. 1149.

Margaret de Clare, d. 1185, m. (ca. 1108), Sir William de Montfitchet, Lord of Stansted Mountfitchet.

Rohese de Clare, d. 1149, m. (ca. 1130), Baderon of Monmouth

Adeliza de Claremont and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare had the following child:

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147686. i. Gilbert de Clare (son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont) was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married Isabel de Beaumont (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois).
147708. **Donnchad mac Murchada**. He married **Orlaith ingen O'Braenain**.
147709. **Orlaith ingen O'Braenain**.
Orlaith ingen O'Braenain and Donnchad mac Murchada had the following child:
73854. i. Diarmint MacMurrough (son of Donnchad mac Murchada and Orlaith ingen O'Braenain). He married Mór Ní Thuathail.
148480. **Geoffrey de Gâtinais II** (son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais I and Béatrice de Mâcon) was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married **Ermengarde de Anjou** (daughter of Fulk III de Anjou and Hildegarde de Sundgau).
148481. **Ermengarde de Anjou**.
Ermengarde de Anjou and Geoffrey de Gâtinais II had the following child:
74240. i. Fulk de Anjou IV (son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou) was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Bertrade de Montfort (daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux). She was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.
148482. **Simon de Montfort I**. He married **Agnes de Evreux**.
148483. **Agnes de Evreux**.
Agnes de Evreux and Simon de Montfort I had the following child:
74241. i. Bertrade de Montfort (daughter of Simon de Montfort I and Agnes de Evreux) was born in May 1059 in France, Lot-et-Garonne, Aquitaine, France. She died on 14 Feb 1116 in Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou IV (son of Geoffrey de Gâtinais II and Ermengarde de Anjou). He was born in 1033 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She married Phillip I of France Anjou (son of Henri I of France and Grand Duchess Anna Agnesa Kiev) on 15 May 1092 in France. He was born on 23 May 1052 in Reims, Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France. He died on 29 Jul 1108 in Melun, Seine-et-Marne, Ile-de-France, France.
148484. **Jean de la Fleche**. He married **Paula de Maine**.
148485. **Paula de Maine**.
Paula de Maine and Jean de la Fleche had the following child:
74242. i. Helie de Baugency (son of Jean de la Fleche and Paula de Maine). He married Mathilda de Château-du-Loire (daughter of Garvase de Chateau and Aremberge _____).
148486. **Garvase de Chateau**. He married **Aremberge _____**.
148487. **Aremberge _____**.
Aremberge _____ and Garvase de Chateau had the following child:
74243. i. Mathilda de Château-du-Loire (daughter of Garvase de Chateau and Aremberge _____). She married Helie de Baugency (son of Jean de la Fleche and Paula de Maine).
148488. **Robert de Normandy I** (son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany) was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise** (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia).
148489. **Herleva de Falaise** (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Robert de Normandy I:

Robert the Magnificent (French: le Magnifique) (22 June 1000 - 1-3 July 1035), was the Duke of Normandy from 1027 until his death. Owing to uncertainty over the numbering of the Dukes of Normandy he is usually called Robert I, but sometimes Robert II with his ancestor Rollo as Robert I. He was the father of William the Conqueror who became in 1066 King of England and founded the House of Normandy.

Life

He was the son of Richard II of Normandy and Judith, daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany. He was also grandson of Richard I of Normandy, great-grandson of William I of Normandy and great-great grandson of Rollo, the Viking who founded Normandy. Before he died, Richard II had decided his elder son Richard III would succeed him while his second son Robert would become Count of Hiémois. In August 1026 their father, Richard II, died and Richard III became duke, but very soon afterwards Robert rebelled against his brother, was subsequently defeated and forced to swear fealty to his older brother Richard.

Early reign

When Richard III died a year later there were suspicions that Robert had something to do with his brother's death and although nothing can be proved, Robert had most to gain. But the civil war Robert I had brought against his brother Richard III was still causing instability in the duchy. Private wars raged between neighboring barons. This resulted in a new aristocracy that rose in Normandy during Robert's reign. It was also during this time that many of the lesser nobility left Normandy to seek their fortunes in southern Italy and elsewhere. Soon after assuming the dukedom, however, possibly in revenge for supporting his brother against him, Robert I assembled an army against his uncle, Robert, Archbishop of Rouen and count of Évreux. Only a temporary truce allowed his uncle to leave Normandy in exile but with an edict of excommunication placed on all of Normandy, which was only lifted when Archbishop Robert was allowed to return and his countship was restored. Robert also attacked another powerful churchman, his cousin Hugo III, d'Ivry, Bishop of Bayeux, banishing him from Normandy for an extended period of time. Robert also seized a number of church properties belonging to the abbey of Fecamp.

Outside of Normandy

Despite his domestic troubles Robert decided to intervene in the civil war in Flanders between Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and his father Baldwin IV whom the younger Baldwin had driven out of Flanders. Baldwin V, supported by king Robert II of France, his father-in-law, was persuaded to make peace with his father in 1030 when Duke Robert promised the elder Baldwin his considerable military support. Robert gave shelter to Henry I of France against his mother, Queen Constance, who favored her younger son Robert to succeed to the French throne after his father Robert II. For his help Henry I rewarded Robert with the French Vexin. In the early 1030s Alan III, Duke of Brittany began expanding his influence from the area of Rennes and appeared to have designs on the area surrounding Mont Saint-Michel. After sacking Dol and repelling Alan's attempts to raid Avranches, Robert mounted a major campaign against his cousin Alan III. However, Alan appealed to their uncle, Archbishop Robert of Rouen, who then brokered a peace between Duke Robert and his vassal Alan III. His cousins, the Athelings Edward and Alfred, sons of his aunt Emma of Normandy and Athelred, King of England had been living at the Norman Court and at one point Robert, on their behalf, attempted to mount an invasion of England but was prevented in doing so, it was said, by unfavorable winds. *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* stated that King Cnut sent envoys to Duke Robert offering to settle half the Kingdom of England on Edward and Alfred. After postponing the naval invasion he chose to also postpone the decision until after he returned from Jerusalem.

The Church and his pilgrimage

Robert's attitude towards the Church had changed noticeably certainly since his reinstating his uncle's position as Archbishop of Rouen. In his attempt to reconcile his differences with the Church he restored property that he or his vassals had confiscated, and by 1034 had returned all the properties he had earlier taken from the abbey of Fecamp.

After making his illegitimate son William his heir, he set out on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. According to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* he travelled by way of Constantinople, reached Jerusalem, fell seriously ill and died on the return journey at Nicaea on 2 July 1035. His son William, aged about eight, succeeded him.

According to the historian William of Malmesbury, decades later his son William sent a mission to Constantinople and Nicaea, charging it with bringing his father's body back to Normandy for burial. Permission was granted, but, having travelled as far as Apulia (Italy) on the return journey, the envoys learned that William himself had meanwhile died. They then decided to re-inter Robert's body in Italy.

Issue

By his mistress, Herleva of Falaise, he was father of:

William the Conqueror (c.1028-1087).

By Herleva or possibly another concubine, he was the father of:

Adelaide of Normandy, who married firstly, Enguerrand II, Count of Ponthieu. She married secondly, Lambert II, Count of Lens, and thirdly, Odo II of Champagne.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of *filia pelletarii burgensis* being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*).

Herleva de Falaise and Robert de Normandy I had the following child:

74244. i. William I of England (son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise) was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married Matilda de Flanders (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). She was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).

148490. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France** (daughter of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles).

148491. **Adela de France**.

Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:

74245. i. Matilda de Flanders (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England (son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise) in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).

148492. **Duncan I of Alba** (son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc) was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married **Sybilla** _____.

148493. **Sybilla** _____.

Sybilla _____ and Duncan I of Alba had the following child:

74246. i. Malcolm III of Scotland (son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____) was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He married Margaret of Scotland (daughter of Edward Atheling and Agatha von Braunschweig).

148494. **Edward Atheling** (son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth) was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married **Agatha von Braunschweig**.

148495. **Agatha von Braunschweig** was born before 1030. She died after 1070.

Notes for Edward Atheling:

Edward the Exile (1016 - late August 1057), also called Edward Ætheling, was the son of King Edmund Ironside and of Ealdgyth. He spent most of his life in exile following the defeat of his father by Canute the Great.

Agatha von Braunschweig and Edward Atheling had the following child:

74247. i. Margaret of Scotland (daughter of Edward Atheling and Agatha von Braunschweig). She married Malcolm III of Scotland (son of Duncan I of Alba and Sybilla _____). He was born on 26 Mar 1031 in Scotland. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

148496. **William V de Aquitaine** (son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois) was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married **Agnes de Burgundy** (daughter of Otto-William de Burgundy and Ermentrude de Rheims).

148497. **Agnes de Burgundy**. She died on 10 Nov 1068.

Agnes de Burgundy and William V de Aquitaine had the following child:

74248. i. William VIII de Aquitaine (son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy) was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086. He married Hildegarde de Burgundy (daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou). She was born about 1056. She died in 1104.

148498. **Robert I of Burgundy**. He married **Ermengarde of Anjou** (daughter of Fulk III of Anjou and Hildegard of Sundgau).

148499. **Ermengarde of Anjou**.

Ermengarde of Anjou and Robert I of Burgundy had the following child:

74249. i. Hildegarde de Burgundy (daughter of Robert I of Burgundy and Ermengarde of Anjou) was born about 1056. She died in 1104. She married William VIII de Aquitaine (son of William V de Aquitaine and Agnes de Burgundy). He was born about 1025. He died on 25 Sep 1086.

148500. **Pons of Toulouse**. He married **Almodis de la Marche**.

148501. **Almodis de la Marche**.

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

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74250. i. William IV of Toulouse (son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche) was born about 1040. He died in 1094. He married Emma de Mortain (daughter of Robert de Mortain and Matilda de Montgomery).
148502. **Robert de Mortain**. He married **Matilda de Montgomery** (daughter of Roger de Montgomery).
148503. **Matilda de Montgomery**.
- Notes for Robert de Mortain:
Robert was a half brother of William the Conqueror. They shared the same mother.
- Matilda de Montgomery and Robert de Mortain had the following child:
74251. i. Emma de Mortain (daughter of Robert de Mortain and Matilda de Montgomery). She married William IV of Toulouse (son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de la Marche). He was born about 1040. He died in 1094.
148504. **Hugues de Châtellerault I**. He married **Gerberge**.
148505. **Gerberge**.
- Gerberge and Hugues de Châtellerault I had the following child:
74252. i. Boson de Châtellerault II (son of Hugues de Châtellerault I and Gerberge). He married Aleanor de Thouars (daughter of Aimery IV of Thouars and Aremgarde de Mauléon).
148506. **Aimery IV of Thouars**. He married **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.
148507. **Aremgarde de Mauléon**.
- Aremgarde de Mauléon and Aimery IV of Thouars had the following child:
74253. i. Aleanor de Thouars (daughter of Aimery IV of Thouars and Aremgarde de Mauléon). She married Boson de Châtellerault II (son of Hugues de Châtellerault I and Gerberge).
148552. **William I of England** (son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise) was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen). He married **Matilda de Flanders** (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu).
148553. **Matilda de Flanders** (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen).
- Matilda de Flanders and William I of England had the following child:
37122. i. Henry I of England (son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders) was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France. He married Sybil Corbet (daughter of Robert Corbet). She was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. He married Matilda of Scotland (daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Scotland). She was born about 1080. She died on 01 May 1118.
148554. **Robert Corbet**.
- Robert Corbet had the following child:
74277. i. Sybil Corbet (daughter of Robert Corbet) was born in 1077 in Alcester, Warwickshire, England. She died after 1157. She married Henry I of England (son of William I of England and Matilda de Flanders). He was born on 21 Feb 1069 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 01 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St. Dennis, France.

Generation 19

295372. **Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare** (son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard) was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married **Adeliza de Claremont**.
295373. **Adeliza de Claremont**.

Notes for Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare:

Gilbert, born before 1066, was the second son and an heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare and Rohese Giffard. He succeeded to his father's possessions in England in 1088 when his father retired to a monastery; his brother, Roger Fitz Richard, inherited his father's lands in Normandy] That same year he, along with his brother Roger, fortified his castle at Tonbridge against the forces of William Rufus. But his castle was stormed, Gilbert was wounded and taken prisoner. However he and his brother were in attendance on king William Rufus at his death in August 1100. He was with Henry I at his Christmas court at Westminster in 1101.

It has been hinted, by modern historians, that Gilbert, as a part of a baronial conspiracy, played some part in the suspicious death of William II. Frank Barlow points out that no proof has been found he had any part in the king's death or that a conspiracy even existed.

In 1110, King Henry I took Cardigan from Owain ap Cadwgan, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn as punishment for a number of crimes including that of the abduction of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor.[6] In turn Henry gave the Lordship of Cardigan, including Cardigan Castle to Gilbert Fitz Richard. He founded the Clunic priory at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Gilbert died in or before 1117.

About 1088, Gilbert married Adeliza/Alice de Claremont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, and Margaret de Roucy. Gilbert and Adeliza had at least eight children:

Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1136.

Gilbert Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1148, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

Baldwin Fitz Gilbert de Clare, d. 1154, m. Adeline de Rollos.

Adelize/Alice de Clare, d. 1163, m. (ca. 1105), Aubrey II de Vere, son of Aubrey I de Vere and Beatrice. She had 9 children and in her widowhood was a corrodian at St. Osyth's, Chich, Essex.

Hervey de Clare, Lord of Montmorency.

Walter de Clare, d. 1149.

Margaret de Clare, d. 1185, m. (ca. 1108), Sir William de Montfitchet, Lord of Stansted Mountfitchet.

Rohese de Clare, d. 1149, m. (ca. 1130), Baderon of Monmouth

Adeliza de Claremont and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare had the following child:

147686. i. Gilbert de Clare (son of Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare and Adeliza de Claremont) was born about 1100. He died on 06 Jan 1148. He married Isabel de Beaumont (daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois).

295386. **Hugh Magnus**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

295387. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Hugh Magnus had the following child:

147693. i. Isabel de Vermandois (daughter of Hugh Magnus and Adelaide of Vermandois). She married Robert de Beaumont. He was born about 1049.

295408. **Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare** (son of Gilbert de Brionne) was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married **Rohese Giffard**.

295409. **Rohese Giffard**.

Notes for Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare:

He was the son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne in Normandy (fitz was a variant spelling of filz > French fils, that means "son"). Gilbert was a guardian of the young duke William and when he was killed by Ralph de Wacy in 1040, his two older sons Richard and Gilbert fled to Flanders.[4] On his later return to Normandy Richard was rewarded with the lordship of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. In 1066, Richard came into England with his kinsman William the Conqueror, and received from him great advancement in honour and possessions.

The Dictionary of National Biography and other sources are vague and sometimes contradictory about when the name de Clare came into common usage, but what we do know is that Richard fitz Gilbert (of Tonbridge), the earliest identifiable progenitor of the family, is once referred to as Richard of Clare in the Suffolk return of the Domesday Book.

Rohese Giffard and Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

295372. i. Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare (son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard) was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married Adeliza de Claremont.

296960. **Geoffrey de Gâtinai I**. He married **Béatrice de Mâcon** (daughter of Alberic de Macon II and Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy).

296961. **Béatrice de Mâcon**.

Béatrice de Mâcon and Geoffrey de Gâtinai I had the following child:

148480. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinai II (son of Geoffrey de Gâtinai I and Béatrice de Mâcon) was born in 1006. He died in 1060. He married Ermengarde de Anjou (daughter of Fulk III de Anjou and Hildegarde de Sundgau).

