

BUMFORD FAMILY HISTORY



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Welsh Patronymics

The ancestors of Elizabeth Bumford primarily came from Montgomeryshire in Wales. Many of her Welsh ancestors used patronymics.

Patronymic surnames are based on the father's given name. Generally, ap or ab was added between the child's name and the father's name. For example, David ab Owen is David "son of" Owen. For a woman's name, the word ferch or verch (often abbreviated to vch), meaning "daughter of", was used. Patronymic surnames changed with each generation.

Patronymics continued into the 1700s in some parts of Wales, when many Welsh names became anglicized. For example, David ap Owen became David Owens. Sometimes the ap was absorbed into the surname, so David ab Owen became David Bowen.

Different naming patterns were often used in the same family. For example, Harry John's six sons were named Griffith ap Harry, John Parry, Harry Griffith, Richard Parry, Miles ap Harry, and Thomas Parry. They might equally have used the surname John(s) or Jones.

The father's given name may be spelled differently as a surname even though it is pronounced the same (for example, Davies from David).

Although this may sound confusing, it is often very helpful in family history. In Wales, it was essential to know who your ancestors were. In Welsh law, you may be responsible for the actions of your cousins, so it was important to know who your cousins were. Some names may include several generations. So, Catherine verch Edward ab Howell was Catherine, the daughter of Edward, who was the son of Howell. Some names may have included up to six generations in one name.

Bumford is an English name, as the family was part of a plantation of English settlers in the 1500s led by Robert Dudley, the Earl of Leicester. The family married native Welsh, as well as local English gentry, so Elizabeth Bumford's ancestors were both Welsh and English. Many Welsh pedigrees were well-documented and can extend back one thousand years or more.



ELIZABETH BUMFORD

Elizabeth Ann Bumford was born 16 January 1799 in the parish of Bettws Cedewain, Montgomeryshire, Wales. She was the daughter of Edward Bumford and Margaret Davies. Elizabeth was the oldest daughter in the family. She had an older brother, John, three younger brothers, David, Edward and Lewis, and a younger sister, Mary.

The parish of Bettws Cedewain lies in a sheltered valley on the banks of the Bechan river. It is about five miles from Newtown. The name "*Bettws*" comes from the Welsh, meaning prayer house. The village is ancient. The site was probably used by Roman soldiers. An ancient church was founded here by St. Beuno in the 6th century. It is an agricultural community. The population in the 19th century was 579 people.



Bettws Cedewain

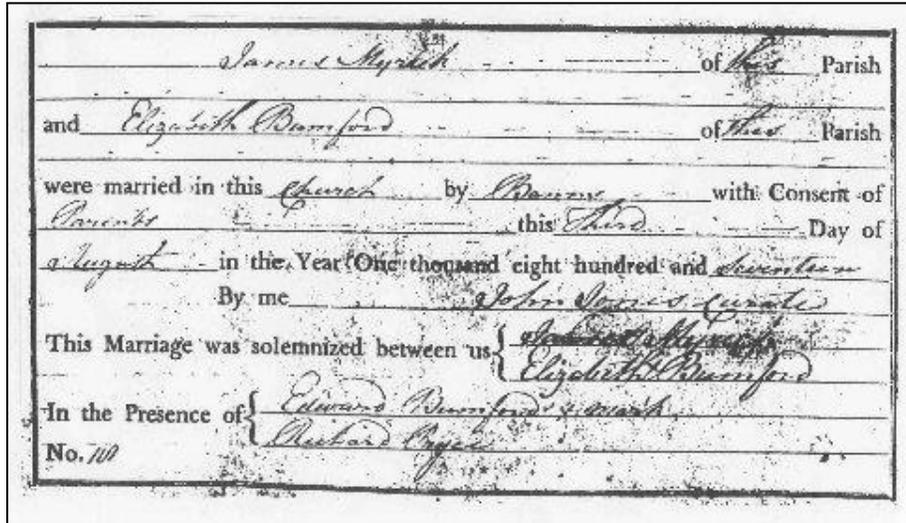
Elizabeth's brothers were also all born in the parish of Bettws Cedewain. The parish record also lists the township for the two younger brothers' births. Edward and Lewis were both born in Dolvorwin township, Bettws parish. This is the site of the ruins of Dolforwyn Castle.



Dolforwyn Castle

Dolforwyn Castle was built by Llywelyn the Last in 1273. Llywelyn ap Gruffudd built the castle as a snub to the authority of the English crown. The castle fell to Edward I just four years later, and was little used thereafter. It was in ruins by the 1390s. The ruins of the castle remain today.

When Elizabeth was 18 years old when she married James Meyrick on 3 August 1817 in Bettws.



*Parish register, Bettws Cedewain, Montgomeryshire, Wales
 showing the marriage of James Meyrick and Elizabeth Bumford in 1817*

After their marriage, James and Elizabeth moved from place to place, as James sought work. Their first child, Maryann, was born in Neen Sollars, Shropshire, England in 1820. The next child, James, was born in Milson, Shropshire, England in 1822. John was born in Eastham, Worcestershire, England in 1828 and died one year later. The next child was also named John, and was born in Talgarth, Brecon, Wales in 1831. Another daughter, Susannah was born next in Warwick, Warwickshire, England in 1834. George William was born in Leamington, Warwick, England in 1838. Finally, Frederick was born in Worcester, Worcestershire, England in 1839. He died two months later.

Elizabeth's son, John, kept a diary which describes some of the family's later moves: "My father's work called him away to another place called Boarson. We stayed there two years, then we moved again. So his work, it did not last long in one place, for it was draining the land and making pools and coach roads and such like, for the Lords of the land. Then we moved to Trembury (Tenbury, Worcestershire), but did not stay there long." The family next moved to Ludlow, Shropshire, England.

It was in Ludlow that a great change came into Elizabeth's life. The family met Mormon elders preaching the gospel. Elizabeth was the first in the family to believe and to accept the gospel. She was the first one baptized, in August 1849 at Ludlow in the River Teme. She was baptized by Elder Edward W. Jones. Her husband, James, was baptized next. In the next month the children Maryann, John, Thomas and George were baptized. The family began to save their money to be "gathered to Zion."

Four years later, in 1853, they were able to send their son John ahead to Utah. They gave him the eight pounds necessary, and sent him with Elder William Finch. In that same year their daughter, Maryann, died. She was the widow of James Frederick Wishaw, who died in 1847. Maryann died of dysentery, leaving three children: Pamelo, age 12, Susannah, age 9, and James, age 7. Elizabeth took on the responsibility of raising her grandchildren.

Two years later the family prepared to leave England, and cross the ocean to America. On April 22, 1855 they boarded the ship *Sanders Curling*. Elizabeth was 56 years old. James and Elizabeth, their son George, and the three grandchildren crossed together on the one-month journey. They arrived in New York, and traveled to Kansas, where they joined the Milo Andrus company and crossed the plains to Salt Lake. Their son, John, describes their arrival: "*Father MacArthur brought the Deseret News to me and said my folk's names were in it, and they were in Salt Lake City. I started for them right off, riding a wild horse, and found them at Brother and Sister Meredith's. Father very sick and has been most of the time while crossing the plains. Pemplow has been very sick of the mountain fever. Most of the hair has come out of her head.*" Elizabeth must have been busy caring for her sick husband and granddaughter.

9		Dora W	7	"					
10		Robert	5	m					"
11		Sarah	3	"					"
12		Franklin C	2	"					"
13		Flaccilla	1/2	"					"
14									
15	609 567	Maria Mep	23	f	Seamstress	200	150		Sea
16		Pray	1	m					U.S.
17	610 568	Jos Mearick	62	"	Far	500	700		Sea
18		Cliff	61	f					"
19		John	28	m	J. Laborer				"
20		Geo	22	"	"				"
21		Geo	16	"					"
22	611 569	Amanda J. Chy	36	f	Seamstress	450	500		Ohio
23		Wm H	11	m					Ohio
24		Amos C	10	"					"
25		Joseph J	7	"					U.S.
26		Amanda A	6	f					"
27		Charles	4	"					"

1860 census, Pleasant Grove, Utah County, Utah

They lived in Pleasant Grove until 1860, then settled in Mt. Pleasant, San Pete County, where John and George built them a house in the fort.

7		Joseph	7	m					
8		Albit	72	m					U.S.
9		Seely Sarah	65	f					U.S.
10									
11	12	James	21	m	Farmers				
12		Elizabeth	49	f	Keeping House				
13									
14	13	Charles	29	m	Farmers				
15		Elizabeth	41	f	Keeping House				
16		George W	8	m	U.S.				
17		William H	7	m	U.S.				
18									

1870 census, Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete, Utah

James died in Mt. Pleasant on May 11, 1871, leaving Elizabeth a widow at the age of 72.