296962. **Fulk III de Anjou**. He married **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

296963. **Hildegarde de Sundgau**.

Hildegarde de Sundgau and Fulk III de Anjou had the following child:

148481. i. Ermengarde de Anjou (daughter of Fulk III de Anjou and Hildegarde de Sundgau). She married Geoffrey de Gâtinai II (son of Geoffrey de Gâtinai I and Béatrice de Mâcon). He was born in 1006. He died in 1060. She married Robert de Burgundy.

296964. **Amaury de Montfort I**. He married **Bertrade de Gometz**.

296965. **Bertrade de Gometz**.

Bertrade de Gometz and Amaury de Montfort I had the following child:

148482. i. Simon de Montfort I (son of Amaury de Montfort I and Bertrade de Gometz). He married Agnes de Evreux.

296976. **Richard de Normandy II** (son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy) was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany** (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou).

296977. **Judith de Brittany** (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou) was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of

of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany

first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of Bernay, which she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

- 148488. i. Robert de Normandy I (son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany) was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia). She was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.
- 296978. **Fulbert De Falaise** (son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigríð Sparkling) was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia** (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory).
- 296979. **Doda Duxia** (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory) was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum*. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a *pelliciarus* (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been *pollinctores* (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the *Gesta* that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
- 148489. ii. Herleva de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I (son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany). He

was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey.

- iii. Reynald de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
- iv. Osbern de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
- v. Walter de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
- vi. Gauthier de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
- vii. Beatrice de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

296980. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg** (daughter of Frederick of Luxembourg).

296981. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

148490. i. Baldwin de Flanders V (son of Baldwin de Flanders IV and Ogive de Luxembourg). He married Adela de France (daughter of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles).

296982. **Robert de France II** (son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine) was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles** (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou).

296983. **Constance de Arles** (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou) was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France (son of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles) was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
148491. ii. Adela de France (daughter of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles). She married Baldwin de Flanders V (son of Baldwin de Flanders IV and Ogive de Luxembourg). She married Richard III of Normandy.
148498. iii. Robert I of Burgundy (son of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles). He married Ermengarde of Anjou (daughter of Fulk III of Anjou and Hildegard of Sundgau).

296984. **Crinan of Dunkeld**. He married **Bethoc** (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland).

296985. **Bethoc**.

Bethoc and Crinan of Dunkeld had the following child:

148492. i. Duncan I of Alba (son of Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc) was born about 1001. He died on 14 Aug 1040. He married Sybilla _____.

296988. **Edmund II of England** (son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York) was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married **Ealdgyth**.

296989. **Ealdgyth**.

Notes for Edmund II of England:

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY

EADMUND, son of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ([990]-30 Nov 1016, bur Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset). "Eadmundus filius regis/clito/ætheling" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated between 993 and 1015, the last dated 1015 being signed "Eadmund regie indolis soboles". His name was listed after his brother Ecgberht, before the latter's disappearance from the records in 1005, consistent with Edmund being the third son. He subscribed his father's charter dated 1002 which

granted land at Codicote, Hertfordshire to Ælthelm, signing third among the brothers, and "Eadmundus clito" subscribed his father's 1006 charter making grants to St Alban's, also signing third. Ætheling Æthelstan, under his will dated [1014], made bequests to "...my brother Eadmund, my brother Eadwig...". After the murder of the brothers Sigeferth and Morcar, leading thegns in northern England, Edmund abducted and married Sigeferth's widow against his father's wishes. In Sep 1015, he proceeded north to retake the properties of his wife's first husband which had been confiscated by the king. In early 1016, Edmund devastated northwest Mercia in alliance with Uhtred Earl of Northumbria, but returned to London to rejoin his father shortly before he died. He was immediately proclaimed king on his father's death in 1016 by an assembly of northern notables and burghers of London, succeeding as EDMUND "Ironside" King of England, crowned at Old St Paul's Cathedral in Apr 1016. The Witan had offered the throne to Knud of Denmark, to whom a group of nobles and church dignitaries from southern England swore allegiance at Southampton. King Edmund reconquered Wessex from Danish forces, and relieved London from the siege imposed by a Danish fleet. The Danes turned their attention to Mercia, Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" defecting back to King Edmund's forces at Aylesford only to betray him again at Ashingdon in Essex where Danish forces finally defeated King Edmund in Oct 1016. At Alney, near Deerhurst, Edmund agreed a compromise division of the country with Canute, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the north, but King Edmund died before this could be implemented. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death on St Andrew's day 1016 of King Edmund and his burial at Glastonbury. According to Henry of Huntingdon, King Edmund was murdered by the son of Eadric Streona.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that "prince Edmund...abducted [Sigeferth's widow] against the king's will and made her his wife" but does not name her. Simeon of Durham records that Edmund married "Alghitha widow of Sigeferth" in 1015. According to Ronay, she was the daughter of Olof "Skotkonung" King of Sweden and his concubine Edla of Vindland, but the author cites no primary source to support this suggestion. If the assertion is correct, it is surprising that Ældgyth is not mentioned with the Swedish king's other children in the Saga of Olaf Haraldson. In addition, there would be no explanation for Ældgyth's first marriage to an obscure Northumbrian nobleman, especially as King Olof's two known daughters made high-profile marriages with the Grand Prince of Kiev and the king of Norway. Simeon of Durham records that, after Ældgyth's first husband was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona/the Acquisitor" Ealdorman of Mercia, Ældgyth was arrested and brought to Malmesbury on the orders of King Æthelred II who had confiscated her husband's properties in the north of England. She was abducted and married, against the king's wishes, by her second husband who proceeded to take possession of her first husband's properties. No mention has been found of Queen Ældgyth after the death of her second husband.

Ealdgyth and Edmund II of England had the following child:

- 148494. i. Edward Atheling (son of Edmund II of England and Ealdgyth) was born in 1016 in Wessex. He died in Feb 1057. He married Agatha von Braunschweig. She was born before 1030. She died after 1070.
- 296992. **William IV de Aquitaine** (son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married **Emma de Blois** (daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois).
- 296993. **Emma de Blois** (daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois) was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

Emma de Blois and William IV de Aquitaine had the following child:

- 148496. i. William V de Aquitaine (son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois) was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030. He married Agnes de Burgundy (daughter of Otto-William de Burgundy and Ermentrude de Rheims). She died on 10 Nov 1068. He married Adalemode of Limoges. He married Sancha of Gascony.
- 296994. **Otto-William de Burgundy** (son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon) was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married **Ermentrude de**

Rheims.

296995. Ermentrude de Rheims.

Ermentrude de Rheims and Otto-William de Burgundy had the following child:

- 148497. i. Agnes de Burgundy (daughter of Otto-William de Burgundy and Ermentrude de Rheims). She died on 10 Nov 1068. She married William V de Aquitaine (son of William IV de Aquitaine and Emma de Blois). He was born in 969 AD. He died on 31 Jan 1030.

296998. Fulk III of Anjou (son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois) was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married **Hildegard of Sundgau**.

296999. Hildegard of Sundgau.

Hildegard of Sundgau and Fulk III of Anjou had the following child:

- 148499. i. Ermengarde of Anjou (daughter of Fulk III of Anjou and Hildegard of Sundgau). She married Robert I of Burgundy (son of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles). She married Geoffrey II of Gâtinais.

297004. Herluin de Conteville. He married **Herleva de Falaise** (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia).

297005. **Herleva de Falaise** (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

Notes for Herleva de Falaise:

Herleva (c. 1003 - c. 1050) also known as Herleve, Arlette, Arletta and Arlotte, had three sons - William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent, but of all the Norman chroniclers only the Tours chronicler asserts that the two were joined in marriage. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy. Translation of *filia pelletarii burgensis* being somewhat uncertain, Fulbert may instead have been a furrier, embalmer, apothecary, or a person who laid out corpses for burial.

It is argued by some that Herleva's father was not a tanner but rather a member of the burgher class. The idea is supported by the fact that her brothers appear in a later document as attestors for an under-age William. Also, the Count of Flanders later accepted Herleva as a proper guardian for his own daughter. Both facts would be nearly impossible if Herleva's father (and therefore her brothers) was a tanner, which would place his standing as little more than a peasant.

Orderic Vitalis described Herleva's father Fulbert as being the Duke's Chamberlain (*cubicularii ducis*).

Herleva de Falaise and Herluin de Conteville had the following child:

- 148502. i. Robert de Mortain (son of Herluin de Conteville and Herleva de Falaise). He married Matilda de Montgomery (daughter of Roger de Montgomery).

297006. **Roger de Montgomery**.

Roger de Montgomery had the following child:

- 148503. i. Matilda de Montgomery (daughter of Roger de Montgomery). She married Robert de Mortain (son of Herluin de Conteville and Herleva de Falaise).

297104. **Robert de Normandy I** (son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany) was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married **Herleva de Falaise** (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia).

297106. **Baldwin de Flanders V**. He married **Adela de France** (daughter of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles).

297107. **Adela de France**.

Adela de France and Baldwin de Flanders V had the following child:

74245. i. Matilda de Flanders (daughter of Baldwin de Flanders V and Adela de France) was born about 1031. She died on 02 Nov 1083 (Caen). She married William I of England (son of Robert de Normandy I and Herleva de Falaise) in 1053 in Paris, France (Cathedral Notre Dame d'Eu). He was born in 1027 in Falaise. He died on 09 Sep 1087 (Rouen).

Generation 20

590744. **Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare** (son of Gilbert de Brionne) was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married **Rohese Giffard**.

590745. **Rohese Giffard**.

Notes for Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare:

He was the son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne in Normandy (fitz was a variant spelling of filz > French fils, that means "son"). Gilbert was a guardian of the young duke William and when he was killed by Ralph de Wacy in 1040, his two older sons Richard and Gilbert fled to Flanders.[4] On his later return to Normandy Richard was rewarded with the lordship of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. In 1066, Richard came into England with his kinsman William the Conqueror, and received from him great advancement in honour and possessions.

The Dictionary of National Biography and other sources are vague and sometimes contradictory about when the name de Clare came into common usage, but what we do know is that Richard fitz Gilbert (of Tonbridge), the earliest identifiable progenitor of the family, is once referred to as Richard of Clare in the Suffolk return of the Domesday Book.

Rohese Giffard and Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare had the following child:

295372. i. Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare (son of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare and Rohese Giffard) was born before 1066. He died before 1117. He married Adeliza de Claremont.

590816. **Gilbert de Brionne**.

Gilbert de Brionne had the following child:

590744. i. Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare (son of Gilbert de Brionne) was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married Rohese Giffard.

593920. **Aubri Orleans**.

Aubri Orleans had the following child:

296960. i. Geoffrey de Gâtinais I (son of Aubri Orleans). He married Béatrice de Mâcon (daughter of Alberic de Macon II and Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy).

593922. **Alberic de Macon II**. He married **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.

593923. **Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy**.

Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy and Alberic de Macon II had the following child:

296961. i. Béatrice de Mâcon (daughter of Alberic de Macon II and Ermentrude Adelaide de Roucy). She married Geoffrey de Gâtinais I (son of Aubri Orleans).

593924. **Geoffrey I de Anjou**. He married **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

593925. **Adelaide de Vermandois**.

Adelaide de Vermandois and Geoffrey I de Anjou had the following child:

296962. i. Fulk III de Anjou (son of Geoffrey I de Anjou and Adelaide de Vermandois). He married Hildegard de Sundgau.

593952. **Richard de Normandy I** (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Gunnora de Normandy**.

593953. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search
Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor

William Longsword

Successor

Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

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

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58), [25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montivilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or more danico. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as Gonnor matris comitis (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

296976. i. Richard de Normandy II (son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy) was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou). She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.
593954. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou** (daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux).
593955. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou** (daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux) was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech . The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seigneurie of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.
Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.

Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.

Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).

Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

296977. i. Judith de Brittany (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de

Anjou) was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II (son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy). He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

593956. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigrid Sparkling**.

593957. **Sigrid Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigrid Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

296978. i. Fulbert De Falaise (son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling) was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory). She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

593958. **Malcolm II of Scotland** (son of Kenneth II of Scotland) was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.

593959. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

296979. i. Doda Duxia (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory) was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise (son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling). He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

593960. **Arnulf de Flanders II**. He married **Rozala of Italy** (daughter of Berengar of Italy II and Willa of Tuscany).

593961. **Rozala of Italy**.

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rozala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)
Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

296980. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV (son of Arnulf de Flanders II and Rozala of Italy). He married Ogive de Luxembourg (daughter of Frederick of Luxembourg).

593962. **Frederick of Luxembourg** (son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau) was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

296981. i. Ogive de Luxembourg (daughter of Frederick of Luxembourg). She married Baldwin de Flanders IV (son of Arnulf de Flanders II and Rozala of Italy).

593964. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine** (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy).

593965. **Adelaide of Aquitaine** (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

296982. i. Robert de France II (son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine) was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou). She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

593966. **William I of Provence** (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess) was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou** (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine).

593967. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou** (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

296983. i. Constance de Arles (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou) was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II (son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine). He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

593970. **Malcolm II of Scotland**.

Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:

296985. i. Bethoc (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland). She married Crinan of Dunkeld.

593976. **Æthelred the Unready** (son of Edgar and Ælfthryth) was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married **Ælfgifu of York**.

593977. **Ælfgifu of York**.

Notes for Æthelred the Unready:

Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II[1][2] (circa 968 - 23 April 1016), was king of England (978-1013 and 1014-1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfthryth and was only about ten years old (no more than thirteen) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfthryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded England, and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king

of Denmark. Æthelred returned as king, however, after Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English unræd (meaning bad-counsel)-a twist on his name "Æthelred", meaning noble-counsel. A better translation would be ill-advised.

Ælfgifu of York and Æthelred the Unready had the following child:

296988. i. Edmund II of England (son of Æthelred the Unready and Ælfgifu of York) was born in 989 AD in Wessex. He died on 30 Nov 1016. He married Ealdgyth.

593984. **William III de Aquitaine** (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex) was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy** (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux).

593985. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

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

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

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

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

296992. i. William IV de Aquitaine (son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois (daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois). She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

593965. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet (son of Hugh the Great and Hedwig of Saxony).

593986. **Theobald I de Blois** (son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine) was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married **Luitgarde de Vermandois** (daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France).

593987. **Luitgarde de Vermandois** (daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

Notes for Theobald I de Blois:

Theobald I (913-975), called the Trickster (le Tricheur meaning cheater), was the first count of Blois, Chartres, and Châteaudun as well as count of Tours.

Theobald I was the son of Theobald le Vieux of Blois,[a] who from 908 on was viscomte of Tours. His wife, and the mother of Theobald was Richildis, a great-granddaughter of

Rorgon I, Count of Maine. Theobald I was initially a vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. Around 945, Louis IV was captured by Northmen and given over to Hugh the Great, who placed the king in Theobald's custody. After about a year in his vassal's custody king Louis negotiated his freedom by offering Hugh the city of Laon which Hugh then gave to Theobald. Theobald was the count of Tours from 942, was also count of Blois and in 960 count of Châteaudun and Chartres.

Theobald's sister had married Alan II of Nantes, the Duke of Brittany, giving Theobald influence all the way to Rennes. However the death of Alan II left a void in Brittany and left it vulnerable to encroachment by either the Normans or the Angevins. Theobald made an alliance with Fulk II of Anjou which gave him control of Saumur a strategic citadel located between the Loire and Thouet rivers guarding the Angevin march. This included control of the monastery of Saint-Florent inside the walls of Saumur. In turn the recently widowed Fulk married Theobald's sister, the widow of Alan II of Nantes.

In 960, he began opposing Richard I of Normandy and entered into a long war with the Normans. In 961, he attacked Évreux. The Normans responded by attacking Dunois. In 962, he launched an assault on Rouen which failed. The Normans burned Chartres in response. He took control of the fortresses of Saint-Aignan in the Loir-et-Cher, Vierzon, and Anguillon in Berry. During the minority of Hugh Capet, he reinforced Chartres and Châteaudun. By his death, he had built a vast power on the Loire, dominating central France.

About 943-44,[8] he married Luitgarde of Vermandois, widow of William I of Normandy. She was the daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrand of France, daughter of king Robert I of France. Her half-brother was Hugh the Great Duke of France.

Notes for Luitgarde de Vermandois:

Luitgarde of Vermandois (c. 914 - February 9, 978) was a French noblewoman. She was a countess of Vermandois by birth and a duchess consort of Normandy by her first marriage, and a countess consort of Blois by her second. She was a daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois, and Hildebrand of France. She first married William I of Normandy in 940. This marriage was childless. As a widow, following his death in 942, she married Theobald I of Blois in 943.

Luitgarde de Vermandois and Theobald I de Blois had the following child:

- 296993. i. Emma de Blois (daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois) was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003. She married William IV de Aquitaine (son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy). He was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD.

593988. **Adalbert de Ivrea.** He married **Gerberga de Mâcon.**

593989. **Gerberga de Mâcon.** She died on 21 Sep 1026.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea:

Adalbert (c. 936-971), Margrave of Ivrea and was a joint king of Italy with his father from 950 to 961.

Adalbert, born c. 936 was the son of the Margrave Berengar of Ivrea and Willa. In 950, both he and his father were crowned kings of Italy after the death of Lothair II. His father tried to force Adelaide, widow of Lothair, to marry Adalbert and cement their claim to the kingship. When she refused and fled, she was tracked down and imprisoned for four months at Como.

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

at Verona. He was defeated, but Liudolf died prematurely and his army left.

In 960, he joined his father in attacking the pope, John XII. Otto came down at the pope's call and defeated the two co-kings and was crowned Emperor. When Otto drove him out of Italy Adalbert fled to Burgundy. From there he fled to Corsica. When he returned, he tried to take Pavia, the Italian capital, but was defeated by another invading Swabian army, this time under Burchard III. Only the interference of his brothers Conrad and Guy, who died fighting, saved him to fight another day, which he never did. His negotiations with the Byzantine Empire fell through and he retired with his wife Gerberga to Burgundy. Adalbert died at Autun on 30 April 971

Gerberga de Mâcon and Adalbert de Ivrea had the following child:

- 296994. i. Otto-William de Burgundy (son of Adalbert de Ivrea and Gerberga de Mâcon) was born between 955 AD-961 AD. He died on 21 Sep 1026. He married Ermentrude de Rheims.

593996. **Geoffrey I of Anjou**. He married **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

593997. **Adelaide of Vermandois**.

Adelaide of Vermandois and Geoffrey I of Anjou had the following child:

- 296998. i. Fulk III of Anjou (son of Geoffrey I of Anjou and Adelaide of Vermandois) was born in 972 AD. He died on 21 Jun 1040. He married Hildegard of Sundgau. He married Elisabeth of Vendôme.

594010. **Fulbert De Falaise** (son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling) was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married **Doda Duxia** (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory).

594011. **Doda Duxia** (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory) was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.

Notes for Fulbert De Falaise:

Fulbert of Falaise (fl. 11th century) was the father of Herleva, mother of the illegitimate William the Conqueror, the 11th-century Duke of Normandy and King of England. The Walter of Falaise named by Orderic Vitalis is likely a son.

Fulbert has traditionally been held to be a tanner, based on translations of Orderic's additions to the Gesta Normannorum Ducum. He writes that during the siege of Alençon (1051-2), the natives had been mutilated by William after they called him a pelliciarus (pelterer), because his mother's kinsmen had been pollinctores (corpse preparers). One later poetic source interpreted the occupation to be that of tailor, but in part due to flawed transcripts of the original, many historians have concluded he was a tanner. Others have favored a more literal reading, that Herleva's family had been undertakers or embalmers.

Orderic also added to the Gesta that Fulbert served as the Duke's chamberlain (cubicularii ducis). It has been suggested that this occurred after William's birth. Perhaps linking Orderic's two additions, contemporary practice made the chamberlain one of the persons responsible for burials.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Doda Duxia and Fulbert De Falaise had the following children:

- i. Almodis de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050.
- 148489. ii. Herleva de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France. She married Herluin de Conteville. She married Robert de Normandy I (son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany). He was born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea,

Bithynia, Turkey.

- iii. Reynald de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1008 in Croy, Picardie, France. He died in Croix, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
 - iv. Osbern de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1012 in Normandy, France. He died in 1040 in Somme, Picardie, France.
 - v. Walter de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1014 in Ketelby Bellars, England. He died in Somme, Picardie, France.
 - vi. Gauthier de Falaise (son of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1015 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
 - vii. Beatrice de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia) was born in 1022 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died on 10 Apr 1085 in Le Trport, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.
594208. **Richard de Normandy II** (son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy) was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married **Judith de Brittany** (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou).
594209. **Judith de Brittany** (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou) was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

Notes for Richard de Normandy II:

Richard II (978/83 -1026), called the Good (French: Le Bon), was the eldest son and heir of Richard I the Fearless and Gunnora. He was a Norman nobleman of the House of Normandy.

Life

Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 996. During his minority, the first five years of his reign, his regent was Count Ralph of Ivrea, his uncle, who wielded the power and put down a peasant insurrection at the beginning of Richard's reign.

Richard had deep religious interests and found he had much in common with Robert II of France, who he helped militarily against the duchy of Burgundy. He forged a marriage alliance with Brittany by marrying his sister Hawise to Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany and by his own marriage to Geoffrey's sister, Judith of Brittany.

In 1000-1001, Richard repelled an English attack on the Cotentin Peninsula that was led by Ethelred II of England. Ethelred had given orders that Richard be captured, bound and brought to England. But the English had not been prepared for the rapid response of the Norman cavalry and were utterly defeated.

Richard attempted to improve relations with England through his sister Emma of Normandy's marriage to King Ethelred.[4] This marriage was significant in that it later gave his grandson, William the Conqueror, the basis of his claim to the throne of England. This proved to be beneficial to Ethelred when in 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard invaded England. Emma with her two sons Edward and Alfred fled to Normandy followed shortly thereafter by her husband king Ethelred. Soon after the death of Ethelred, Cnut, King of England forced Emma to marry him while Richard was forced to recognize the new regime as his sister was again Queen. Richard had contacts with Scandinavian Vikings throughout his reign. He employed Viking mercenaries and concluded a treaty with Sweyn Forkbeard who was en route to England.

Richard II commissioned Dudo of Saint-Quentin his clerk and confessor to portray his ducal ancestors as morally upright Christian leaders who built Normandy despite the treachery of their overlords and neighboring principalities. It was clearly a work of propaganda designed to legitimize the Norman settlement, and while it contains numerous historically unreliable legends, as respects the reigns of his father and grandfather, Richard I and William I it is basically reliable.

In 1025 and 1026 Richard confirmed gifts of his great-grandfather Rollo to Saint-Ouen at Rouen. His other numerous grants to monastic houses tends to indicate the areas over which Richard had ducal control, namely Caen, the Éverecin, the Cotentin, the Pays de Caux and Rouen.

Richard II died 28 Aug 1026.

Marriages

He married firstly, c.1000, Judith (992-1017), daughter of Conan I of Brittany, by whom he had the following issue:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders
Matilda (c. 1013/5), nun at Fecamp, d. 1033

Secondly he married Poppa of Envermeu, by whom he had the following issue:

Mauger (c. 1019), Archbishop of Rouen
William (c. 1020/5), count of Arques

Illegitimate children

Papia", wife of the Gulbert, Advocate of Saint Valery-en-Caux

Notes for Judith de Brittany:

Judith of Brittany also called Judith of Rennes (982-1017) Duchess of Normandy from c. 1000 until her death.

Life

Judith, born in 982, was the daughter of Conan I, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou.[1] She was the mother of Robert I, Duke of Normandy and paternal grandmother of William the Conqueror.

She was a part of an important double marriage alliance between Normandy and Brittany first recorded by William of Jumièges. In 996 her brother Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany married Hawise of Normandy, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy while in c. 1000 Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy, Hawise's brother. The duchess Judith died on 28 August 1017 and was buried in the abbey of Bernay, which she had founded in 1013.

Family

Judith married Richard II, Duke of Normandy c. 1000. They had six children:

Richard (c. 1002/4), duke of Normandy.
Alice of Normandy (c. 1003/5), married Renaud I, Count of Burgundy.
Robert (c. 1005/7), duke of Normandy.
William (c. 1007/9), monk at Fécamp, d. 1025.
Eleanor (c. 1011/3), married to Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
N.N., died young and unmarried.

Judith de Brittany and Richard de Normandy II had the following child:

148488. i. Robert de Normandy I (son of Richard de Normandy II and Judith de Brittany) was

born in 999 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 16 Jul 1035 in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He married Herleva de Falaise (daughter of Fulbert De Falaise and Doda Duxia). She was born on 09 Jun 1003 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1050 in Mortain, Normandy, France.

594212. **Baldwin de Flanders IV**. He married **Ogive de Luxembourg** (daughter of Frederick of Luxembourg).

594213. **Ogive de Luxembourg**.

Ogive de Luxembourg and Baldwin de Flanders IV had the following child:

148490. i. Baldwin de Flanders V (son of Baldwin de Flanders IV and Ogive de Luxembourg). He married Adela de France (daughter of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles).

594214. **Robert de France II** (son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine) was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married **Constance de Arles** (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou).

594215. **Constance de Arles** (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou) was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

Constance de Arles and Robert de France II had the following children:

- i. Henry I of France (son of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles) was born on 04 May 1008. He died on 04 Aug 1060.
- 148491. ii. Adela de France (daughter of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles). She married Baldwin de Flanders V (son of Baldwin de Flanders IV and Ogive de Luxembourg). She married Richard III of Normandy.
- 148498. iii. Robert I of Burgundy (son of Robert de France II and Constance de Arles). He married Ermengarde of Anjou (daughter of Fulk III of Anjou and Hildegard of Sundgau).

Generation 21

1181488. **Gilbert de Brionne**.

Gilbert de Brionne had the following child:

590744. i. Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare (son of Gilbert de Brionne) was born before 1035. He died about 1090. He married Rohese Giffard.

1181632. **Geoffrey de Brionne**.

Geoffrey de Brionne had the following child:

1181488. i. Gilbert de Brionne (son of Geoffrey de Brionne).

1187840. **Geoffrey Gatinais**.

Geoffrey Gatinais had the following child:

593920. i. Aubri Orleans (son of Geoffrey Gatinais).

1187904. **William de Normandy I** (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

1187905. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

4725952. i. Richard de Normandy I (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married

Unknown Mistress.

1187910. **Geoffrey de Anjou I** (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux** (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon).
1187911. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux** (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon) was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adalais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmodé married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaide de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

593955. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou (daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux) was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024. She married Conan de Rennes I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. She married William II of Angoulême.

1187916. **Kenneth II of Scotland.**

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

593958. i. Malcolm II of Scotland (son of Kenneth II of Scotland) was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

1187920. **Baldwin de Flanders III**. He married **Mathilde of Saxony** (daughter of Hermann Billung).

1187921. **Mathilde of Saxony**.

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin Balso continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

593960. i. Arnulf de Flanders II (son of Baldwin de Flanders III and Mathilde of Saxony). He married Rozala of Italy (daughter of Berengar of Italy II and Willa of Tuscany).

1187922. **Berengar of Italy II**. He married **Willa of Tuscany** (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy).

1187923. **Willa of Tuscany** (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy) was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liegsmen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops, welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom

of Italy was concentrated in his hands with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert, which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso of Tuscany. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

- 593961. i. Rozala of Italy (daughter of Berengar of Italy II and Willa of Tuscany). She married Arnulf de Flanders II (son of Baldwin de Flanders III and Mathilde of Saxony).

1187924. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

1187925. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

- 593962. i. Frederick of Luxembourg (son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau) was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

1187928. **Hugh the Great** (son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois) was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony** (daughter of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim).

1187929. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

- 593964. i. Hugh Capet (son of Hugh the Great and Hedwig of Saxony). He married Adelaide of Aquitaine (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy). She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

1187930. **William III de Aquitaine** (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex) was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy** (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux).

1187931. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

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

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

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

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

- 296992. i. William IV de Aquitaine (son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois (daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois). She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.

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593965. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet (son of Hugh the Great and Hedwig of Saxony).
1187932. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess** (daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes).
1187933. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess** (daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes) was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.
- Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:
593966. i. William I of Provence (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess) was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine). She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.
1187934. **Fulk de Anjou II** (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine** (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine).
1187935. **Gerberga de Maine** (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine) was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:
1187910. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon). She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.
593967. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess). He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.
1187952. **Edgar**. He married **Ælfthryth**.
1187953. **Ælfthryth**.
- Ælfthryth and Edgar had the following child:
593976. i. Æthelred the Unready (son of Edgar and Ælfthryth) was born about 968 AD. He died on 23 Apr 1016. He married Ælfgifu of York.
1187968. **Ebalus de Aquitaine** (son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine) was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.
1187969. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long.

Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles' right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders, was aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles' camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay.

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

1187930. i. William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex) was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux).

1187970. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

1187971. **Poppa de Bayeux**.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 9451904. i. William de Normandy I (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 1187931. ii. Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux). She married William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex). He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

1187972. **Theobald le Vieux de Blois**. He married **Richildis de Maine**.

1187973. **Richildis de Maine**.

Richildis de Maine and Theobald le Vieux de Blois had the following child:

- 593986. i. Theobald I de Blois (son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine) was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. He married Luitgarde de Vermandois (daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France). She was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD.

1187974. **Herbert de Vermandois II** (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois) was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis).

1187975. **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was

apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

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

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

- 593987. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois (daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois (son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine). He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.
- 2375822. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy). She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

1187976. **Berengar II de Italy** (son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli) was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married **Willa of Tuscany** (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy).

1188020. **Thorgils Styrbjornsson** was born in Sweden. He died in 1020. He married **Sigríð Sparkling**.

1188021. **Sigríð Sparkling** was born in Hålland, Jamtland, Sweden. She died in Somme, Picardie, France.

Sigríð Sparkling and Thorgils Styrbjornsson had the following child:

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296978. i. Fulbert De Falaise (son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling) was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He married Doda Duxia (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory). She was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
1188022. **Malcolm II of Scotland** (son of Kenneth II of Scotland) was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory**.
1188023. **Edith Aelgifu de Ossory** was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.
- Edith Aelgifu de Ossory and Malcolm II of Scotland had the following child:
296979. i. Doda Duxia (daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland and Edith Aelgifu de Ossory) was born in 973 AD in Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She died in 1030 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. She married Fulbert De Falaise (son of Thorgils Styrbjornsson and Sigrid Sparkling). He was born in 980 AD in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in Dec 1085 in Falaise, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France.
1188416. **Richard de Normandy I** (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Gunnora de Normandy**.
1188417. **Gunnora de Normandy** was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search
Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.
Count of Rouen
Reign
17 December 942 - 20 November 996
Predecessor
William Longsword
Successor
Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

According to Robert of Torigni, not long after Emma's death, Duke Richard went out hunting and stopped at the house of a local forester. He became enamored with the forester's wife, Seinfreda, but she was a virtuous woman and suggested he court her unmarried sister, Gunnor, instead. Gunnor became his mistress and her family rose to prominence. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, may have been involved in a controversial heresy trial. Gunnor was, like Richard, of Viking descent, being a Dane by blood.