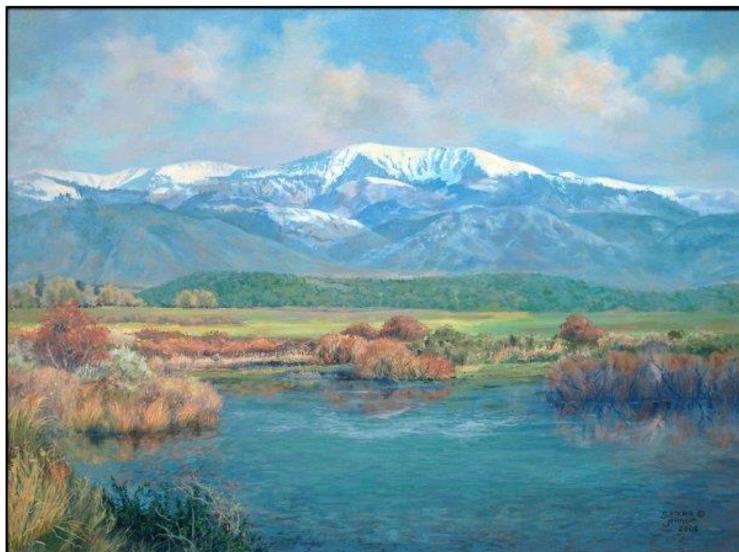
Household #	Family #	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Profession	Married	Widowed	Married	Married	Married	Married	
239	392	Hudson, Luiza	18	F								Teacher							
		Hudson, Jennie	16	F								Teacher							
		Hudson, Arthur	13	M								Teacher							
		Hudson, Alice	9	F								Teacher							
		Hudson, Willie	6	M								Teacher							
		Hudson, Willie	7	M								Teacher							
240	393	Bennett, Anna	44	F								Teacher							
		Bennett, John	43	M								Teacher							
		Bennett, William	15	M								Teacher							
		Bennett, Jennie	11	F								Teacher							
		Bennett, Mary	9	F								Teacher							
		Bennett, John	7	M								Teacher							
241	394	Wright, John	34	M								Teacher							
252	325	Stamps, John	35	M								Teacher							
		Stamps, Jennie	28	F								Teacher							
		Stamps, George	8	M								Teacher							
		Stamps, George	5	M								Teacher							
		Stamps, George	2	M								Teacher							
253	370	Wright, John	32	M								Teacher							

1880 census, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Elizabeth is found living alone in the 1880 census in Mt. Pleasant:

*E. Meyrick, age 89, born in Wales, keeping house
 Census place: Mount Pleasant, Sanpete, Utah
 FHL# 1255337; Page #: 361A*

Elizabeth died January 10, 1883 in Mt. Pleasant and is buried in the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.



Mt. Pleasant

BUMFORD ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD BUMFORD AND MARGARET DAVIES

Edward Bumford was christened 26 August 1770 in Bettws Cedewain, Montgomery, Wales. He was the son of Edward Bumford and Elizabeth Davies. He married Margaret Davies, who was christened 14 May 1769 in Bettws, the daughter of James and Mary Davies.

Our Bumford ancestor, Elizabeth Ann Bumford, was born in the parish of Bettws Cedewain, Montgomeryshire, in 1797. During that time there were two families of Bumfords having children in the parish - Edward Bumford and Margaret Davies Bumford had children from 1795 to 1807; his brother Philip Bumford and Jane Smouth Bumford had children from 1806 through 1823. Edward Bumford and Margaret Davies were married in Bettws 13 April 1794. The younger children of Edward and Margaret Bumford were listed as being born in Dolvorwin township, Bettws parish.

		Frederick do	5			
do		Edward Bumford	70		Ag Lab.	2/
		Margaret do	70			2/
		David do	40		Ag Lab.	2/
do		John Bumford	40		Sho M.	2/
		Moses Hamer	15		Ag Lab.	2/

1841 census for Bettws, Montgomeryshire, Wales

In the 1841 census the family is shown in Dolforwyn townland, Bettws.

Edward Bumford, age 70, Ag Lab (agricultural laborer)

Margaret " , age 70

David " , age 40, Ag Lab

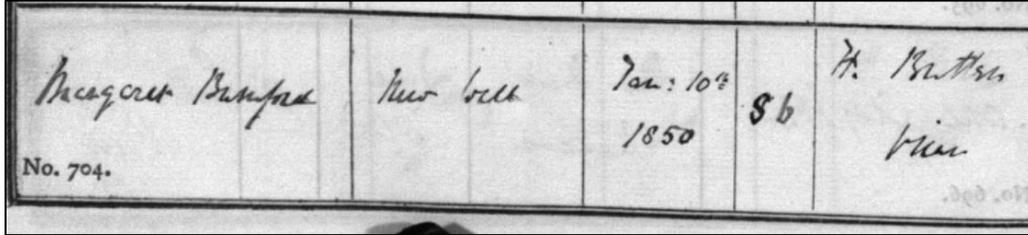
They lived next door to John Bumford, age 40, Ag Lab.

Edward died 30 March 1842 in Old Castle, Bettws.

Edward Bumford	Old Castle	March	30 th	72	W. H. Davies
					Price
No. 577.					

*Burial record for Edward Bumford in Bettws:
"Edward Bumford, Old Castle, March 30th, age 72"*

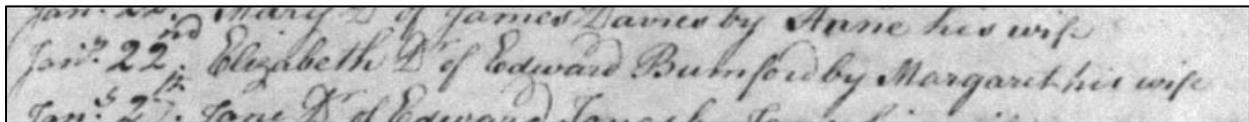
Margaret died 10 January 1850 in New Well, Bettws.



*Burial record for Margaret Bumford in Bettws:
"Margaret Bumford, New Well, Jan: 20th 1850, age 86"*

Both Edward and Margaret Bumford were buried in Bettws churchyard. John and David were found living in Old Castle. John was listed as a boot and shoemaker, and farmer of 6 acres. John was listed as a pauper, former agricultural laborer. Both were unmarried.

Edward and Margaret had the following children: 1. John, christened 26 April 1795 in Bettws; died 1868; *2. Elizabeth Ann, born 16 January 1797 in Bettws; christened 22 January 1797 in Bettws; married James Meyrick 4 August 1817 in Bettws; died 10 January 1883 in Mt. Pleasant, San Pete, Utah; buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. Elizabeth is listed in later records as Elizabeth Mumford; 3. David, christened 15 September 1799 in Bettws; died 1871; 4. Mary, christened 5 September 1802 in Bettws; 5. Edward, christened 3 March 1805 in Bettws; died in Dolvorwin township, Bettws; buried 1 May 1805 in Bettws; 6. Lewis, christened 5 July 1807 in Bettws; died in Dolvorwin township, Bettws; buried 5 July 1807 in Bettws.

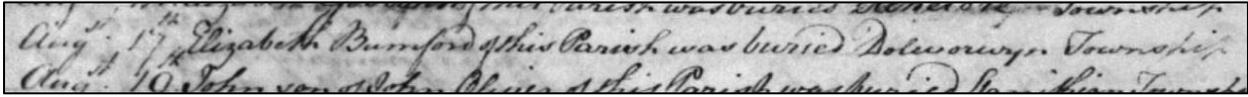


*Baptism record for Elizabeth Bumford in Bettws:
"January 22nd, Elizabeth dr of Edward Bumford by Margaret his wife"*

SOURCE: Bettws parish register, FHS# 104772; Tregynon parish register, FHS# 104825; Montgomeryshire Baptisms online at www.findmypast.com; 1841 Welsh census, Bettws; 1861 Welsh census, Bettws; FreeBMD Death Index.

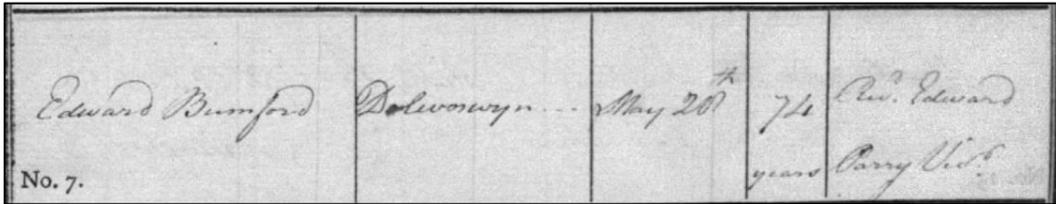
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD BUMFORD AND ELIZABETH DAVIES

Edward Bumford was christened 13 January 1728 in Manafon, Montgomery, Wales, the son of Joseph Bumford and Elenor Owen. Edward married Elizabeth Davies 19 May 1766 in Bettws. At the time of his marriage, Edward was listed as being "of Llanllwcharain". Elizabeth was christened 11 March 1731 in Bettws, the daughter of Evan Davies and Jane Jones. Elizabeth died in Dolvorwin township, Bettws, and was buried 17 August 1811 in Bettws.



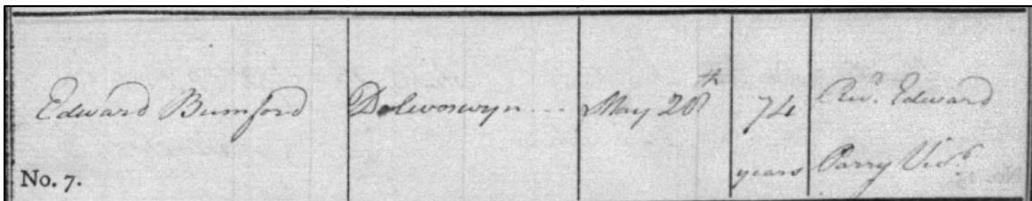
*Burial record for Elizabeth Bumford in Bettws:
"August 17th - Elizabeth Bumford of this parish was buried Dolworwyn Township"*

Edward was buried 28 May 1813 in Bettws.