Richard finally married her to legitimize their children:

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Notes for Gunnora de Normandy:

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux. Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin. Gunnora was probably born c. 950. Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy. Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband[a] and her progeny. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family. Her sisters and nieces married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora. She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters. Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or more danico. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory. She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin. As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions. That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone. In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont

Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..." She also attested a charter, c. 1024-26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as Gonnor matris comitis (mother of the count). Gunnora, both as wife and countess, was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces. Gunnora died c. 1031.

Gunnora de Normandy and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

296976. i. Richard de Normandy II (son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy) was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de Brittany (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou). She was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016.

1188418. **Conan de Rennes I** was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. He married **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou** (daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux).

1188419. **Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou** (daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele Carolingian de Meaux) was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024.

Notes for Conan de Rennes I:

Conan I (June 27, 992) nicknamed Le Tort was the duke of Brittany from 990 to his death. He was the son of Judicael Berengar and Gerberga, and succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 970. He reigned briefly as Duke of Brittany from 990 to 992.

Life

He assumed the title of Duke of Brittany in the spring of 990 following his attack on Nantes and the subsequent death of Count Alan. As duke his rule succeeded the Regency that governed Brittany during the life of Drogo and the fractured rule of Brittany after Drogo's death by his brothers Hoël and Guerech. The fractured rule over Brittany resulted in a short vacancy in the title Duke of Brittany; Conan I had to ally himself with the Count of Blois in order to defeat Judicael Berengar before he could assume the title of Duke.

Mont Saint-Michel, endowed by Conan I, and his final resting place

In a charter dated 28 July 990, Conan gave the lands of Villamée, Lillele and Passille to Mont Saint-Michel, all of which later became part of the seigneurie of Fougères.

Conan married Ermengarde-Gerberga of Anjou,[a] in 973 daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Vermandois.

Conan's alliance with the Count of Blois had helped him defeat Judicael Berengar, he later needed to "rid himself of influence from Blois, [which he accomplished by signing] a pact with Richard I of Normandy; [this pact] established firm Breton-Norman links for the first time." Richard I had married the daughter of Hugh I the Great, and after this marriage had re-asserted his father's claim as Overlord of the Breton duchy. Conan I's pact with him strengthened that assertion but the historical documentation for that Overlordship claim remains doubtful because it largely appears only in the less than authoritative writings of Dudo of Saint-Quentin.

Conan died fighting against Geoffrey I and his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou at the Battle of Conquereuil on 27 June 992 Conan is buried at Mont Saint-Michel Abbey.

Family

By his wife Ermengarde-Gerberga he had the following issue:

Geoffrey (c.980-1008), the eventual heir.
Judith (982-1017), married Richard II, Duke of Normandy.
Judicael, count of Porhoët (died 1037).
Hernod.

Notes for Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou:

Ermengarde-Gerberga was born c. 956, the daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou and Adele of Meaux. She married Conan I of Rennes, Count of Rennes, in 973. Her husband Conan of Rennes opposed her father and brother Fulk even though the marriage was apparently designed to form a political alliance between Anjou and Brittany. Even after Conan had been killed by Fulk at the battle of Battle of Conquereuil in 992, and during the period 992-994 when Ermengarde was Regent for their son Geoffrey, she remained loyal to her brother Fulk III, Count of Anjou. In 992, following the interests of her brother, and functioning as Regent, she accepted Capetian over-lordship for Rennes while rejecting that of Odo I, Count of Blois.

About 1000 her brother Fulk III arranged his widowed sister to marry, secondly, William II of Angoulême, one of his close allies.

Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou and Conan de Rennes I had the following child:

296977. i. Judith de Brittany (daughter of Conan de Rennes I and Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou) was born in 982 AD. She died in 1016. She married Richard de Normandy II (son of Richard de Normandy I and Gunnora de Normandy). He was born on 18 Aug 963 AD in Normandy, France. He died on 22 Aug 1027 in Normandy, France.

1188424. **Arnulf de Flanders II**. He married **Rozala of Italy** (daughter of Berengar of Italy II and Willa of Tuscany).

1188425. **Rozala of Italy**.

Notes for Rozala of Italy:

Rozala of Italy (also known as Rozala of Lombardy, Rozala of Ivrea or Susanna of Ivrea; c. 950-960 -1003) was a Countess of Flanders and Queen consort of the Franks.

Rozala (Susanna), born sometime between 950-960, was the daughter of King Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy (c. 900 - 966). Her mother was Willa of Tuscany, the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa.[2] In 968 she married Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (d. 987).[1][3] On her husband's death, she acted as regent for her young son.

On c. 1 April 988 she married secondly the much younger Robert the Pious (972-1031), the Rex Filius of France; the marriage had been arranged by his father Hugh Capet. According to disputed account she brought her husband Montreuil[3] and Ponthieu as a dowry, other assert that she was berieved her right to that territory. Upon her marriage, she took the name of Susannah, and was the queen consort of the co-ruling king Robert, under senior King Hugh. From 991/992 the couple lived basically separated as Rozala had become too old[3] (c. 38) to have more children and they lacked marital happiness.

When her father-in-law died in 996, however, Robert repudiated her completely, desiring to marry Bertha of Burgundy in her place.[5] That marriage was not lawful because of too close kinship so Robert married a third time 1003 with Constance of Arles who bore him seven children.

Rozala retired back to Flanders, where she died and was buried. Robert retained control of her "dowry", or the rights to the mentioned territory.

Rozala was firstly (968-987) married to Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. They had the following children:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders (980-1035)

Mathilda (d. 995).

The second marriage (988-996) with Robert II of France did not produce any children.

[Source: wikipedia.org

Rozala of Italy and Arnulf de Flanders II had the following child:

296980. i. Baldwin de Flanders IV (son of Arnulf de Flanders II and Rozala of Italy). He married Ogive de Luxembourg (daughter of Frederick of Luxembourg).

1188426. **Frederick of Luxembourg** (son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau) was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

Frederick of Luxembourg had the following child:

296981. i. Ogive de Luxembourg (daughter of Frederick of Luxembourg). She married Baldwin de Flanders IV (son of Arnulf de Flanders II and Rozala of Italy).

1188428. **Hugh Capet**. He married **Adelaide of Aquitaine** (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy).

1188429. **Adelaide of Aquitaine** (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

Adelaide of Aquitaine and Hugh Capet had the following child:

296982. i. Robert de France II (son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine) was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031. He married Constance de Arles (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou). She was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032.

1188430. **William I of Provence** (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess) was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou** (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine).

1188431. **Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou** (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou and William I of Provence had the following child:

296983. i. Constance de Arles (daughter of William I of Provence and Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou) was born about 986 AD. She died on 28 Jul 1032. She married Robert de France II (son of Hugh Capet and Adelaide of Aquitaine). He was born on 27 Mar 972 AD. He died on 20 Jul 1031.

Generation 22

2362976. **Geoffrey de Brionne**.

Geoffrey de Brionne had the following child:

1181488. i. Gilbert de Brionne (son of Geoffrey de Brionne).

2363264. **Richard de Normandy I** (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Unknown Mistress**.

2363265. **Unknown Mistress**.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search

Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.

Count of Rouen

Reign

17 December 942 - 20 November 996

Predecessor
William Longsword
Successor
Richard II

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

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- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58), [25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Unknown Mistress and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

2362976. i. Geoffrey de Brionne (son of Richard de Normandy I and Unknown Mistress).

2375680. **Aubri (Dux) Orleans.**

Aubri (Dux) Orleans had the following child:

1187840. i. Geoffrey Gatinais (son of Aubri (Dux) Orleans).

2375808. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

2375809. **Poppa de Bayeux**.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólfr; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 9451904. i. William de Normandy I (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 1187931. ii. Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux). She married William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex). He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

2375820. **Fulk de Anjou II** (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine** (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine).

2375821. **Gerberga de Maine** (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine) was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

- 1187910. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon). She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.
- 593967. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in

Arles, Bouches Du Rhoné, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess). He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

2375822. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux** (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon** (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy).

2375823. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon** (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy) was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:

- 1187911. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon) was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD. She married Geoffrey de Anjou I (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine). He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

2375832. **Malcolm I of Scotland.**

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

- 1187916. i. Kenneth II of Scotland (son of Malcolm I of Scotland).

2375840. **Arnulf de Flanders I.** He married **Adele of Vermandois** (daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois).

2375841. **Adele of Vermandois.**

Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:

- 1187920. i. Baldwin de Flanders III (son of Arnulf de Flanders I and Adele of Vermandois). He married Mathilde of Saxony (daughter of Hermann Billung).

2375842. **Hermann Billung.**

Hermann Billung had the following child:

- 1187921. i. Mathilde of Saxony (daughter of Hermann Billung). She married Baldwin de Flanders III (son of Arnulf de Flanders I and Adele of Vermandois).

2375844. **Adalbert de Ivrea I.** He married **Gisela of Friuli.**

2375845. **Gisela of Friuli.**

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his rival, Berengar I, in 902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21 he

joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert's appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already thought him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

- 1187922. i. Berengar of Italy II (son of Adalbert de Ivrea I and Gisela of Friuli). He married Willa of Tuscany (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy). She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

2375846. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

2375847. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

- 1187923. i. Willa of Tuscany (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy) was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II (son of Adalbert de Ivrea I and Gisela of Friuli). She married Berengar II de Italy (son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli). He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

2375856. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

2375857. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

- 4751645. i. Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois). He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.
- 1187928. ii. Hugh the Great (son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois) was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony (daughter of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim).

2375858. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

2375859. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

- 1187929. i. Hedwig of Saxony (daughter of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim). She married Hugh the Great (son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois). He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

2375860. **Ebalus de Aquitaine** (son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine) was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

2375861. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

1187930. i. William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex) was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux).

2375866. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

2375867. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France,. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

1187933. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess (daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes) was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

2375868. **Fulk de Anjou I** (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

2375869. **Roscilla de Loches** (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

2375820. i. Fulk de Anjou II (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine). She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

2375870. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

2375821. i. Gerberga de Maine (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine) was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches). He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

2375936. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine** (son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine) was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

2375860. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine (son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine) was born about 870 AD. He

died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wesex.

2375948. **Herbert de Vermandois I** (son of Pepin de Vermandois) was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois** (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris).

2375949. **Bertha de Morvois** (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris) was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

4751644. i. Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois) was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis). She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

2375950. **Robert I of France** (son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours) was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

2375951. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

4751645. i. Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois). He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

2375952. **Adalbert I of Ivrea**. He married **Gisela of Friuli** (daughter of Berengar I of Italy).

2375953. **Gisela of Friuli**. She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert I of Ivrea had the following child:

1187976. i. Berengar II de Italy (son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli) was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD. He married Willa of Tuscany (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy). She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

2376044. **Kenneth II of Scotland**.

Kenneth II of Scotland had the following child:

593958. i. Malcolm II of Scotland (son of Kenneth II of Scotland) was born on 05 Oct 958 AD in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Angus, Scotland (Glamis Castle). He married Edith Aelgifu de Ossory. She was born about 962 AD in Ossory, Leinster, Ireland.

2376832. **William de Normandy I** (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

2376833. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

- 4725952. i. Richard de Normandy I (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.
- 2376838. **Geoffrey de Anjou I** (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele Carolingian de Meaux** (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon).
- 2376839. **Adele Carolingian de Meaux** (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon) was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

Notes for Geoffrey de Anjou I:

Geoffrey was the eldest son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou and his first wife Gerberga. He succeeded his father as Count of Anjou about 960.[2] He married Adele of Meaux (934-982), daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelais de Vergy. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of king Robert I of France and on her father's side a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Through this marriage the Angevins joined the highest ranks of western French nobility.

Geoffrey started by making his power-base the citadel of Angers strategically placing his fideles in key areas surrounding the city to protect his territories. The lands of the abbeys of Saint-Aubin and Saint-Serge in Angers provided the beneficium for his most faithful adherents. On this subject which became this family's theme, Geoffrey advised both his sons, Fulk and Maurice: "No house is weak that has many friends. Therefore I admonish you to hold dear those fideles who have been friends." [4] Although one of the principal methods of Angevin expansion was by the creation of family connections Geoffrey exerted his control through various methods. His father had controlled Nantes through his second marriage to the widowed countess and Geoffrey continued this by making Count Guerech accept him as overlord. With an eye towards Maine, Geoffrey took advantage of the rift that developed between the Counts of Maine and the viscounts and Bishops of Le Mans. About 971 Geoffrey secured the see of Le Mans for his ally Bishop Seinfroy. In 973 Geoffrey had married his daughter Ermengarde-Gerberga to Conan I of Rennes but Conan began to oppose Geoffrey and in 982 the two met at the first battle of Conquereuil with Geoffrey defeating Conan.

Geoffrey had influence in Aquitaine by way of his sister Adelaide-Blanche's first marriage to the powerful baron Stephen, Count of Gevaudan and Forez who after his death the lands were ruled by Adelaide. His nephews Pons and Bertrand succeeded as counts there and his niece Adalmodé married Adelbert, Count of Marche and Périgord. In 975 Geoffrey had his brother Guy appointed Count and Bishop of Le Puy. In 982 Geoffrey married his now widowed sister Adelaide-Blanche to the fifteen-year-old Louis V of France, the two being crowned King and Queen of Aquitaine. But the marriage to a woman thirty years his senior failed as did Geoffrey's plans to control Aquitaine through his young son-in-law. After the death of his first wife Adele, Geoffrey married secondly Adelaide de Châlon and for nearly a decade exerted control over the county of Châlons. Through the marriage of his son, Fulk III, to Elisabeth the heiress of Vendôme Geoffrey brought that county into the Angevin sphere of influence. Fortunately it was at this same time Geoffrey made his son Fulk Nerra his co-ruler since he died shortly thereafter while besieging the fortress of Marcon on 21 July 987.

Adele Carolingian de Meaux and Geoffrey de Anjou I had the following child:

- 593955. i. Ermengarde-Gerberga de Anjou (daughter of Geoffrey de Anjou I and Adele

Carolingian de Meaux) was born about 956 AD. She died about 1024. She married Conan de Rennes I. He was born in 927 AD. He died in 992 AD. She married William II of Angoulême.

2376848. **Baldwin de Flanders III.** He married **Mathilde of Saxony** (daughter of Hermann Billung).

2376849. **Mathilde of Saxony.**

Notes for Baldwin de Flanders III:

Baldwin III The Young of Flanders (c. 940-962) was Count of Flanders, who briefly ruled the County of Flanders (an area that is now northwestern Belgium and southwestern Netherlands), together with his father Arnulf I (c. 890 - 965).

Baldwin III was born c. 940, as the son of Arnulf I, Count of Flanders and his second wife, Adele of Vermandois (c. 915 - 969), daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois. His father, Arnulf I had made Baldwin co-ruler in 958, but Baldwin died before his father and was succeeded by his infant son Arnulf II, with Arnulf I acting as regent until his own death. Then Baldwin Balso continued as the regent for the child.