*Burial record for Edward Bumford in Bettws:
"Edward Bumford, Dolworwyn, May 28th, aged 74 years"*

Edward and Elizabeth had the following children: 1. John, christened 6 February 1767 in Bettws; 2. Mary, christened 9 October 1768 in Bettws; *3. Edward, christened 26 August 1770 in Bettws; married Margaret Davies 13 April 1794; died in Old Castle, Bettws; buried 30 March 1842 in Bettws; 4. David, christened 12 October 1772 in Bettws; 5. Elizabeth, christened 30 May 1775 in Bettws; 6. Phillip, christened, 4 October 1777 in Bettws; married Jane Smout 18 January 1802 in Bettws; buried 24 January 1824 in Bettws; 7. Lewis, christened 27 February 1780 in Bettws; died in Dolvorwin township, Bettws; buried 10 March 1806 in Bettws.



*Baptism record for Edward Bumford in Bettws:
"August 26 - Edward son of Edwd. Bumford by Elisabeth his wife"*

SOURCE: Bettws parish register, FHS# 104772; Tregynon parish register, FHS# 104825; Manafon parish register, FHS# 104812; Marriage Index of Montgomeryshire, 1754-1837, 942.94, K22g, v. 1; Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials at www.findmypast.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOSEPH BUMFORD AND ELENOR OWEN

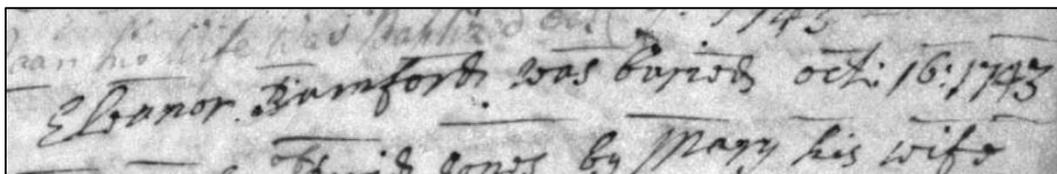
Joseph Bumford was christened 26 December 1699 in Aberhavesp, the son of Edward Bumford and Margaret Lewis. Joseph married Elenor Owen of Manafon on 4 March 1727 in Manafon. At the time of his marriage he was listed as being of Aberhavesp, Montgomeryshire, Wales. Elenor was christened 24 February 1706 in Llanfair Caireinion, the daughter of John Owen and Elizabeth Humphrey.

Joseph came from Aberhavesp at the time of his marriage. The parish of Aberhavesp takes its name from a brook that flows into the River Severn below the church. The name means "*the mouth of the summer-dry brook.*" "*There is no main village. In the 19th century the population of the parish was 535. Farming is the main occupation in the parish. Aberhafesp Hall is a large brick mansion, reputed to have a ghost—a lady in white who walks from the church to the east door of the hall. St. Gwynog's church lies in the southeast of the parish. There has been a church there since the 12th century.*"



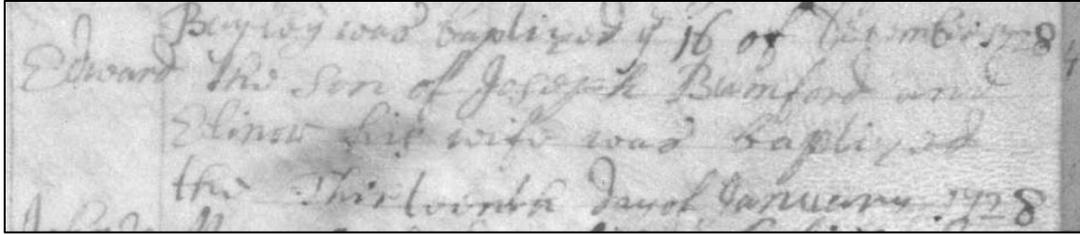
Aberhavesp

Elenor was buried 16 October 1743 in Tregynon.



*Burial record for Elenor Bumford in Tregynon:
"Eleanor Bumford was buried Oct: 16: 1743"*

Joseph and Elenor had the following children: *1. **Edward**, christened 13 January 1728 in Manafon; married Elizabeth Davies 19 May 1766 in Bettws; buried 28 May 1813 in Bettws; 2. **Richard**, christened 21 November 1734 in Llanfair Caereinion, Montgomeryshire.



Baptism record for Edward Bumford in Manafon: "Edward the son of Joseph Bumford and Elinor his wife was baptized the thirteenth day of January 1728"

SOURCE: Bettws parish register, FHS# 104772; Tregynon parish register, FHS# 104825; Manafon parish register, FHS# 104812; parish record of Llanfair Caerinion on Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, Bill Barker; Montgomeryshire Baptisms and Burials at www.findmypast.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD BUMFORD AND MARGARET LEWIS

Edward Bumford was born 6 January 1675 in Trefeglwys, the son of Philip Bumford and Catherine Lloyd. Edward was mentioned in his father's will in 1687, and was under 18 years old. He married Margaret Lewis on 6 January 1693 in Llanwgnog.



Llanwgnog

Edward and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Margaret**, christened 10 February 1698 in Llanfair Caereinion; 2. **Anne**, christened 11 November 1698 in Aberhavesp; *3. **Joseph**, christened 26 December 1699 in Aberhavesp; married Elenor Owen 4 March 1727 in Manafon; 4. **Edward**, christened 9 August 1702 in Llangwgnog.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, Bill Barker; will of Edward Stoke of Llanllwchaiarn, mentions Edward Bumford, Joseph, son of Edward Bumford; Montgomeryshire Baptisms online at www.findmypast.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PHILIP BUMFORD AND CATHERINE LLOYD

Philip Bumford was probably born between 1625 and 1645, the son of Oliver and Catherine Bumford. Philip married Catherine Lloyd 6 February 1672/3 in Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, Wales. Catherine is believed to be the daughter of Edward Lloyd, armiger, of Llanidloes.

Llanidloes is centrally situated between North and South Wales. King Edward I granted Llanidloes a market charter in 1280. It has wide, pleasant, tree-lined streets in the shape of a cross, and in the middle is the old half-timbered Market Hall, built about 1600. Beneath it is the old open market, and at its north corner is the stone from which John Wesley preached on many occasions.



Llanidloes

Philip was buried in Trefeglwys on 12 February 1687/8. His will was dated 3 February 1687 and probated 16 March 1688/9. Trefeglwys is part of the ancient area of Arwystli, once the seat of the Lords of Powys. Phillip's will mentioned wife Katherine, who is named as executor, oldest son, Oliver, second son, Edward, third son, Jossef, fourth son, Phillip, and daughter Anne. Oliver was left his father's lands when he comes to the age of one and twenty. Money was left to Edward, Joseph, and Phillip when they come to the age of eighteen. Thirty pounds was left to Anne when she came to the age of eighteen, unless she married without the consent of her mother and friends, then she was left one shilling only. Phillip also left money to Edward and Lawrence Bounford, likely his uncles, and to Susanna Swindell. Edward Savage and Edward Bromhall were named as overseers. The will was signed by Edward Bromhall, Evan Lewis, Larence Bounford, and Edward Savage.

Philip and Catherine had the following children: 1. Oliver, christened 30 December 1673 in Llanidloes; married Elizabeth Davies 6 July 1696 in Trefeglwys; *2. Edward, christened 6 January 1675 in Trefeglwys; married Margaret Lewis 6 January 1693 in Llanwgnog; 3. Joseph, christened 8

August 1678 in Trefeglwys; died and was buried 10 September 1678 in Trefeglwys; 4 . Joseph, christened 27 July 1679 in Trefeglwys; 5. Anne, christened 1 March 1681 in Trefeglwys; 6. Philip, christened 25 May 1684 in Trefeglwys; 7. John, christened 16 March 1686/7 in Trefeglwys.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, version 2.0, Bill Barker; Trefeglwys parish register on www.findmypast.co.uk; Bishop's Transcripts of Trefeglwys; will of Philip Bumford, reference # 1689/97, Bangor Probate Records: IGI; Montgomeryshire Baptisms online at www.findmypast.com; will of Phillip Bumford, proven 1689, online at www.trefeglwys.org.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF OLIVER AND KATHERINE BUMFORD

Oliver Bumford was born between 1590 and 1605. He was the brother of Edward Bumford. Oliver married Katherine. Oliver was mentioned in the will of a friend and neighbor, Edward Parton: "I doe desire my honest neighbours Edward Savage and Oliver Bomford to be overseers." Edward also "directed his executor to pay one Oliver Bomford of Trefeglwys £10, to free a moiety of a message called Kaymaure, situate in the township of Bodaioch or Kefnbarreche."

Oliver died 12 December 1674 in Trefeglwys, leaving a will:

In the name of God amen, the seaventh day of December in the year of our Lord God 1674, I, Oliver Bomford of the p'ish of Trefeglwys and Diocese of Bangor being sicke in bodye but of perfect memorie eternall laud and prayse be to allmightie God doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following: First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God my maker and redeemer and my bodie to be buried in decent manner and concerning the disposition of my goods, First I give and bequeath to my sonne John Bomford fortie shillings. Also, I give and bequeath to my sonne Lawrence Bomford fortie shillings. Alsoe I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret the wife of Ralph Charles ten and fortie shillings. Alsoe I give and bequeath to Elnor the wife of Lawrence Bomford ten shillings Alsoe I give and bequeath to my sonne Phellip Bomford ten shillings. Alsoe I give and bequeath to my daughter in lawe the wife of Phellip Bomford ten shillings. Also I give and bequeath to Susanna my daughter two shillings. All the rest of my goods I give and bequeath to Katherine my my wife whom I make the executrix of this my last will and testament. In wittnesse hereof I have hereunto putt my hand and seale the day and year first above written.

The marke of Oliver Bomford

Wittnesses to the same:

The marke of Edward Bomford

The marke of Owen Bomford

David Morris

Katherine died as a widow within a year of Oliver's death, on 14 March 1674/5, leaving a will dated 3 March 1674:

In the name of God, amen, the third day of March in the year of our Lord 1674 I, Katherine Bomford, widdowe of the p'ish of Trefeglwys and diocese of Bangor, being sicke in body, but of perfect memorie, thanks be to almighty God, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following, first, I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my makerFirst, I give and bequeath to Phellippe Bomford seaventeene shillings, alsoe I give and bequeath to Ralph Charles seaventeene

shillings, also I give and bequeath to John Bomford seaventeene shillings, also I give and bequeath to Lawrence Bomford seaventeene shillings, Also I give and bequeath to John Jarman Junior ten shillings, Also I give and bequeath to Oliver Bomford Junior seaventeene shillings, Also I give and bequeath to David Morris, Lewis Barton, and Owen Bomford ten shillings betwixt them. Also I nominate and appoint Edward Broomall my sonne in lawe to be the executor of this last will and testament, in wittnesse hereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the day and year first above written. Also I appoint David Morris and Lewis Barton to be overseers of this my will.

The marke of Katherine Bomford

Sealed and delivered in the presence and sight of David Morris.

The marke of Lewis Burton

The marke of Owen Bomford

The marke of John Jarman

The marke of Lawrence Bomford

Katherine did not identify the relationships for most of the individuals mentioned in her will. Most can be identified as her sons or sons-in-law. Phellippe Bomford is Katherine's son, Phillip. John and Lawrence are other sons. Ralph Charles is her daughter Margaret's husband. Edward Broomall, the named executor, is her daughter Susanna's husband. Oliver Bomford Junior could be another son, but he is not mentioned in Oliver Bumford, senior's will of December 1674. Phillip's son, Oliver, would have been about one year old at the time of the will. Could he have been named as junior in his grandmother's will? Owen Bomford is also mentioned, and acts as a witness for the will. He is probably Oliver senior's brother, and Katherine's brother-in-law.

Oliver and Katherine had the following children: 1. Anna, christened 18 January 1625, probably died young; 2. John, born in about 1631; 3. (Female), christened 22 September 1633 in Trefeglwys; 4. Lawrence, born in about 1634, married Elinor; 5. Margaret, born in about 1635, married Ralph Charles; 6. Edward, christened 3 September 1636 in Trefeglwys; married Andrea Goodwyne 4 March 1673 in Trefeglwys; *7. Philip, born in about 1637, married Catherine Lloyd 6 February 1672/3 in Llanidloes, died February 1678/8; buried in Trefeglwys; 8. Susanna, born in about 1643, married Edward Bromhall 27 February 1670 in Trefeglwys; 9. Elizabeth, born in about 1644 of Trefeglwys.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, version 2.0, Bill Barker; IGI; will of Oliver Bumford, reference # 1674/65, Bangor Probate Records; will of Phillip Bumford mentions uncle Edward Bumford; Montgomeryshire Baptisms online at www.findmypast.com; Trefeglwys parish register at www.findmypast.co.uk; will of Katherine Bumford, 1674, online at www.trefeglwys.org.uk.

EARLY BUMFORDS

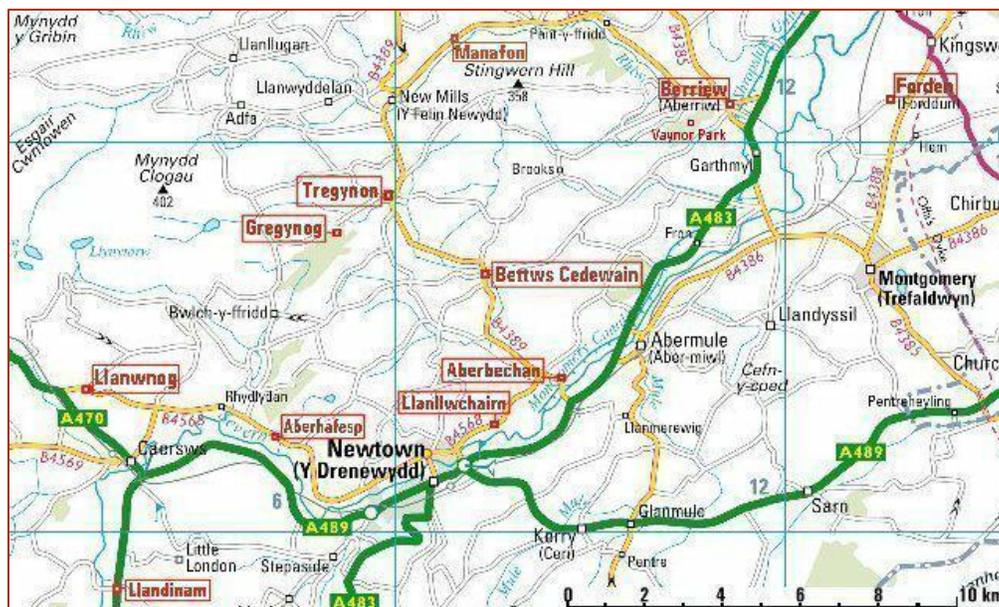
Bumfords or Bomfords found in the early parish registers include Oliver Bumford and his brother Edward. Edward married Bridget, and had a daughter, Margaret, christened in 1634 in Trefeglwys. Another early Bomford is Richard, buried 22 May 1662 in Trefeglwys. He may be another brother for Oliver, or possibly a father. Owen Bomford was buried 30 January 1686 in Trefeglwys. Owen signs both Oliver and Katherine's wills, and is probably a brother to Oliver.

The name Bumford is not of Welsh origin. It is an English name. In Wales it is “*a name which is largely confined to Montgomeryshire and only found incidentally elsewhere*” (*The Surnames of Wales*)

Bumford is the most common spelling, but other variants are Bamford, Bampford, Bamforth, Bumfort, Boundford and Bumpford. The first Bumford/Bamford ancestor in Wales was most likely John Bamford from Bamford, Derbyshire, as told in Welsh Family History: *“Evidence has recently come to light of what appears to be an English plantation or settlement in the lordships of Arwystli and Cyfeiliog in Montgomeryshire and Chirk, Chirkland and Denbigh in Denbighshire, all of which belonged to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by lease from the Crown. Dudley was permitted by virtue of a licence from the Crown, dated 9 July 1576, to alienate away the lands in the above lordships in whatever way he wished, for a period of four years. It was during this period that a significant immigration of English people occurred. The documentary evidence for this is provided in a case of sheep-stealing trumped-up by two local Welsh men who clearly resented the English newcomers. Their victim was John Thornhill who had moved to the parish of Llangurig in the lordship of Arwystli in 1576, together with John Bamford, Robert Hatfield, Henry Gregory and his wife Margaret, and Nicholas Bennett. They came from the communities of Thornhill, Bamford and Hatfield, which all lie in close proximity to each other in the Peak district of Derbyshire.”* (National Library of Wales: Montgomeryshire Court of Great Sessions Gaol Files, WALES 4/129-1, mm. 24-66)

During the trial of John Thornhill in 1578, John Bamford was called as a witness: *“John Bamford of Trefeglwys, aged 60 years. Bamford said that he had lived in the same town where the plaintiff, Thornhill, was born, which was called Bamford, co. Derby.”* (*English Settlement in Western Montgomeryshire*; Murray Ll. Chapman; *Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry*; John and Sheila Rowlands, editor; Genealogical Publishing Company; 1999.) This reference shows that John Bamford was born in 1518 in Bamford, Derbyshire, England. He is most likely the grandfather or great-grandfather of our Oliver Bumford of Trefeglwys.

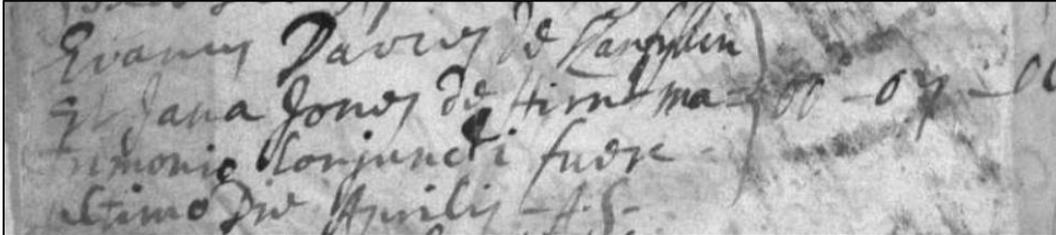
In *The Surnames of Wales* it is stated: *“Bamford is the name of places in Derbyshire and Lancashire. The former is probably responsible for the appearance of this name, for John Bamford of Derbyshire settled in Llangurig, Montgomeryshire, in 1576.”* The Bamford/Bumfords settled in Wales and married Welsh women with typical Welsh names like Davies and Owens. The name Bumford or its variants is found in the Montgomeryshire parishes of Bettws Cedewain, Manafon, Aberhavesp, Llanwyddelan, Tregynon, Llangynog, Llanmerewig, Trefeglwys, Llanllwchaiarn, Llandiloes, Llanlulan, and Carno, in the time period from 1600-1800.