During his short rule, Baldwin was responsible for establishing the wool manufacturing industry at Ghent and markets at other towns in Flanders.[2] Baldwin III died on 1 January 962.[1] After Baldwin's death, Arnulf I arranged for King Lothair of France to become the guardian of Baldwin's son Arnulf II.

"Shortly before 961" Baldwin married Mathilde of Saxony († 1008), daughter of Hermann Billung(† 973), Duke of Saxony. They had a son, Baldwin's heir: Arnulf II, Count of Flanders (c. 960 - 987), who succeeded as count. He married Rozala of Lombardy and had issue, Baldwin IV of Flanders and Matilda.

Mathilde of Saxony and Baldwin de Flanders III had the following child:

593960. i. Arnulf de Flanders II (son of Baldwin de Flanders III and Mathilde of Saxony). He married Rozala of Italy (daughter of Berengar of Italy II and Willa of Tuscany).

2376850. **Berengar of Italy II.** He married **Willa of Tuscany** (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy).

2376851. **Willa of Tuscany** (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy) was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

Notes for Berengar of Italy II:

Berengar II (c. 900 - 4 August 966) was the King of Italy from 950 until his deposition in 961. He was a scion of the Anscarid and Unruoching dynasties, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Berengar I. He succeeded his father as Margrave of Ivrea around 923 (whence he is often known as Berengar of Ivrea), and after 940 led the aristocratic opposition to Kings Hugh and Lothair II. In 950 he succeeded the latter and had his son, Adalbert crowned as his co-ruler. In 952 he recognised the suzerainty of Otto I of Germany, but he later joined a revolt against him. In 960 he invaded the Papal States, and the next year his kingdom was conquered by Otto. Berengar remained at large until his surrender in 964. He died imprisoned in Germany two years later.

Ruling Ivrea (923-50)

Berengar was a son of Margrave Adalbert I of Ivrea and his wife Gisela of Friuli, daughter of the Unruoching king Berengar I of Italy. He succeeded his father as margrave about 923 and married Willa, daughter of the Bosonid margrave Boso of Tuscany and niece of King Hugh of Italy. The chronicler Liutprand of Cremona, raised at Berengar's court at Pavia, gives several particularly vivid accounts of her character.

About 940 Berengar led a revolt of Italian nobles against the rule of his uncle. To evade an assault by Hugh's liegsmen, he, forewarned by the king's young son Lothair, had to

flee to the court of King Otto I of Germany. Otto avoided taking sides, nevertheless in 945 Berengar could return to Italy with hired troops, welcomed by the local nobility. Hugh was defeated and retired to Arles, he was nominally succeeded by Lothair. From the time of Berengar's successful uprising, all real power and patronage in the Kingdom of Italy was concentrated in his hands with Hugh's son Lothair as titular king. Lothair's brief reign ended upon his early death in 950, presumably poisoned.

Ruling Italy (950-61)

Berengar then assumed the royal title with his son Adalbert as co-ruler. He attempted to legitimize his kingship by forcing Lothair's widow Adelaide, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three Italian kings, into marriage with Adalbert. However, the young woman fiercely refused, whereafter Berengar had her imprisoned at Garda Castle, allegedly mistreated by Berengar's wife Willa. With the help of Count Adalbert Atto of Canossa she managed to flee and entreated the protection of King Otto of Germany. Otto, himself a widower since 946, took the occasion to gain the Iron Crown of Lombardy: Adelaide's requests for intervention resulted in his 951 invasion of Italy. Berengar had to entrench himself at San Marino, while Otto received the homage of the Italian nobility, married Adelaide himself, and assumed the title of a King of the Lombards. He afterwards returned to Germany, appointing his son-in-law Conrad the Red Italian regent at Pavia.

Berengar by Conrad's agency appeared at the 952 Reichstag in Augsburg and paid homage to Otto. He and his son Adalbert remained Italian kings as Otto's vassals, though they had to cede the territory of the former March of Friuli to him, which the German king enfeoffed to his younger brother Duke Henry I of Bavaria as the Imperial March of Verona. When Otto had to deal with the revolt of his son, Duke Liudolf of Swabia in 953, Berengar attacked the Veronese march and also laid siege to Count Adalbert Atto's Canossa Castle.

Loss of control (961-64)

In 960, Berengar invaded the Papal States under Pope John XII, on whose appeal finally King Otto, aiming at his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, again marched against Italy. Berengar's troops deserted him and Otto by Christmas 961 had taken Pavia by default and declared Berengar deposed. He proceeded to Rome, where he was crowned emperor on 2 February 962. He then once more turned against Berengar, who was besieged at San Leo.

Meanwhile, Pope John had entered on negotiations with Berengar's son Adalbert, which in 963 caused Otto to move into Rome, where he deposed the pope and had Pope Leo VIII elected. The next year, Berengar finally surrendered to Otto's forces, he was captured and imprisoned at Bamberg in Germany, where he died in August 966.[2] His wife Willa spent the rest of her life in a German nunnery.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Notes for Willa of Tuscany:

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso, Margrave of Tuscany and his wife Willa of Burgundy. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

Willa, known as Willa of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boso of Tuscany. She was the wife and queen consort of Berengar II of Italy. She was the mother of Adalbert, Guy, Conrad and Rozala of Italy.

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

Willa of Tuscany and Berengar of Italy II had the following child:

593961. i. Rozala of Italy (daughter of Berengar of Italy II and Willa of Tuscany). She married Arnulf de Flanders II (son of Baldwin de Flanders III and Mathilde of Saxony).

2376852. **Siegfried of Luxembourg**. He married **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

2376853. **Hedwig of Nordgau**.

Hedwig of Nordgau and Siegfried of Luxembourg had the following child:

593962. i. Frederick of Luxembourg (son of Siegfried of Luxembourg and Hedwig of Nordgau) was born in 965 AD. He died on 06 Oct 1019.

2376856. **Hugh the Great** (son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois) was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married **Hedwig of Saxony** (daughter of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim).

2376857. **Hedwig of Saxony**.

Hedwig of Saxony and Hugh the Great had the following child:

593964. i. Hugh Capet (son of Hugh the Great and Hedwig of Saxony). He married Adelaide of Aquitaine (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy). She was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD.

2376858. **William III de Aquitaine** (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex) was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married **Adèle de Normandy** (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux).

2376859. **Adèle de Normandy**.

Notes for William III de Aquitaine:

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

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

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

After the death of Hugh, his son Hugh Capet was named duke of Aquitaine, but he never tried to take up his fief, as William reconciled with Lothair.

He was given the abbey of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, which remained in his house after his death. He also built a library in the palace of Poitiers

Adèle de Normandy and William III de Aquitaine had the following children:

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296992. i. William IV de Aquitaine (son of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born in 937 AD. He died on 03 Feb 994 AD. He married Emma de Blois (daughter of Theobald I de Blois and Luitgarde de Vermandois). She was born about 950 AD. She died in 1003.
593965. ii. Adelaide of Aquitaine (daughter of William III de Aquitaine and Adèle de Normandy) was born about 939 AD. She died on 24 Oct 996 AD. She married Hugh Capet (son of Hugh the Great and Hedwig of Saxony).
2376860. **Boso II of Arles** was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess** (daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes).
2376861. **Constance Viennois de Arles Countess** (daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes) was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France.
- Constance Viennois de Arles Countess and Boso II of Arles had the following child:
593966. i. William I of Provence (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess) was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. He married Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine). She was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France.

Generation 23

4725952. **Richard de Normandy I** (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married **Unknown Mistress**.
4725953. **Unknown Mistress**.

Notes for Richard de Normandy I:
to search
Not to be confused with Richard I of England.
Richard I "the Fearless"

Richard the Fearless as part of the Statue of William the Conqueror in the town square of Falaise.
Count of Rouen
Reign
17 December 942 - 20 November 996
Predecessor
William Longsword
Successor
Richard II

Richard I (28 August 932 - 20 November 996), also known as Richard the Fearless (French: Richard Sans-Peur; Old Norse: Jarl Richart), was the Count of Rouen or Jarl of Rouen from 942 to 996. Dudo of Saint-Quentin, whom Richard commissioned to write the "De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum" (Latin, "On the Customs and Deeds of the First Dukes of Normandy"), called him a Dux. However, this use of the word may have been in the context of Richard's renowned leadership in war, and not as a reference to a title of nobility. Richard either introduced feudalism into Normandy or he greatly expanded it. By the end of his reign, the most important Norman landholders held their lands in feudal tenure.

His first marriage in 960 was to Emma, daughter of Hugh "The Great" of France, and Hedwig von Sachsen. They were betrothed when both were very young. She died after 19 March 968, with no issue.

According to Robert of Torigni, not long after Emma's death, Duke Richard went out hunting and stopped at the house of a local forester. He became enamored with the

forester's wife, Seinfreda, but she was a virtuous woman and suggested he court her unmarried sister, Gunnor, instead. Gunnor became his mistress and her family rose to prominence. Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, may have been involved in a controversial heresy trial. Gunnor was, like Richard, of Viking descent, being a Dane by blood. Richard finally married her to legitimize their children:

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux
- Mauger, Count of Corbeil
- Emma of Normandy, wife of two kings of England
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres
- Hawise of Normandy m. Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany
- Papia of Normandy
- Orielda (963-1031) wife of Fulk Seigneur de Guernanville, Dean of Evreux

Richard was known to have had several other mistresses and had children with many of them. Known children are:

- Geoffrey, Count of Eu
- William, Count of Eu (ca. 972-26 January 1057/58),[25] m. Lasceline de Turqueville (d. 26 January 1057/58).
- Beatrice of Normandy, Abbess of Montvilliers d.1034 m. Ebles of Turenne (d.1030 (divorced))

Possible children

- Muriella, married Tancred de Hauteville
- Fressenda or Fredesenda (ca. 995-ca. 1057), second wife of Tancred de Hauteville.
- Guimara (Wimarc(a)) (b. circa 986), died Abbey of Montvilliers, Seine-Inferieure, Normandy, wife of Ansfred (Ansroi) II "le Dane" le Goz, vicomte of Exmes and Falaise, mother of Robert FitzWimarc

Unknown Mistress and Richard de Normandy I had the following child:

2362976. i. Geoffrey de Brionne (son of Richard de Normandy I and Unknown Mistress).

4726528. **William de Normandy I** (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

4726529. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

4725952. i. Richard de Normandy I (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

4751640. **Fulk de Anjou I** (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

4751641. **Roscilla de Loches** (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

2375820. i. Fulk de Anjou II (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine). She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

4751642. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

2375821. i. Gerberga de Maine (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine) was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches). He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

4751644. **Herbert de Vermandois II** (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois) was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis).

4751645. **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

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

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

593987. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois (daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois (son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine). He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.

2375822. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy). She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

4751646. **Gilbert de Chalon**. He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy** (daughter of Richard de Burgundy and Adelaide of Auxerre).

4751647. **Ermengarde de Burgundy**.

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

2375823. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy) was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France). He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

4751664. **Donald II of Scotland**.

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

2375832. i. Malcolm I of Scotland (son of Donald II of Scotland).

4751680. **Baldwin II of Flanders**. He married **Ælfthryth of Wessex** (daughter of Alfred of Wessex and Ealhswith).

4751681. **Ælfthryth of Wessex**.

Ælfthryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:

2375840. i. Arnulf de Flanders I (son of Baldwin II of Flanders and Ælfthryth of Wessex). He married Adele of Vermandois (daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois).

4751682. **Herbert II of Vermandois**.

Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:

2375841. i. Adele of Vermandois (daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois). She married Arnulf de Flanders I (son of Baldwin II of Flanders and Ælfthryth of Wessex).

4751720. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine** (son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine) was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

2375860. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine (son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine) was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.

4751736. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

4751737. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

4751640. i. Fulk de Anjou I (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

4751738. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

4751739. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

4751641. i. Roscilla de Loches (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

4751872. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

4751873. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

4751720. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine (son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine) was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

4751896. **Pepin de Vermandois** (son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon) was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

9503288. i. Herbert de Vermandois I (son of Pepin de Vermandois) was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris). She was born about 848 AD.

4751898. **Widerich de Morvois I**. He married **Aba de Paris**.

4751899. **Aba de Paris**.

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

9503289. i. Bertha de Morvois (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris) was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I (son of Pepin de Vermandois). He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

4751900. **Robert IV the Strong**. He married **Adelaide of Tours**.

4751901. **Adelaide of Tours**.

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

9503290. i. Robert I of France (son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours) was born

on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

4751904. **Anscar of Ivrea.**

Anscar of Ivrea had the following child:

2375952. i. Adalbert I of Ivrea (son of Anscar of Ivrea). He married Gisela of Friuli (daughter of Berengar I of Italy). She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924).

4751906. **Berengar I of Italy.**

Berengar I of Italy had the following child:

2375953. i. Gisela of Friuli (daughter of Berengar I of Italy). She died on 17 Jul 923 AD (or 8 October 924). She married Adalbert I of Ivrea (son of Anscar of Ivrea).

4752088. **Malcolm I of Scotland.**

Malcolm I of Scotland had the following child:

1187916. i. Kenneth II of Scotland (son of Malcolm I of Scotland).

4753664. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux.**

4753665. **Poppa de Bayeux.**

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

9451904. i. William de Normandy I (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
1187931. ii. Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux). She married William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex). He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

4753676. **Fulk de Anjou II** (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 909 AD in

Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Gerberga de Maine** (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine).

4753677. **Gerberga de Maine** (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine) was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

Gerberga de Maine and Fulk de Anjou II had the following children:

1187910. i. Geoffrey de Anjou I (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married Adele Carolingian de Meaux (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon). She was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD.

593967. ii. Adelaide-Blanche of Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine) was born in 960 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. She died in 1026 in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. She married William I of Provence (son of Boso II of Arles and Constance Viennois de Arles Countess). He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD. She married Stephen of Gévaudan. She married Louis V of France. She married Otto-William of Burgundy.

4753678. **Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux** (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon** (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy).

4753679. **Adelaide-Werra de Chalon** (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy) was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

Adelaide-Werra de Chalon and Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux had the following child:

1187911. i. Adele Carolingian de Meaux (daughter of Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux and Adelaide-Werra de Chalon) was born about 950 AD. She died about 980 AD. She married Geoffrey de Anjou I (son of Fulk de Anjou II and Gerberga de Maine). He was born on 11 Nov 938 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 21 Sep 987 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

4753696. **Arnulf de Flanders I**. He married **Adele of Vermandois** (daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois).

4753697. **Adele of Vermandois**.

Adele of Vermandois and Arnulf de Flanders I had the following child:

1187920. i. Baldwin de Flanders III (son of Arnulf de Flanders I and Adele of Vermandois). He married Mathilde of Saxony (daughter of Hermann Billung).

4753698. **Hermann Billung**.

Hermann Billung had the following child:

1187921. i. Mathilde of Saxony (daughter of Hermann Billung). She married Baldwin de Flanders III (son of Arnulf de Flanders I and Adele of Vermandois).

4753700. **Adalbert de Ivrea I**. He married **Gisela of Friuli**.

4753701. **Gisela of Friuli**.

Notes for Adalbert de Ivrea I:

Adalbert I (died after 28 February 929) was the margrave of Ivrea, the second of the Anscarid dynasty, from the late 890s until his death. In the intermittent civil war that effecting Italy from 888 into the 930s, Adalbert initially strove to remain neutral, but from 901 on he sided sequentially with every claimant to the Italian throne.

He was a son of Margrave Anscar I, originally from Oscheret in Upper Burgundy. He succeeded his father at Ivrea between 896 and 900. He initially refused to take sides after King Louis of Provence invaded Italy in 900, but after Louis's imperial coronation in 901 he recognised his authority. After Louis was defeated by his rival, Berengar I, in

902, Adalbert changed sides. Shortly thereafter, by 903 at the latest, he married Gisela, Berengar's daughter, which was possibly the price of his allegiance. Although Adalbert is not recorded as being related to the king in any of Berengar's charters down through 14 August 908 and his marriage is not explicitly referenced before 13 June 910, it must have taken place some fifteen years before he and Gisela's eldest son was sent was granted a county and a missaticum in 918. With Gisela he had two children: Berengar, who succeeded him as margrave, and Bertha, who became abbess of Modena.

Between 913 and 915 Gisela died and Adalbert married Ermengard, daughter of Margrave Adalbert II of Tuscany. From this marriage he had a second son, Anscar, later Duke of Spoleto. In 916-17 his primary concern was Saracen raids. In 920-21 he joined those noblemen, many of Burgundian origin like him, who supported the candidature of King Rudolf II of Burgundy for the Italian throne. Adalbert, with Lambert, Archbishop of Milan, and Count Gilbert of Bergamo, assembled a force in the mountains outside Brescia with the intention of marching on Verona and capturing Berengar there. When the latter got wind of the plan, he sent a troop of Magyar mercenaries to circle the conspirators and attack them from behind. In the midst of defeat, Adalbert swapped clothing with one of his soldiers and paid his own ransom at a low price. By late 921 Rudolf had entered Italy and been recognised as king in the march of Ivrea and the archdiocese of Milan. Although Adalbert made a few appearances at Rudolf's court in the early days, he never frequented it as often as did his wife and his two sons.

After his relative Hugh ascended the Italian throne, Adalbert appearances in the records are sparse. He apparently played no role in Rudolf's deposition and Hugh's acclamation. He was probably gravely ill, since Liutprand of Cremona, writing in 924-25, already thought him dead. His last recorded action, probably shortly before he died, was a donation to the church of Saint Andrew in Turin, which was witnessed by King Hugh on 28 February 929.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Gisela of Friuli and Adalbert de Ivrea I had the following child:

- 1187922. i. Berengar of Italy II (son of Adalbert de Ivrea I and Gisela of Friuli). He married Willa of Tuscany (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy). She was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD.

4753702. **Boso of Tuscany**. He married **Willa of Burgundy**.

4753703. **Willa of Burgundy**.

Willa of Burgundy and Boso of Tuscany had the following child:

- 1187923. i. Willa of Tuscany (daughter of Boso of Tuscany and Willa of Burgundy) was born between 911 AD-912 AD. She died in 970 AD. She married Berengar of Italy II (son of Adalbert de Ivrea I and Gisela of Friuli). She married Berengar II de Italy (son of Adalbert I of Ivrea and Gisela of Friuli). He was born about 900 AD. He died on 04 Aug 966 AD.

4753712. **Robert I of France** was born on 15 Aug 866 AD. He died on 15 Jun 923 AD in Soissons, France. He married **Béatrice of Vermandois**.

4753713. **Béatrice of Vermandois** was born about 880 AD. She died on 26 Mar 931 AD.

Béatrice of Vermandois and Robert I of France had the following children:

- 4751645. i. Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois). He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.
- 1187928. ii. Hugh the Great (son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois) was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD. He married Hedwig of Saxony (daughter of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim).

4753714. **Henry I the Fowler**. He married **Matilda of Ringelheim**.

4753715. **Matilda of Ringelheim** was born about 910 AD. She died on 10 May 965 AD.

Matilda of Ringelheim and Henry I the Fowler had the following child:

1187929. i. Hedwig of Saxony (daughter of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim). She married Hugh the Great (son of Robert I of France and Béatrice of Vermandois). He was born in 898 AD. He died on 16 Jun 956 AD.

4753716. **Ebalus de Aquitaine** (son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine) was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

4753717. **Adele Émilienne de Wessex**.

Notes for Ebalus de Aquitaine:

Ebalus or Ebles Manzer or Manser (c. 870 - 935) was Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine on two occasions: from 890 to 892 and from 902 (Poitou) and 927 (Aquitaine) to his death.

Ebles was an illegitimate son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine. "Manzer" or "Mamzer" was a shameful designation that meant bastard, son of a prostitute, or illegitimate. It appears that Ebles did not mind his name, and his "illegitimacy became a part of his style."

Upon the death of his father (who was poisoned), Ebles assumed his father's mantle and acquired the role of Count of Poitou. But Ebles could not hold onto the title for long. Aymar, a descendant of one of Ramnulf II's predecessors, challenged Ebles right to rule, as Ebles was merely a bastard son. In 892, Aymar, who was supported by Eudes of France, overthrew Ebles, and Ebles fled to the safety of his father's allies, Count Gerald of Aurillac and William the Pious, count of Avergne and Duke of Aquitaine. William the Pious had taken Ebles under his care and assured the boy's education after the death of Ebles' father.

In 902, Ebles, with the assistance of William the Pious, a distant relative, conquered Poitiers while Aymar was away, and reestablished himself in his former position. Charles III, who knew Ebles as a childhood companion, then formally invested Ebles with the title, Count of Poitou. Ebles would hold this title until his death.

The comital title was the only one to which he ever had legitimate investiture. Ebles allotted the abbey of Saint-Maixent to Savary, Viscount of Thouars, who had been his constant supporter. He restructured Poitou by creating new viscounties in Aulnay and Melle[disambiguation needed] and dissolved the title and position of Viscount of Poitou upon the death of its holder, Maingaud, in 925.

In 904, he conquered the Limousin.

In 911 he, with two other French commanders were aligned in opposition to Rollo, a Danish invader who had plundered the countryside. Ebles and the other two commanders intended to lead their armies in defense of the city of Chartres. Part of Rollo's army camped on a hill (Mont-Levis) north of the city, while the rest were stationed on the plains outside Chartres.

On Saturday, July 20, 911, the battle between the French and Danish armies commenced. "Rollo and his forces were shamefully routed, smitten, as the legend tells, with corporeal blindness. A panic assuredly fell upon the heroic commander, a species of mental infirmity discernible in his descendants: the contagious terror unnerved the host. Unpursued, they dispersed and fled without resistance." At the end of the day, 6,800 Danes lay dead on the field of battle.

Ebles was somewhat slow in arriving at Chartres, so he was unable to "take his due share in the conflict." His victorious partners proudly boasted of their success, and mocked Ebles and his tardy army. To redeem his honor and quiet the ridicule, Ebles

accepted a challenge to confront the remnant of the Danish army that remained camped on the Mont-Levis. But instead of driving the Danes away, Ebles' army was defeated soundly. "In the dark of the night, the Northmen, sounding their horns and making a terrible clamour, rushed down the mount and stormed" Ebles camp. Ebles fled and hid in a drum in a fuller's workshop. His cowardice and dishonor was derided in a popular French ballad of the Plantagenet age.

When Ebles' benefactor, William the Pious, died, William was succeeded as Duke of Aquitaine by William the Younger. In 927, William the Younger died, and he left his title to his brother Aelfred; but Aelfred did not live even a year. Aelfred made Ebles his heir, and in 928 Ebles assumed the titles Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Berry, Count of Auvergne, and Velay

In 929, King Rudolph started trying to reduce the power of Ebles. He withdrew from him access to Berry, then in 932 he transferred the titles of Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne to the Count of Toulouse, Raymond Pons. Moreover, the territory of La Marche, which was under the control of the lord of Charroux, vassal of Ebles, was transformed into an independent county.

Adele Émilienne de Wessex and Ebalus de Aquitaine had the following child:

1187930. i. William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex) was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD. He married Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux).

4753722. **Charles Constantine de Vienne** was born in 900 AD in Arles, Bouches Du Rhone, Provence, France. He died in 962 AD in Vienne, Isere, Rhone-Alpes, France. He married **Thiberge de Troyes**.

4753723. **Thiberge de Troyes** was born in 913 AD in Troyes, Aube, Champagne-Ardenne, France,. She died in 960 AD in Champagne, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

Thiberge de Troyes and Charles Constantine de Vienne had the following child:

1187933. i. Constance Viennois de Arles Countess (daughter of Charles Constantine de Vienne and Thiberge de Troyes) was born in 935 AD in Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died in 961 AD in Autun, Saone-et-Loire, Bourgogne, France. She married Boso II of Arles. He was born about 950 AD. He died after 29 Aug 993 AD.

Generation 24

9451904. **William de Normandy I** (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married **Sprota**.

9451905. **Sprota**.

Notes for Sprota:

Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

Sprota and William de Normandy I had the following child:

4725952. i. Richard de Normandy I (son of William de Normandy I and Sprota) was born on 23 Aug 933 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He died on 15 Nov 996 AD in Fécamp, Normandy, France. He married Emma de Paris. He married Gunnora de Normandy. She was born about 950 AD. She died about 1031. He married Unknown Mistress.

9453056. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux**.

9453057. **Poppa de Bayeux**.

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

- 9451904. i. William de Normandy I (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
- 1187931. ii. Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux). She married William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex). He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

9503280. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

9503281. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

- 4751640. i. Fulk de Anjou I (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

9503282. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

9503283. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

- 4751641. i. Roscilla de Loches (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella

Toscanda) was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

9503288. **Herbert de Vermandois I** (son of Pepin de Vermandois) was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois** (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris).

9503289. **Bertha de Morvois** (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris) was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

4751644. i. **Herbert de Vermandois II** (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois) was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis). She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

9503290. **Robert I of France** (son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours) was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

9503291. **Aelis**.

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

4751645. i. **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois). He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

9503294. **Richard de Burgundy**. He married **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

9503295. **Adelaide of Auxerre**.

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

4751647. i. **Ermengarde de Burgundy** (daughter of Richard de Burgundy and Adelaide of Auxerre). She married Gilbert de Chalon.

9503328. **Constantine I**.

Constantine I had the following child:

4751664. i. **Donald II of Scotland** (son of Constantine I).

9503360. **Baldwin I of Flanders**. He married **Judith of Flanders** (daughter of Charles II of the West Franks and Ermentrude de Orléans).

9503361. **Judith of Flanders**.

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfthryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his *Life of Alfred the Great*:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks, incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the *Chronicle of St. Bertin*, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the *Annals* depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then

returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in 863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:
Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald
Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders. Married Ælfhryth, daughter of Alfred the Great
Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

4751680. i. Baldwin II of Flanders (son of Baldwin I of Flanders and Judith of Flanders). He married Ælfhryth of Wessex (daughter of Alfred of Wessex and Ealhswith).

9503362. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

9503363. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

4751681. i. Ælfhryth of Wessex (daughter of Alfred of Wessex and Ealhswith). She married Baldwin II of Flanders (son of Baldwin I of Flanders and Judith of Flanders).

9503440. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

9503441. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

4751720. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine (son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine) was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

9503792. **Bernard de Italy** (son of Pepin of Italy) was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

9503793. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's *Ordinatio Imperii* made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an *Ordinatio Imperii*, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he

also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

19006576. i. Pepin de Vermandois (son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon) was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

9504176. **Donald II of Scotland.**

Donald II of Scotland had the following child:

2375832. i. Malcolm I of Scotland (son of Donald II of Scotland).

9507352. **Fulk de Anjou I** (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married **Roscilla de Loches** (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

9507353. **Roscilla de Loches** (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

Roscilla de Loches and Fulk de Anjou I had the following children:

2375820. i. Fulk de Anjou II (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. He married Gerberga de Maine (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine). She was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.
- ii. Adele de Anjou (daughter of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches) was born in 1000 in Vexin, Seine Inferieure, High Normandy, France. She died in 1060 in Amiens, Somme, Picardie, France.

9507354. **Herve de Bretagne de Maine** was born about 870 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France. He died about 955 AD in Arles, Pyrenees-Orientales, Languedoc-Roussillon, France.

Herve de Bretagne de Maine had the following child:

2375821. i. Gerberga de Maine (daughter of Herve de Bretagne de Maine) was born about 914 AD in Maine, Charente, Poitou-Charentes, France. She died about 952 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France. She married Fulk de Anjou II (son of Fulk de Anjou I and Roscilla de Loches). He was born in 909 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France.

9507356. **Herbert de Vermandois II** (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois) was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis).

9507357. **Adele de France** (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois II:

Herbert was the son of Herbert I of Vermandois and Bertha de Morvois. He was apparently well aware of his descent from Charlemagne. Herbert inherited the domain of his father and in 907, added to it the Abbey of St. Medard, Soissons. He took the position of Lay abbot entitling him to the income of those estates. His marriage with a daughter of king Robert I of France brought him the County of Meaux.

In 922, when Seulf became Archbishop of Rheims, in an effort to appease Herbert II Seulf solemnly promised him he could nominate his successor. In 923, Count Herbert took the bold step of imprisoning King Charles III, who died still a captive in 929. Then, on the death of Seulf in 925, with the help of King Rudolph, he acquired for his second son Hugh (then five years old) the archbishopric of Rheims. Herbert took the additional step of sending emissaries to Rome to Pope John X to gain his approval, which that pope gave in 926. On his election young Hugh was sent to Auxerre to study.

In 926, on the death of Count Roger of Laon, Herbert demanded this countship for Eudes, his eldest son. He took the town in defiance of King Rudolph leading to a clash between the two in 927. Using the threat of releasing King Charles III, who he held captive, Herbert managed to hold the city for four more years. But after the death of Charles in 929, Rudolph again attacked Laon in 931 successfully defeating Herbert. The same year the king entered Rheims and defeated archbishop Hugh, the son of Herbert. Artaud became the new archbishop of Reims. Herbert II then lost, in three years, Vitry, Laon, Château-Thierry, and Soissons. The intervention of his ally, Henry the Fowler, allowed him to restore his domains (except Rheims and Laon) in exchange for his submission to King Rudolph.

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

Death and legacy

Herbert II died on 23 February 943 at Saint-Quentin, Aisne (the capital of the county of Vermandois). His vast estates and territories were divided among his sons. Vermandois and Amiens went to the two elder sons while Robert and Herbert, the younger sons, were given the valuable holdings scattered throughout Champagne. On Robert's death his brother's son Herbert III inherited them all. Herbert III's only son Stephen died childless in 1119-20 thus ending the male line of Herbert II.

Adele de France and Herbert de Vermandois II had the following children:

593987. i. Luitgarde de Vermandois (daughter of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 914 AD. She died on 09 Feb 978 AD. She married Theobald I de Blois (son of Theobald le Vieux de Blois and Richildis de Maine). He was born in 913 AD. He died in 975 AD. She married William I of Normandy. He was born about 900 AD. He died on 17 Dec 942 AD.

2375822. ii. Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France) was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France. He married Adelaide-Werra de Chalon (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy). She was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD.

9507358. **Gilbert de Chalon.** He married **Ermengarde de Burgundy** (daughter of Richard de Burgundy and Adelaide of Auxerre).

9507359. **Ermengarde de Burgundy.**

Ermengarde de Burgundy and Gilbert de Chalon had the following child:

2375823. i. Adelaide-Werra de Chalon (daughter of Gilbert de Chalon and Ermengarde de Burgundy) was born about 920 AD. She died about 967 AD. She married Robert Carolingian Vermandois de Meaux (son of Herbert de Vermandois II and Adele de France). He was born about 918 AD. He died about 968 AD in Seine-et-Marne, France.