ANCESTORS OF ELIZABETH DAVIES

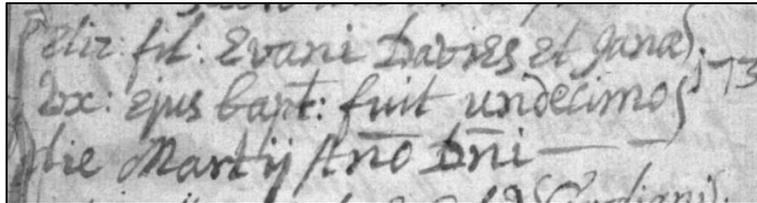
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EVAN DAVIES AND JANE JONES

Evan Davies was christened 27 November 1698 in Bettws, Montgomeryshire, the son of William Davies and Anne Jones. He married Jane Jones 30 April 1730 in Hirnant.



Marriage record for Evan Davies and Jane Jones in Hirnant: "Evanus Davies de Llanfyllin & Jana Jones de Hirnant matrimonio conjuncti fuerunt ultimo die Aprilis"

Evan and Jane had the following children: *1. **Elizabeth**, christened 11 March 1731 in Bettws; married Edward Bumford 19 May 1766 in Bettws; buried 17 August 1811 in Bettws, of Dolworwin; 2. **Mary**, christened 12 January 1734 in Bettws; 3. **Evan**, christened 17 April 1737 in Bettws; 4. **John**, christened 2 March 1739 in Bettws; 5. **Edward**, christened 3 May 1744 in Bettws.



*Baptism record for Elizabeth Davies in Bettws:
"Eliz. fil. Evani Davies et Janae ux. ejus bapt: fuit undecimo die Martij Ano Dni"*

SOURCE: Bettws Bishops Transcripts: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.



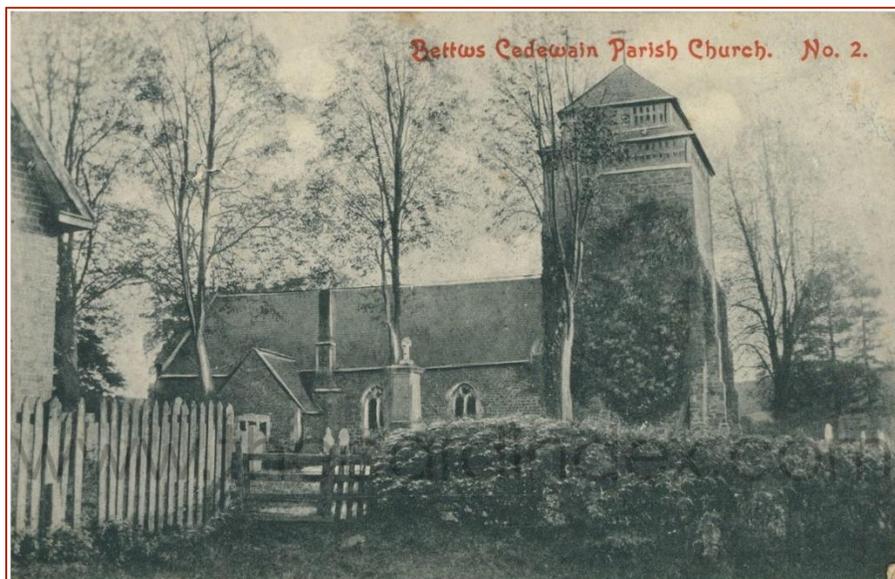
Bettws Cedewain

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM DAVIES AND ANNE JONES

William Davies was born in about 1665 of Bettws. He and Anne Jones were not married. Anne was born in about 1664 of Bettws, the daughter of Edward Jones and Catherine Roberts.

William and Anne had the following children: *1. **Evan**, christened 27 November 1698 of Bettws; married Jane Jones 30 April 1730 in Hirnant.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com



JONES ANCESTORS OF HIRNANT

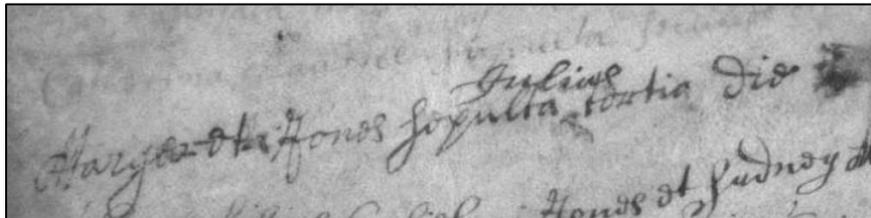
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS AND MARGARET JONES



Hirnant

Thomas Jones was christened 5 August 1666 in Hirnant, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Edward Jones and Gras ferch Thomas. He married Margaret.

Margaret died and was buried 3 July 1706 in Hirnant.



Burial record for Margaret Jones in Hirnant: "Margareta Jones sepulta Julius tertia die"

Thomas and Margaret had the following children: *1. **Jane**, christened 14 June 1700 in Hirnant; married Evan Davies 30 April 1730 in Hirnant; 2. **Elizabeth**, christened 6 October 1701 in Hirnant; 3. **William**, christened 19 March 1704 in Hirnant.

SOURCES: Hirnant parish register; www.findmypast.com.

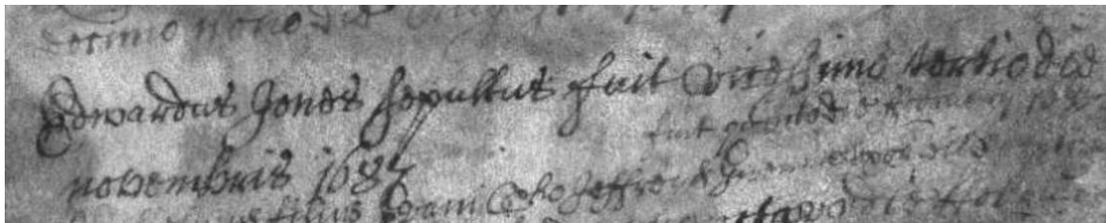


Church in Hirnant

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD JONES AND GRAS VERCH THOMAS

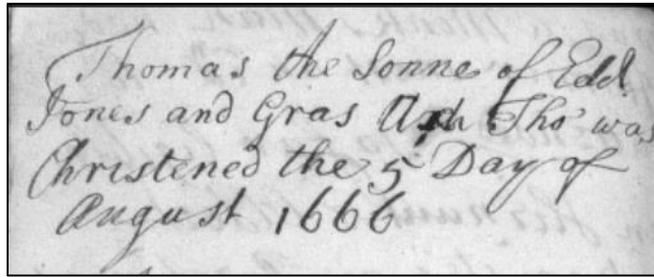
Edward Jones was christened 20 September 1643 in Hirnant, the son of Morris Jones and Jane verch Morgan Thomas. Edward married Gras verch Thomas.

Edward died and was buried 23 November 1687 in Hirnant.



Burial record for Edward Jones in Hirnant: "Edwardus Jones sepultus fuit vicesimo tertio die Novemberis 1687" (Edward Jones was buried the 23 die of November 1687)

Edward and Gras had the following children: *1. **Thomas**, christened 5 August 1666 in Hirnant; married Mary; 2. **Theodore**, christened 1 February 1671 in Hirnant; "*probably the Theodore Edward bp Hirnant 1670 son of Edward Jones of Hirnant & his wife Grace verch Thomas [Pritchard notes]; m by 1702 Sarah.*" ; children John, Edward, and Grace.



*Baptism record for Thomas Jones in Hirnant:
"Thomas the sonne of Edd Jones and Gras aph Tho was christened the 5 day of August 1666"*

SOURCES: Hirnant parish register; www.findmypast.com; Families of Montgomeryshire, Wales, Bill Barker, 2001.

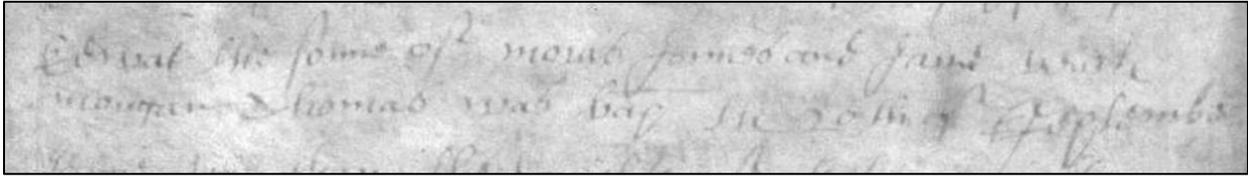


Hirnant

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MORRIS JONES AND JANE VERCH MORGAN THOMAS

Morris Jones was born in about 1620 of Hirnant. He married Jane verch Morgan Thomas (also called Jane Morgan).

Morris and Jane had the following children: 1. **Mary**, christened 17 April 1641 in Hirnant; *2. **Edward**, christened 20 September 1643 in Hirnant; married Gras verch Morgan Thomas; buried 23 November 1687 in Hirnant; 3. **Owen**, christened 2 October 1646 in Hirnant; 4. **Lowry**, christened 22 February 1652 in Hirnant.



Baptism record for Edward Jones in Hirnant: "Edward the sonne of Moras Jonnes and Jane verch Morgan Thomas was bap the 20th of September"

SOURCES: Hirnant parish register; www.findmypast.com.

ANCESTORS OF ANNE JONES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD JONES AND CATHERINE ROBERTS

Edward Jones was born in about 1640 of Bettws, Montgomeryshire. He married Catherine Roberts 15 November 1663 in Bettws. Edward married second Jane Williams 23 June 1677 in Bettws.

Edward and Catherine had the following children: 1. **Richard**, christened 9 October 1664 in Bettws; 2. **Elizabeth**, christened 7 February 1667 in Bettws; 3. **Robert**, christened 20 December 1668 in Bettws; 4. **Richard**, christened 7 January 1671 in Bettws; buried 5 February 1671 in Bettws; 5. **Anne**, christened 20 April 1672 in Bettws; buried 2 August 1672 in Bettws; 6. **Margaret**, christened 29 July 1673 in Bettws; *7. **Anne**, born in about 1674 of Bettws; had a son Evan with William Davies; 8. **Richard**, christened 27 August 1676 in Bettws; 9. **David**, christened 29 September 1676 in Bettws.

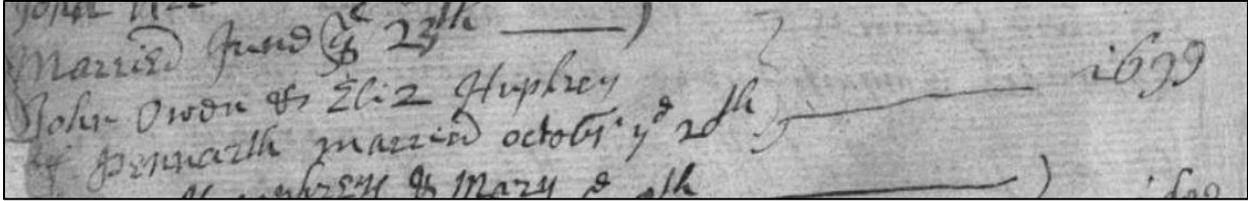
Edward and Jane had the following children: 1. **Elizabeth**, christened 9 April 1678 in Bettws; 2. **Edward**, christened 30 April 1685 in Bettws.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.

OWENS ANCESTORS

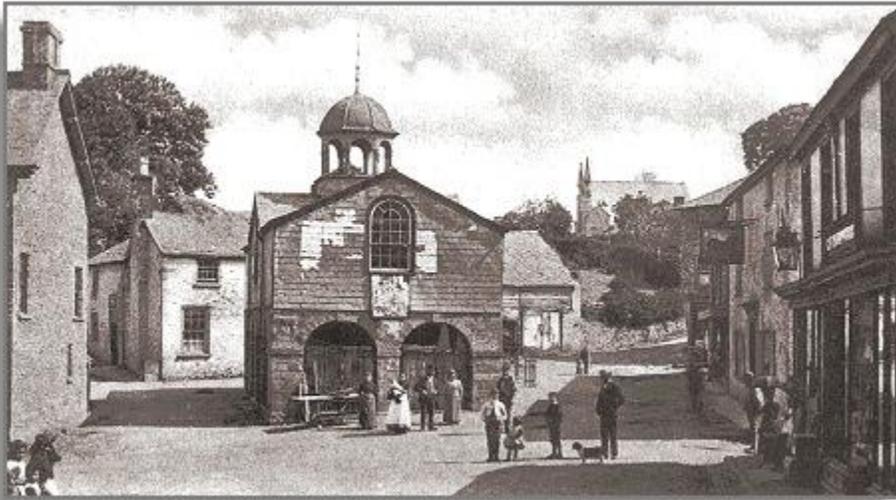
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN OWEN AND ELIZABETH HUMPHREY

John Owen was christened 18 February 1673 in Llanfair Caireinion, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Thomas Owen and Margaret Lewis. He married Elizabeth Humphrey 20 October 1699 in Llanfair Caireinion.



*Marriage record for John Owen and Elizabeth Humphrey in Llanfair Caireinion:
"John Owen & Eliz Huphrey of Pennarth married Octobr ye 20th 1699"*

Elizabeth Humphrey was born in about 1680 of Penarth, Llanfair Caireinion, the daughter of Humphrey ap Humphry and Mary.



Llanfair Caireinion

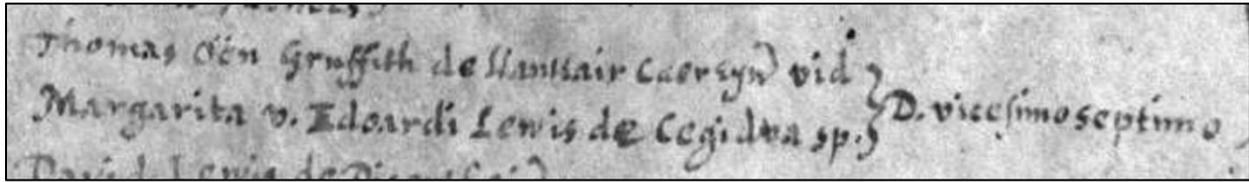
John and Elizabeth had the following children: 1. **Elizabeth**, christened 2 April 1701 in Llanfair Caireinion; buried 9 April 1701 in Llanfair Caireinion; 2. **Edward**, christened 17 February 1703 of Llanfair Caireinion; *3. **Elenor**, christened 24 February 1706 in Llanfair Caireinion; married Joseph Bumford 4 March 1727 in Manafon; buried 16 October 1743 in Tregynon; 4. **John**, christened in 1708 in Llanfair Caireinion; 5. **David**, christened 23 August 1713 in Llanfair Caireinion; 6. **John**, christened 6 September 1716 in Llanfair Caireinion; 7. **Mary**, christened 6 September 1719 in Llanfair Caireinion.

SOURCE: Llanfair Caireinion parish register, www.findmypast.co.uk; Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com; Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS OWEN GRIFFITH AND MARGARET LEWIS

Thomas Owen Griffith was born in about 1640 of Llanfair Caireinion. He married Margaret Lewis, a spinster, 27 May 1665 in Welshpool as a widower. Margaret was born in about 1640 of

Cegidva (Guilsfield), Montgomeryshire, the daughter of Edward Lewis.



*Marriage record for Thomas Owen Griffith and Margaret Lewis in Welshpool:
"Thomas Oen Gruffith de Llanfair Caereyn vid and Margarita v. Edoardi Lewis de Cegidva sp. d.
vicesimo septimo"*



Llanfair Caireinion

Thomas and Margaret had the following children: *1. **John**, christened 18 February 1673 in Llanfair Caireinion, "of Pentyrch"; married Elizabeth Humphrey 20 October 1699 in Llanfair Caireinion; 2. **Catherine**, christened 30 May 1674 in Llanfair Caireinion, of "Llanloddian Isaf"; 3. **William**, christened 11 February 1676 in Llanfair Caireinion.

SOURCE: Welshpool parish register, www.findmypast.co.uk; Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com; Montgomeryshire Bishop's Transcripts on www.findmypast.com

HUMPHREY ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HUMPHREY AP HUMPHREY AND MARY

Humphrey ap Humphrey was born 23 November 1655 in Meifod, Montgomeryshire, the son of Humphrey ap John and Elizabeth Owen. He married Mary.



Meifod

Humphrey was buried 29 July 1695 in Meifod.

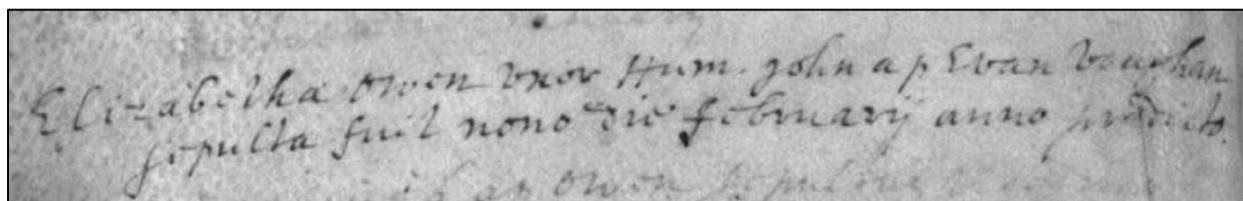
Humphrey and Mary had the following children: *1. **Elizabeth**, born about 1680 of Penarth, Llanfair Caireinion; married John Owen 20 October 1699 in Llanfair Caireinion; 2. **John**, christened 28 July 1683 in Meifod; 3. **William**, christened 27 December 1684 in Penarth, Llanfair Caireinion.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HUMPHREY AP JOHN AND ELIZABETH OWEN

Humphrey ap John was born in about 1605 of Meifod, the son of John ap Evan Vaughan. Humphrey married Elizabeth Owen. Elizabeth was christened 30 August 1612 in Meifod, the daughter of David ap Rees ap Owen.

Elizabeth died and was buried 9 February 1663 in Meifod.



*Burial record for Elizabeth Owen wife of Humphrey John ap Evan Vaughan in Meifod:
"Elizabetha Owen uxor Hum. John ap Evan Vaughan sepulta fuit nono die February anno predicto"*

Humphrey was buried 23 August 1668 in Meifod

Humphrey had the following children: 1. **Mathalt**, christened 12 February 1632 in Meifod; 2. **Meredith**, (male) christened 12 October 1634 in Meifod; buried 23 February 1656 in Meifod; 3. **Roger**, christened 29 July 1638 in Meifod; 4. **Sara**, christened 3 March 1641 in Meifod; buried 30 July 1654 in Meifod; 5. **Elizabeth**, christened 16 June 1650 in Meifod; *6. **Humphrey**, christened 23 November 1655 in Meifod; married Mary; buried 29 July 1695 in Meifod; 7. **Margaret**, christened 26 May 1656 in Meifod.