9507392. **Baldwin II of Flanders.** He married **Ælfhryth of Wessex** (daughter of Alfred of Wessex and Ealhswith).

9507393. **Ælfhryth of Wessex.**

Ælfthryth of Wessex and Baldwin II of Flanders had the following child:

2375840. i. Arnulf de Flanders I (son of Baldwin II of Flanders and Ælfthryth of Wessex). He married Adele of Vermandois (daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois).

9507394. **Herbert II of Vermandois.**

Herbert II of Vermandois had the following child:

2375841. i. Adele of Vermandois (daughter of Herbert II of Vermandois). She married Arnulf de Flanders I (son of Baldwin II of Flanders and Ælfthryth of Wessex).

9507432. **Ranulf II of Aquitaine** (son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine) was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Ranulf II of Aquitaine had the following child:

2375860. i. Ebalus de Aquitaine (son of Ranulf II of Aquitaine) was born about 870 AD. He died in 935 AD. He married Adele Émilienne de Wessex.

Generation 25

18903808. **Rollo de Normandy** was born in 846 AD. He died in 931 AD. He married **Poppa de Bayeux.**

18903809. **Poppa de Bayeux.**

Notes for Rollo de Normandy:

Rollo or Gaange Rolf (Norman: Rou; Old Norse: Hrólf; French: Rollon; c. 860 - c. 930 AD) was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, a region of France. He is sometimes called the first Duke of Normandy. His son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard I, used the titles "count" (Latin comes or consul) and "prince" (princeps). His great-grandson Richard II was the first to officially use the title of Duke of Normandy. His Scandinavian name Rolf was extended to Gaange Rolf because he became too heavy as an adult for a horse to carry, therefore he had to walk ("gaa" in older Dano-Norwegian). Rollo emerged as the outstanding personality among the Norsemen who had secured a permanent foothold on Frankish soil in the valley of the lower Seine. Charles the Simple, the king of West Francia, ceded them lands between the mouth of the Seine and what is now Rouen in exchange for Rollo agreeing to end his brigandage, and provide the Franks with protection against future Viking raids.

Rollo is first recorded as the leader of these Viking settlers in a charter of 918, and he continued to reign over the region of Normandy until at least 928. He was succeeded by his son, William Longsword in the Duchy of Normandy that he had founded.[8] The offspring of Rollo and his followers became known as the Normans. After the Norman conquest of England and their conquest of southern Italy and Sicily over the following two centuries, their descendants came to rule Norman England (the House of Normandy), the Kingdom of Sicily (the Kings of Sicily) as well as the Principality of Antioch from the 10th to 12th century, leaving behind an enduring legacy in the histories of Europe and the Near East.

Notes for Poppa de Bayeux:

Poppa of Bayeux was the mistress or wife[1] (perhaps by more danico)[2] of Norman conqueror Rollo. She was the mother of William I, Duke of Normandy, and Gerloc. Chronicler Dudo of Saint-Quentin relates that she was the daughter of a count named Berenger, captured at Bayeux by Rollo in 885 or 889. This has led to speculation that she was the daughter of Berengar II of Neustria. A statue of Poppa stands at Place de Gaulle in Bayeux.

Poppa de Bayeux and Rollo de Normandy had the following children:

9451904. i. William de Normandy I (son of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux) was born in 900 AD. He died in 942 AD. He married Sprota.
1187931. ii. Adèle de Normandy (daughter of Rollo de Normandy and Poppa de Bayeux). She married William III de Aquitaine (son of Ebalus de Aquitaine and Adele Émilienne de Wessex). He was born in 915 AD. He died on 03 Apr 963 AD.

19006576. **Pepin de Vermandois** (son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon) was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

- 9503288. i. Herbert de Vermandois I (son of Pepin de Vermandois) was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris). She was born about 848 AD.

19006578. **Widerich de Morvois I**. He married **Aba de Paris**.

19006579. **Aba de Paris**.

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

- 9503289. i. Bertha de Morvois (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris) was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I (son of Pepin de Vermandois). He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

19006580. **Robert IV the Strong**. He married **Adelaide of Tours**.

19006581. **Adelaide of Tours**.

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

- 9503290. i. Robert I of France (son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours) was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

19006656. **Kenneth I**.

Kenneth I had the following child:

- 9503328. i. Constantine I (son of Kenneth I).

19006722. **Charles II of the West Franks** (son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria) was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

19006723. **Ermentrude de Orléans**.

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

- 9503361. i. Judith of Flanders (daughter of Charles II of the West Franks and Ermentrude de Orléans). She married Æthelwulf of Wessx (son of Egbert of Wessex). She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

19007584. **Pepin of Italy** (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

- 38013152. i. Bernard de Italy (son of Pepin of Italy) was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

19008352. **Constantine I**.

Constantine I had the following child:

4751664. i. Donald II of Scotland (son of Constantine I).

19014704. **Ingelgerius d' Anjou** was born in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He married **Adele de Gatinais**.

19014705. **Adele de Gatinais** was born in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She died in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France.

Adele de Gatinais and Ingelgerius d' Anjou had the following child:

4751640. i. Fulk de Anjou I (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He married Roscilla de Loches (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. She was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France.

19014706. **Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches** was born in 844 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. He died in 929 AD in Verberie Sur, Oise, Picardie, France. He married **Petronella Toscanda**.

19014707. **Petronella Toscanda** was born about 848 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died in 925 AD in France.

Petronella Toscanda and Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches had the following child:

4751641. i. Roscilla de Loches (daughter of Werner Garnier Seigneur Loches and Petronella Toscanda) was born in 874 AD in Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France. She died on 05 Jul 920 AD in Angers, Maine-et-Loire, Pays de la Loire, France. She married Fulk de Anjou I (son of Ingelgerius d' Anjou and Adele de Gatinais) on 05 Jul 905 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France. He was born on 09 Oct 888 AD in Anjou, Isère, Rhône-Alpes, France. He died on 13 Aug 938 AD in Tours, Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France.

19014712. **Herbert de Vermandois I** (son of Pepin de Vermandois) was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married **Bertha de Morvois** (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris).

19014713. **Bertha de Morvois** (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris) was born about 848 AD.

Notes for Herbert de Vermandois I:

Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 - 907), Count of Soissons, Count of Meaux, Count of Vermandois, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian aristocrat who played a significant role in Francia.

Herbert was the son of Pepin of Vermandois. Herbert became count of Soissons before 889 and was probably charged with defending the Oise against Viking intrusions. A contemporary of Baldwin II, Count of Flanders he had the advantage of being a Carolingian, a grandson of Pippin, King of Italy. Herbert controlled both St. Quentin and Péronne and his activities in the upper Somme river valley may have caused Baldwin II to have him assassinated in 907.

Herbert arranged a marriage alliance to Robert of Neustria by giving in marriage his daughter Beatrice as Robert's second wife. As a part of this pact Herbert also agreed to his son Herbert II of Vermandois marrying Adela, Robert's daughter by his first wife

Bertha de Morvois and Herbert de Vermandois I had the following child:

4751644. i. Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois) was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD. He married Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis). She was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD.

19014714. **Robert I of France** (son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours) was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married **Aelis**.

19014715. **Aelis.**

Aelis and Robert I of France had the following child:

4751645. i. Adele de France (daughter of Robert I of France and Aelis) was born about 887 AD. She died after Mar 931 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois II (son of Herbert de Vermandois I and Bertha de Morvois). He was born about 884 AD. He died on 23 Feb 943 AD.

19014718. **Richard de Burgundy.** He married **Adelaide of Auxerre.**

19014719. **Adelaide of Auxerre.**

Adelaide of Auxerre and Richard de Burgundy had the following child:

4751647. i. Ermengarde de Burgundy (daughter of Richard de Burgundy and Adelaide of Auxerre). She married Gilbert de Chalon.

19014784. **Baldwin I of Flanders.** He married **Judith of Flanders** (daughter of Charles II of the West Franks and Ermentrude de Orléans).

19014785. **Judith of Flanders.**

Notes for Judith of Flanders:

Judith of Flanders (or Judith of France) (c. 843 - c. 870)[1] was the eldest daughter of the West Frankish King and later Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Bald and his wife Ermentrude of Orléans. Through her marriages to two Kings of Wessex, Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, she was twice a queen. Her first two marriages were childless, but through her third marriage to Baldwin, she became the first Countess of Flanders and an ancestress of later Counts of Flanders. One of her sons by Baldwin married Ælfthryth, a daughter of Æthelbald's brother, Alfred the Great. She was also an ancestress of Matilda of Flanders, the consort of William the Conqueror, and thus of later monarchs of England.

Queen of Wessex

In 855 King Æthelwulf of Wessex made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way back in 856 he stayed at the court of the West Frankish king, Charles the Bald. In July Æthelwulf became engaged to Charles's daughter, Judith, who was no more than fourteen, while Æthelwulf was about fifty years old, and on 1 October 856 they were married at Verberie in northern France. The marriage was a diplomatic alliance. Both men were suffering from Viking attacks, and for Æthelwulf the marriage had the advantage of associating him with Carolingian prestige. In Wessex it was not customary for kings' wives to be queens, but Charles insisted that his daughter be crowned queen.

The marriage provoked a rebellion by Æthelwulf's eldest surviving son, Æthelbald, probably because he feared displacement by a higher born half brother. However father and son negotiated a compromise under which Æthelwulf received the eastern districts of the kingdom and Æthelbald the western. It is not known whether this meant that Æthelwulf took Kent and Æthelbald Wessex, or whether Wessex itself was divided.

Judith had no children by Æthelwulf, who died on 13 January 858. He was succeeded by Æthelbald, who married Judith, his step-mother, probably to enhance his status because she was the daughter of the West Frankish king.[2] The marriage was condemned by Asser in his Life of Alfred the Great:

Once King Æthelwulf was dead, Æthelbald, his son, against God's prohibition and Christian dignity, and also contrary to the practice of all pagans, took over his father's marriage-bed and married Judith, daughter of Charles, king of the Franks, incurring great disgrace from all who heard of it.

Judith was still childless when Æthelbald died in 860 after a reign of two and a half

years.

Elopement with Baldwin of Flanders

Following Æthelbald's death, Judith sold her properties in Wessex and returned to France. According to the Chronicle of St. Bertin, her father sent her to the Monastery at Senlis, where she would remain "under his protection and royal episcopal guardianship, with all the honour due to a queen, until such time as, if she could not remain chaste, she might marry in the way the apostle said, that is suitably and legally." Presumably, Charles may have intended to arrange another marriage for his daughter. However, around Christmas 861, Judith eloped with Baldwin, later Count of Flanders. The two were likely married at the monastery of Senlis at this time. The record of the incident in the Annals depicts Judith not as the passive victim of bride theft but as an active agent, eloping at the instigation of Baldwin and apparently with her brother Louis the Stammerer's consent.

Unsurprisingly, Judith's father was furious and ordered his bishops to excommunicate the couple. They later fled to the court of Judith's cousin Lothair II of Lotharingia for protection, before going to Pope Nicholas I to plead their case. The Pope took diplomatic action and asked Judith's father to accept the union as legally binding and welcome the young couple into his circle - which ultimately he did. The couple then returned to France and were officially married at Auxerre in 863.

Baldwin was given the land directly south of the Scheldt, i.e.: the Country of Flanders (albeit an area of smaller size than the county which existed in the High Middle Ages) to ward off Viking attacks. Although it is disputed among historians as to whether King Charles did this in the hope that Baldwin would be killed in the ensuing battles with the Vikings, Baldwin managed the situation remarkably well. Baldwin succeeded in quelling the Viking threat, expanded both his army and his territory quickly, and became a faithful supporter of King Charles. The March of Baldwin came to be known as the County of Flanders and would come to be one of the most powerful principalities of France.

Character

In the view of Patrick Wormald:

The marriage [between Æthelwulf and Judith] is generally notorious for Judith's scandalous subsequent behaviour: on Æthelwulf's death, she married Æthelbald, his eldest son, in express defiance of the ecclesiastical prohibition...; and not content with that, she eloped with Baldwin of Flanders when Æthelbald was dead. But Judith, like most ninth-century Frankish princesses, was a cultivated lady; and it is a reasonable guess that she brought with her to the court where the young Alfred was growing up some of the culture as well as the aura of the Carolingian monarchy

Children

By her third husband, Baldwin I of Flanders, Judith's children included:

Charles (born after 863 - died young) - ostensibly named for Judith's father, Charles the Bald

Baldwin II - (c. 864/866 - 918). Succeeded his father as Count of Flanders. Married Ælfhryth, daughter of Alfred the Great

Raoul (Rodulf) - (c. 869 - 896). Became Count of Cambrai around 888, and was killed by Herbert I of Vermandois in 896

Judith of Flanders and Baldwin I of Flanders had the following child:

4751680. i. Baldwin II of Flanders (son of Baldwin I of Flanders and Judith of Flanders). He married Ælfhryth of Wessex (daughter of Alfred of Wessex and Ealhswith).

19014786. **Alfred of Wessex**. He married **Ealhswith**.

19014787. **Ealhswith**.

Ealhswith and Alfred of Wessex had the following child:

4751681. i. Ælfthryth of Wessex (daughter of Alfred of Wessex and Ealhswith). She married Baldwin II of Flanders (son of Baldwin I of Flanders and Judith of Flanders).

19014864. **I Ranulf** was born in 820 AD. He died in 866 AD. He married **Bilichild of Maine**.

19014865. **Bilichild of Maine**.

Notes for I Ranulf:

Ranulf I (also Ramnulf, Rannulf, and Ranulph) (820-866) was a Count of Poitiers (from 835) and Duke of Aquitaine (from 852). He is considered a possible son of Gerard, Count of Auvergne, and Hildegard (or Matilda), daughter of Louis the Pious and Ermengard. Few details are known about Ranulf I, except that he died in 866 in Aquitaine from wounds received in the Battle of Brissarthe against the Vikings (in which Robert the Strong also died).

Bilichild of Maine and I Ranulf had the following child:

4751720. i. Ranulf II of Aquitaine (son of I Ranulf and Bilichild of Maine) was born in 850 AD. He died on 05 Aug 890 AD.

Generation 26

38013152. **Bernard de Italy** (son of Pepin of Italy) was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

38013153. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy - 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards from 810 to 818. He plotted against his uncle, Emperor Louis the Pious, when the latter's Ordinatio Imperii made Bernard a vassal of his cousin Lothair. When his plot was discovered, Louis had him blinded, a procedure which killed him.

Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an Ordinatio Imperii, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

19006576. i. Pepin de Vermandois (son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon) was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

38013444. **Louis the Pious** (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.

38013445. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire from 813.

As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833-34, during which he was deposed.

During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by

Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power through cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

- 19006722. i. Charles II of the West Franks (son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria) was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.
- 38015168. **Charlemagne Carolingian** (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia).
- 38015169. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of

the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verdun. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (*pater Europae*), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

76026304. i. Pepin of Italy (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

38013444. ii. Louis the Pious (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

38016704. **Kenneth I.**

Kenneth I had the following child:

9503328. i. Constantine I (son of Kenneth I).

38029424. **Pepin de Vermandois** (son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon) was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

Pepin de Vermandois had the following child:

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9503288. i. Herbert de Vermandois I (son of Pepin de Vermandois) was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France. He married Bertha de Morvois (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris). She was born about 848 AD.