SOURCE: Guilsfield parish register, www.findmypast.co.uk; Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com



*Meifod
(by David Goodman)*

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN AP EVAN VAUGHN

John ap Evan Vaughn was born in about 1585 of Meifod, the son of Evan Vaughn ap Hugh.

John and his wife had the following children: *1. **Humphrey**, born about 1605 in Meifod; married Elizabeth Owen; buried 23 August 1668 in Meifod; 2. **Ieuan**, christened 9 May 1606 in Meifod; 3. **David**, christened 25 January 1607 in Meifod; 4. **David**, christened 5 April 1608 in Meifod; buried 5 April 1608 in Meifod; 5. **Evan**, christened 23 January 1611 in Meifod; buried 21 February 1664 in Meifod; 6. **Cadwalader**, christened 17 September 1620 in Meifod; 7. **Oliver**, buried 25 February 1677 (son of John ab Evan Vaughan).

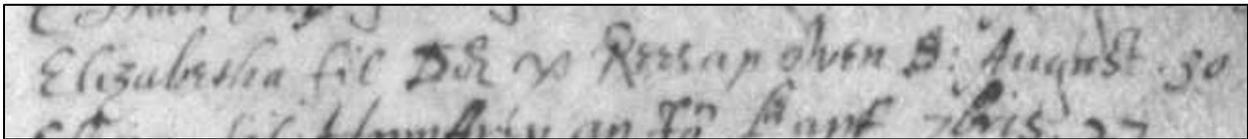
SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.

REES AP OWEN ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVID AP REES AP OWEN

David ap Rees ap Owen was born in about 1580 of Meifod, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Rees ap Owen.

David and his wife had the following children: 1. **Evan**, christened 28 October 1610 in Meifod; *2. **Elizabeth**, christened 30 August 1612 in Meifod; married Humphrey ap John; 3. **Catherine**, christened 14 August 1614 in Meifod.



Baptism record for Elizabeth Owen in Meifod: "Elizabetha fil Dd ap Rees ap Owen B: August 30"

SOURCES: Meifod parish register, www.findmypast.co.uk.

LLOYD ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD LLOYD

Edward Lloyd is believed to be the father of Catherine Lloyd of Llanidloes. Edward is called an armiger on the baptismal record of his daughter Ursula. An armiger is someone who is entitled to bear heraldic arms, or a squire who carried the armour of a knight. Edward's father, Sir Edward Lloyd, was a knight. Edward died 9 October 1696 in Llanidloes.

Edward and his wife had the following children: *1. Catherine, born about 1653, married Philip Bumford 6 February 1672/3 in Llanidloes; 2. Ursula, christened 3 April 1671 in Llanidloes; married Richard Wilson. (Llanidloes parish register has a pencil note saying that this Ursula became the wife of Richard Wilson of Bwlch y llyn.)

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, volume 2, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF SIR EDWARD LLOYD AND URSULA SALISBURY

Sir Edward Lloyd was born in about 1584, the son of Jenkin Lloyd and Dorothy Walters. He married Ursula Salisbury. Ursula was born in about 1602, the daughter of Sir Henry Salisbury and Hester Middleton.

From wikipedia: "Sir Edward Lloyd was a Welsh lawyer and politician who sat in the House of Commons in 1640. He supported the Royalist cause in the English Civil War. Lloyd was the son of Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd, Llanidloes and his wife Dorothy Walter, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow. He was admitted to Inner Temple in November 1619. In 1629 he was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. He was knighted at St James on 28 June 1630. He was sworn a burgess of Denbigh on 10 September 1632. In April 1640, Lloyd was elected Member of Parliament for Montgomery in the Short Parliament. He was a staunch Royalist during the Civil War. and was nominated Knight of the Royal Oak in 1660."

The will of Edward Lloyd, knight of Berth Lloyd, Llanidloes, Wales, was probated in 1666. Edward died 2 March 1666.

Edward and Ursula had the following children: *1. **Edward**, born in about 1623; named in father's will of 1665 as Edward Lloyd Esquire; died 9 October 1696 in Llanidloes; 2. **Anne**, born in about 1625; married Mr Thelwall; 3. **Dorothy**, born in about 1629, married Mr. Bretton; 4. **Jenkin**, born in about 1631, buried 5 January 1641/2 in Llanidloes; 5. **Elizabeth**, died 1640 in Chester, England; 6. **Mary**, died 1699 in Putney.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, volume 2, Bill Barker; will of Sir Edward Lloyd; Ancestral File on www.familysearch.com. Ancestral File source cited as Medieval Unit, Family History Department; wikipedia.com.



Llanidloes

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JENKIN LLOYD AND DOROTHY WALTER

Jenkin Lloyd was born in about 1560, the son of David Lloyd Jenkin and Lowry Gwynn. He married Dorothy Walter. Dorothy was christened 15 November 1572 in Ludlow, Shropshire, England, the daughter of Edmund Walter and Mary Hackluit.

Jenkin was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire: *"His son Jenkin Lloyd, who succeeded him in the estate of Berthllwyd, was certainly at a later period, 38 Eliz., deputy steward, under Townsend, of the manor of Arwystli, and, as will be shown under his year of office of sheriff, had, at that and subsequent periods, considerably increased his father's interest in the manor."* *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, p. 182

"That he succeeded to his father's influence in the county is shown by his being appointed sheriff for the succeeding year. This is the first occasion on which he appears on our records. He is on the roll of magistrates in the 33rd Eliz. (1591), and third on the grand jury for that year. In the 38th Eliz. (1596) he filled the office of chief steward of the lordship of Arwystli." *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, p. 230

"He married first Dorothy, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, Chief Justice of South Wales, and one of the Council of the Marches, by whom he had a large family of twelve children." *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, p. 230

Dorothy died and Jenkin married 2) Joyce Herbert. Jenkin died and was buried in February 1627/28.

Jenkin and Dorothy had the following children: *1. **Edward**, born in about 1584 of Berth Lloyd, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, Wales; knight of Berthllwyd; married Ursula Salisbury 21 December 1630 in St. Mary Aldermary, London, England; died 2 March 1666; 2. **James**, born in about 1586 of Llanidloes; 3. **Richard**, born in about 1588 of Llanidloes; 4. **John**, born in about 1590 of Llanidloes; 5. **Jenkyn**, born in about 1591 of Llanidloes; 6. **Mary**, born in about 1592 of Llanidloes; married William Herbert; 7. **Dorothy**, born in about 1594 of Llanidloes; married David Holland; 8. **Margaret**, born in about 1598 of Llanidloes; married Rhys Lloyd; 9. **Frances**, born in about 1600 of Llanidloes; 10. **Martha**, born in about 1602 of Llanidloes; married David Maurice; died 1678; 11. **Jane**, born in about 1603 of Llanidloes; married Evan Glynne; died in 1635, buried in Llanidloes; 11. **Blanche**, born in about 1607 of Llanidloes.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, volume 2, Bill Barker; Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire; Ancestral File on www.familysearch.com. Ancestral File source cited as Medieval Unit, Family History Department.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVID LLOYD JENKIN AND LOWRY GWYNN

David Lloyd Jenkin was born in about 1532 of Llanidloes, the son of Jenkin Lloyd and Gwenhwyvar Llewellyn. He married Lowry Gwynn, the daughter of Owen Gwynn and Catherin Lewis David. David served as Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1574 and 1587. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says: *"David Lloyd ap Jenkin, was a member of an ancient local family, now extinct, settled for centuries at Berth Lloyd, or Berth Llwyd, a residence pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Severn, about a mile below the town of Llanidloes, and within the limits of the parish of the same name."* *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, p. 180

"He succeeded his father in the influential local office of mayor of Llanidloes, 10 Eliz. His rising influence in the country was further marked by his selection for the office of escheator in the 12 Eliz, by his appointment of the roll county magistrates 13 Eliz., and by his second appointment as sheriff in 1587...But that our sheriff was certainly considered one of the most important freeholders in that manor, and that he was held in consideration by the great man of the time, the Earl of Leicestershire, is shown by the earl appointing him, in conjunction with Richard Herbert of Parke, and Morgan

Glynne of Glynne, his attorney for delivering possession to certain of his feoffees." Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 182

"Jenkin Lloyd, Esq. was of Berthllwyd. His father, David Lloyd ap Jenkin, the previous sheriff, died during his year of office, the duties of which were doubtless discharged by his son for the unexpired portion of the year 1587." Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 229

"David Lloyd ap Jenkin was a member of a family who had settled at Berth Llwyd near Llanidloes for generations. His father Jenkin ap Evan ap Philip was Mayor of Llanidloes. David succeeded his father as Mayor and was soon after appointed escheator of Montgomeryshire (an officer appointed by the Lord Treasurer to deal with escheats or cases of property being left with a person dies with no heir). He may also have been deputy steward of the manor of Arwystli. He was appointed one of the attorneys for delivering possession to some of the manor's trustees by the Earl of Leicester. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1574 and died during a second term in 1587 when his second son Edward Lloyd was his deputy." (W.V. Lloyd - the Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire)

David died in 1587.

David and Lowry had the following children: 1. **Elizabeth**, born in about 1560 of Berthllwyd, Llanidloes; *2. **Jenkin**, born in about 1560 of Llanidloes; married Dorothy Walter; died Feb 1627/28 in Llanidloes; 3. **Margaret**, born in about 1562 of Berthllwyd; 4. **Edward**, born in about 1564 of Berthllwyd; died Ffinant, Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire, Wales; 5. **Catherine**, born in about 1566 of Berthllwyd; 6. **Oliver**, born in about 1568 of Berthllwyd; 7. **Mallt (Mathalde)**, born in about 1570 of Berthllwyd.