38029426. **Widerich de Morvois I.** He married **Aba de Paris.**

38029427. **Aba de Paris.**

Aba de Paris and Widerich de Morvois I had the following child:

9503289. i. Bertha de Morvois (daughter of Widerich de Morvois I and Aba de Paris) was born about 848 AD. She married Herbert de Vermandois I (son of Pepin de Vermandois). He was born about 848 AD in Paris, France. He died about 907 AD in Soissons, Aisne, Picardie, France.

38029428. **Robert IV the Strong.** He married **Adelaide of Tours.**

38029429. **Adelaide of Tours.**

Adelaide of Tours and Robert IV the Strong had the following child:

9503290. i. Robert I of France (son of Robert IV the Strong and Adelaide of Tours) was born on 11 Aug 866 AD in Wormsgau, Germany. He married Aelis.

38029570. **Charles II of the West Franks** (son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria) was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

38029571. **Ermentrude de Orléans.**

Notes for Charles II of the West Franks:

Charles the Bald (13 June 823 - 6 October 877) was the King of West Francia (843-77), King of Italy (875-77) and Holy Roman Emperor (875-77, as Charles II). After a series of civil wars that began during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded by the Treaty of Verdun (843) in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire. He was a grandson of Charlemagne and the youngest son of Louis the Pious by his second wife, Judith.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Ermentrude de Orléans and Charles II of the West Franks had the following child:

9503361. i. Judith of Flanders (daughter of Charles II of the West Franks and Ermentrude de Orléans). She married Æthelwulf of Wessx (son of Egbert of Wessex). She married Æthelbald of Wessex. She married Baldwin I of Flanders.

Generation 27

76026304. **Pepin of Italy** (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

38013152. i. Bernard de Italy (son of Pepin of Italy) was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

76026888. **Charlemagne Carolingian** (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia).

76026889. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

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The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verdun. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

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Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

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76030336. **Pepin the Short** (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine).

76030337. **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

152052608. i. Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia). She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

76030338. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

76030339. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

152052609. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon). He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

76058848. **Bernard de Italy** (son of Pepin of Italy) was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married **Cunigunda de Laon**.

76058849. **Cunigunda de Laon**.

Notes for Bernard de Italy:

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Bernard was the illegitimate son of King Pepin of Italy, the second legitimate son of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 810, Pepin died from an illness contracted at a siege of Venice; although Bernard was illegitimate, Charlemagne allowed him to inherit Italy. Bernard married a woman named Cunigunde, but the year of their marriage, and her origins are obscure; spuriously she has been called "of Laon". They had one son, Pepin, Count of Vermandois.

Prior to 817, Bernard was a trusted agent of his grandfather, and of his uncle. His rights in Italy were respected, and he was used as an intermediary to manage events in his sphere of influence - for example, when in 815 Louis the Pious received reports that some Roman nobles had conspired to murder Pope Leo III, and that he had responded by butchering the ringleaders, Bernard was sent to investigate the matter.

A change came in 817, when Louis the Pious drew up an Ordinatio Imperii, detailing the future of the Frankish Empire. Under this, the bulk of the Frankish territory went to Louis' eldest son, Lothair; Bernard received no further territory, and although his Kingship of Italy was confirmed, he would be a vassal of Lothair. This was, it was later alleged, the work of the Empress, Ermengarde, who wished Bernard to be displaced in favour of her own sons. Resenting Louis' actions, Bernard began plotting with a group of magnates: Eggideo, Reginhard, and Reginhar, the last being the grandson of

a Thuringian rebel against Charlemagne, Hardrad. Anshelm, Bishop of Milan and Theodulf, Bishop of Orléans, were also accused of being involved: there is no evidence either to support or contradict this in the case of Theodulf, whilst the case for Anshelm is murkier.

Bernard's main complaint was the notion of his being a vassal of Lothair. In practical terms, his actual position had not been altered at all by the terms of the decree, and he could safely have continued to rule under such a system. Nonetheless, "partly true" reports came to Louis the Pious that his nephew was planning to set up an 'unlawful' - i.e. independent - regime in Italy.

Louis the Pious reacted swiftly to the plot, marching south to Chalon. Bernard and his associates were taken by surprise; Bernard travelled to Chalon in an attempt to negotiate terms, but he and the ringleaders were forced to surrender to him. Louis had them taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were tried and condemned to death. Louis 'mercifully' commuted their sentences to blinding, which would neutralize Bernard as a threat without actually killing him; however, the process of blinding (carried out by means of pressing a red-hot stiletto to the eyeballs) proved so traumatic that Bernard died in agony two days after the procedure was carried out. At the same time, Louis also had his half-brothers Drogo, Hugh and Theoderic tonsured and confined to monasteries, to prevent other Carolingian off-shoots challenging the main line. He also treated those guilty or suspected of conspiring with Bernard harshly: Theodulf of Orleans was imprisoned, and died soon afterwards; the lay conspirators were blinded, the clerics deposed and imprisoned; all lost lands and honours.

His Kingdom of Italy was reabsorbed into the Frankish empire, and soon after bestowed upon Louis' eldest son Lothair. In 822, Louis made a display of public penance at Attigny, where he confessed before all the court to having sinfully slain his nephew; he also welcomed his half-brothers back into his favour. These actions possibly stemmed from guilt over his part in Bernard's death. It has been argued by some historians that his behaviour left him open to clerical domination, and reduced his prestige and respect amongst the Frankish nobility. Others, however, point out that Bernard's plot had been a serious threat to the stability of the kingdom, and the reaction no less a threat; Louis' display of penance, then, "was a well-judged gesture to restore harmony and re-establish his authority.

Cunigunda de Laon and Bernard de Italy had the following child:

19006576. i. Pepin de Vermandois (son of Bernard de Italy and Cunigunda de Laon) was born about 815 AD. He died after 848 AD.

76059140. **Louis the Pious** (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married **Judith of Bavaria**.

76059141. **Judith of Bavaria** was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Notes for Louis the Pious:

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), also called the Fair, and the Debonaire,[1] was the King of Aquitaine from 781. He was also King of the Franks and co-Emperor (as Louis I) with his father, Charlemagne, of the Holy Roman Empire from 813.

As the only surviving adult son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, he became the sole ruler of the Franks after his father's death in 814, a position which he held until his death, save for the period 833-34, during which he was deposed.

During his reign in Aquitaine, Louis was charged with the defence of the Empire's southwestern frontier. He conquered Barcelona from the Muslims in 801 and asserted Frankish authority over Pamplona and the Basques south of the Pyrenees in 812. As emperor he included his adult sons, Lothair, Pepin, and Louis, in the government and sought to establish a suitable division of the realm among them. The first decade of

his reign was characterised by several tragedies and embarrassments, notably the brutal treatment of his nephew Bernard of Italy, for which Louis atoned in a public act of self-debasement.

In the 830s his empire was torn by civil war between his sons, only exacerbated by Louis's attempts to include his son Charles by his second wife in the succession plans. Though his reign ended on a high note, with order largely restored to his empire, it was followed by three years of civil war. Louis is generally compared unfavourably to his father, though the problems he faced were of a distinctly different sort.

Notes for Judith of Bavaria:

Queen Judith (797/805 - 19 April 843), also known as Judith of Bavaria, was the daughter of Count Welf and Saxon noblewoman, Hedwig, Duchess of Bavaria (780-826). She was the second wife of King Louis the Pious, which brought her the title of Empress of the Franks. Marriage to Louis marked the beginning of her rise as an influential figure in the Carolingian court. She had two children with Louis, a daughter Gisela and a son, Charles the Bald. The birth of her son led to a major dispute over the imperial succession, and tensions between her and Charles' half-brothers from Louis' first marriage. She would eventually fall from grace when Charles' wife, the new empress Ermentrude of Orléans, rose to power. She was buried in 846 in Tours.

No surviving sources provide a record of Judith's exact date and year of birth. Judith was probably born between 797 and 805, given that girls in the Carolingian world would be eligible for marriage at around the age of twelve, and her marriage to King Louis occurred in 819.

Judith was the daughter of the noble Saxon Heilwig and Count Welf I, and belonged to the ancestor of the kin-group known to historians as the Welfs. Though the Welf clan was noble, they were not part of the "Imperial Aristocracy" (Reichsaristokratie) that dominated high office throughout the Carolingian empire. The Welf clan's leaders, having lost influence in their home region of Alemannia (present-day southwestern Germany and northern Switzerland) eventually rose to power though cementing familial ties with the Carolingian Imperial Aristocracy in the 770s. Nonetheless, they remained a part of the upper aristocracy (Hochadel) of their region, given the numerous appearance of the noble titles of ducal (duke) and comital (counts) in primary sources. This noble status made Judith a suitable marriage prospect for the imperial family, and the Welf clan as a whole saw its prestige and power increase after Judith's marriage to the Carolingian emperor Louis the Pious in 819.

[Source: wikipedia.org]

Judith of Bavaria and Louis the Pious had the following child:

19006722. i. Charles II of the West Franks (son of Louis the Pious and Judith of Bavaria) was born on 13 Jun 823 AD in Bayern, Germany. He died on 06 Oct 877 AD in Brides-les-Bains, Rhône-Alpes, France (He died, weary and distressed, after a failed attempt to cross the Alps to rescue Pope John from attacking Saracens.). He married Ermentrude de Orléans.

Generation 28

152052608. **Charlemagne Carolingian** (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia).

152052609. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de

Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verdun. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (*pater Europae*), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800
Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781
Adelaide (774)
Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)
Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840
Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780
Bertha (779-823?)
Gisela (781-808?)
Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

- 76026304. i. Pepin of Italy (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
- 38013444. ii. Louis the Pious (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

152053776. **Pepin the Short** (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714

AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine).

152053777. **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

152052608. i. Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia). She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

152053778. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

152053779. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

152052609. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon). He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

152060672. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

152060673. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

304105216. i. Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine). She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

152060674. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

152060675. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

304105217. i. Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier). He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

152117696. **Pepin of Italy** (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.

Pepin of Italy had the following child:

38013152. i. Bernard de Italy (son of Pepin of Italy) was born in 797 AD in Vermandois, Picardy, France. He died about 818 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. He married Cunigunda de Laon.

Generation 29

304105216. **Pepin the Short** (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert

of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine).

304105217. **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

152052608. i. Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia). She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

304105218. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

304105219. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

152052609. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon). He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

304107552. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

304107553. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

304105216. i. Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine). She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

304107554. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

304107555. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

304105217. i. Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier). He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

304121344. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

304121345. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

608210432. i. Charles Martel (son of Pepin of Herstal and Alpaida). He married Rotrude of Trier.

304235392. **Charlemagne Carolingian** (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia).

304235393. **Hildegard de Vinzgouw** (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de

Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

Notes for Charlemagne Carolingian:

Charlemagne; 2 April 742 - 28 January 814), also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was the King of the Franks from 768, the King of Italy from 774, the first Holy Roman Emperor, and the first emperor in western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.

The oldest son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon, Charlemagne became king in 768 following the death of his father. He was initially co-ruler with his brother Carloman I. Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the papacy and became its protector, removing the Lombards from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into Muslim Spain. He also campaigned against the peoples to his east, Christianizing them upon penalty of death, at times leading to events such as the Massacre of Verdun. Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was crowned as "Emperor" by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day at Old St. Peter's Basilica.

Called the "Father of Europe" (pater Europae), Charlemagne's empire united most of Western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. His rule spurred the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual activity within the Catholic Church. Both the French and German monarchies considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

Charlemagne died in 814 after having ruled as Emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of Aachen in today's Germany. His son Louis the Pious succeeded him as Emperor.

Notes for Hildegard de Vinzgouw:

Hildegard (758 - 30 April 783) was daughter of the Germanic Count Gerold of Vinzgau and Emma of Alemannia (daughter of Duke Hnabi and Hereswintha vom Bodensee (of Lake Constance)). She was the second wife of Charlemagne,] who married her around 771. They had the following children:

Charles, (772-811), Count of Maine from 781, joint King of the Franks with Charlemagne from 800

Carloman (773-810), renamed Pippin in 781, king of Italy from 781

Adelaide (774)

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (777-810)

Louis the Pious, (778-840) king of Aquitaine from 781, emperor from 813 (sole Emperor from 814) until 840

Lothair, twin brother of Louis, (778-780) died young in 780

Bertha (779-823?)

Gisela (781-808?)

Hildegarde (782-783?)

Hildegard de Vinzgouw and Charlemagne Carolingian had the following children:

- 76026304. i. Pepin of Italy (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born about 773 AD in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died on 08 Jul 810 AD in Milan, Lombardy, Italy.
- 38013444. ii. Louis the Pious (son of Charlemagne Carolingian and Hildegard de Vinzgouw) was born in Aug 778 AD in Chasseneuil, Vienne, Poitou-Charentes, France. He died on 20 Jun 840 AD in Hunting Lodge, Ingelheim. He married Judith of Bavaria. She was born on 10 Jan 805 AD in Altdorf, Bayern, Germany. She died on 19 Apr 843 AD in Buried at St Martin's Basilica in Tours, France.

Generation 30

608210432. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

608210433. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

304105216. i. Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine). She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

608210434. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

608210435. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

304105217. i. Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier). He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

608215104. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

608215105. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

608210432. i. Charles Martel (son of Pepin of Herstal and Alpaida). He married Rotrude of Trier.

608470784. **Pepin the Short** (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine).

608470785. **Bertrada of Laon** (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

Bertrada of Laon and Pepin the Short had the following child:

152052608. i. Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He married Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia). She was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France.

608470786. **Gerold de Vinzgouw**. He married **Emma de Alamannia**.

608470787. **Emma de Alamannia**.

Notes for Gerold de Vinzgouw:

Gerold of Vinzgau (also Vintzgouw or Anglachgau; d. 784/786 or 795) was a count in Kraichgau and Anglachgau. His daughter married King Charlemagne in 771. In 784 generous donations to the monastery of Lorsch by Gerold and Emma are recorded.

Emma de Alamannia and Gerold de Vinzgouw had the following child:

152052609. i. Hildegard de Vinzgouw (daughter of Gerold de Vinzgouw and Emma de Alamannia) was born in 758 AD in Aachen, Rhineland, Germany. She died on 30 Apr 783 AD in Thionville, Moselle, Lorraine, France. She married Charlemagne Carolingian (son of Pepin the Short and Bertrada of Laon). He was born on 02 Apr 742 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died on 28 Jan 814 AD in Aix La Chapelle, Aachen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

Generation 31

1216420864. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

1216420865. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

608210432. i. Charles Martel (son of Pepin of Herstal and Alpaida). He married Rotrude of Trier.

1216941568. **Charles Martel**. He married **Rotrude of Trier**.

1216941569. **Rotrude of Trier**.

Rotrude of Trier and Charles Martel had the following child:

304105216. i. Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier) was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD. He married Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine). She was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD.

1216941570. **Caribert of Laon**. He married **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

1216941571. **Gisele of Aquitaine**.

Gisele of Aquitaine and Caribert of Laon had the following child:

304105217. i. Bertrada of Laon (daughter of Caribert of Laon and Gisele of Aquitaine) was born between 710 AD-727 AD. She died on 12 Jul 783 AD. She married Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and Rotrude of Trier). He was born about 714 AD. He died on 24 Sep 768 AD.

Generation 32

2433883136. **Pepin of Herstal**. He married **Alpaida**.

2433883137. **Alpaida**.

Alpaida and Pepin of Herstal had the following child:

608210432. i. Charles Martel (son of Pepin of Herstal and Alpaida). He married Rotrude of Trier.

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