SOURCE: Ancestral File on www.familysearch.com. Ancestral File source cited as Medieval Unit, Family History Department.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JENKIN LLOYD AND GWENHWYVAR LLEWELLYN

Jenkin Lloyd was born in about 1506 of Llanidloes, the son of Evan ap Philip and Angharad ab Maurice. He married Gwenhwyvar Llewellyn. Gwenhwyvar was born in about 1510, the daughter of Mathew ab Llewellyn of Llanidloes. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* records, "*Jenkin ap Evan ap Philip, whom our records show was mayor of Llanidloes in the 9 Eliz.*"

Jenkin and Gwenhwyvar had the following children: *1. **David Lloyd Jenkin**, born in about 1532 of Llanidloes; married Lowry Gwynn in about 1557; died in about 1587; 2. **John**; 3. **Margaret**, married Cadwaldr Glyn.

*SOURCE: Ancestral File on www.familysearch.com. Ancestral File source cited as Medieval Unit, Family History Department; *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 182; Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.**

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EVAN AP PHILIP AND ANGHARAD AB MAURICE

Evan ap Philip was born in about 1480 of Llanidloes, the son of Philip ap Evan Bwl and Gwynhwyvar verch Deio Lloyd. He married Angharad ap Maurice, the daughter of Maurice David.

The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says "Ieuan or Evan of Berthllwyd, who succeeded his father Philip. Our great local genealogist in the reign of Elizabeth, Lewys Dwnn, gives us the numerous issue of his three wives, from which we single out his second son by his first, Ankret, the daughter of Maurice ap David ap Llewelyn, of Creuthyn."

Evan and Angharad (or Ankret) had the following son: *1. **Jenkin Lloyd**, born in about 1506 of Llanidloes; married Gwenhwyvar Llewellyn.

SOURCE: Ancestral File on www.familysearch.com. Ancestral File source cited as Medieval Unit, Family History Department; Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 181.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PHILIP AP EVAN BWL AND GWYNHWYVAR VERCH DEIO LLOYD

Philip ap Evan Bwl, the son of Evan Bwl and Margaret verch Rees, married Gwynhwyvar verch Deio Lloyd, the daughter of Deio Lloyd. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says "Philip ap Evan Bwl, of Berthllwyd, was probably the first of his line, doubtless in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of Berthllwyd, who settled in Montgomeryshire."

Philip and Gwynhwyvar had the following son: *1. **Evan ap Philip**, born in about 1480 of Llanidloes; married Angharad ap Maurice.

SOURCE: Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 181; Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EVAN BWL AND MARGARET VERCH REES

Evan Bwl, the son of Evan ap Meredith and Catherine verch Evan Madock, married Margaret verch Rees, the daughter of Rees ap Meredith.

Evan and Margaret had the following son: *1. **Philip ap Evan Bwl**; married Gwynhwyvar verch Deio Lloyd.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EVAN AP MEREDITH AND CATHERINE VERCH EVAN MADOCK

Evan ap Meredith, the son of Meredith ap Madoc and Eva verch Howel, married Catherine verch Evan Madock, the daughter of Evan Madock. Evan and Catherine had the following son:

*1. **Evan Bwl**; married Margaret verch Rees.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MEREDITH AP MADOC AND EVA VERCH HOWEL

Meredith ap Madoc, the son of Madoc ap Evan, married Eva verch Howel, the daughter of Howel ap Ierwerth.

Meredith and Eva had the following son: *1. **Evan ap Meredith**; married Margaret verch Rees.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MADOC AP EVAN

Madoc ap Evan was the son of Eva ap Trahaiarn.

Madoc ap Evan had the following son: *1. **Meredith ap Madoc**; married Eva verch Howel.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EVAN AP TRAHAIARN

Evan ap Trahaiarn was the son of Trahaiarn ap Ierwerth and Dyddo verch Meredith.

Evan ap Trahaiarn had the following son: *1. **Madoc ap Evan**.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF TRAHAIARN AP IERWERTH AND DYDDO VERCH MEREDITHE

Trahaiarn ap Ierwerth was born in about 1140 of Garthmill, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Ierwerth ap Einion and Jane verch David Vychan. He married Dyddo verch Meredith, who was born in about 1142 in Cardven, Wales, the daughter of Meredith ap Robert Kethowan.

Trahaiarn and Dyddo had the following son: *1. **Evan ap Trahaiarn**.

SOURCE: IGI; Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF IERWERTH AP EINION AND JANE VERCH DAVID VYCHAN

Ierwerth ap Einion was the son of Einion ap Rhys Goch. He married Jane verch David Vychan, the daughter of David Vychan.

Ierwerth and Jane had the following son: *1. **Trahaiarn ap Ierwerth**.

SOURCE: IGI; Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EINION AP RHYS GOCH

Einion ap Rhys Goch, the son of Rhys Goch, had the following son: *. **Ierwerth ap Einion**; married Jane verch David Vychan.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF RHYS GOCH

Rhys Goch, the son of Llewelyn Aurdorchog, had the following son: *1. **Einion ap Rhys Goch**.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF LLEWELYN AURDORCHOG

Llewelyn Aurdorchog of Ial, was described as "*Llewely Aurdorchog, i.e., Llewelyn of the golden chain, lord of Ial, or Yale in Denbighshire*" in the book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*. "*The earliest man known to have held the Lordship of Ial was Llewelyn Aurdorchog, born c. 1005. The commote of Ial is believed to have been a part of the personal holdings of the first Powys dynasty which dates at least from the 4th century Cadell Ddyrnwllg. Some think Ial was granted to Elgudy and his son, Cynddelw Gam, in the early 10th century when lands east of the Clwyd river and north of the Alun were retaken from Danish squatters. We suspect, however, it was only Ystrad Alun that comprised that grant, Ial being retained by the Powys royal family until the mid-11th century when King Gruffudd ap Llewelyn gave it to his penteulu Llewelyn Aurdorchog.*

The pedigree of Llewelyn Aurdorchog is without chronological problems until it reaches the 6th century. His ancestor Llywarch Hen was born c. 520 to Elidyr Lydanwyn ap Meirchion Gul ap Gwrwst Ledlum ap Ceneu ap Coel Hen. He was a first-cousin of Urien of Rheged ap Cynfarch Oer ap Meirchion Gul and both resided in the far north of Britain before the Saxons took their lands. Tradition claims he was called Llywarch Hen because he lived over 100 years, finally dying about 634. At least 25 and up to 32 children are credited to him, only two of which generated known families. Dwc ap Llywarch Hen, born c. 560, was the direct male ancestor of Merfyn Frych who took Gwynedd from the family of Cunedda in the early 9th century. But the man called Sandde ap Llywarch Hen, the ancestor of Llewelyn Aurdorchog, dates from a generation later. We strongly doubt

any men of this era, when most were dead by age 65, lived over 100 years. It is much more likely this Llywarch was called Hen to distinguish him from a son also named Llywarch, and that it was this son who died c. 634." (www.ancientwalesstudies.org)

"Llywelyn Aurdochog (Welsh: "of the Golden Torc, c. 1005 - c. 1065 was a Welsh noble who served as the penteulu (war chief) of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, and was rewarded with the Lordship of Ial and Ystrad Alud, two commotes in northeast Powys. Llwylen traced his ancestry to Sandde, a different son of Llwarch Hen from that claimed by the kings of Gwynedd and Deheubarth." (www.wikipedia.com)

Llewelyn had the following son: *1. **Rhys Goch**.

SOURCE: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712; Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 180.

Ancient Wales Studies gives the following pedigree for Llewelyn Aurdorchog:

Llewelyn, born about 1005
|
Coel, born about 975
|
Cynwrig, born about 915
|
Cynddelw Gam (*the squinter*), born about 880
|
Elgudy, born about 845
|
Gwrysnadd, born about 815
|
Dwywg Lythyr (*with the letter*), born about 785
|
Tegog, born about 750
|
Dwyfnerth, born about 715
|
Madog, born about 685
|
Madog Gwyn (or Madogion), born about 650
|
Mechydd, born about 620
|
Sandde, born about 585
"Most of the earliest manuscripts call this Sandde "Bryd Angel" or "with the mind of an angel".
|
Llywarch, born about 555
|
Llywarch Hen, born about 520
|
Elidyr Lydanwyn (*broad and fair*), born about 485
|
Meirchion Gul (*lean*), born about 450
|

Gwrwst Ledlum (*mostly bare*), born about 415

|

Ceneu, born about 380

|

Coel Hen (*the old*), born about 345

SALISBURY ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HENRY SALISBURY AND HESTER MIDDLETON

The family of Sir Henry Salisbury has been well researched, and goes back over 32 generations, including Welsh and English nobility, royalty, Magna Carta barons, Charlemagne, Brian Boru, and finally Claudius, King of the Franks, born in the year 0006.

Henry Salisbury was born in about 1582 of Lleweni, Denbighshire, Wales, the son of Sir John Salisbury and Ursula Stanley. A poem about the love story of Sir John and Ursula was written by William Shakespeare, and was called "The Phoenix and the Turtle". The poem is dedicated to Sir John. It is believed that William Shakespeare may have been the tutor at the home of Sir Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, for Ursula and her sister. Sir John's mother was the well-known character, Katherine Tudor of Berain, a relative of Queen Elizabeth I.

THE PHOENIX AND THE TURTLE *by William Shakespeare*

*Let the bird of loudest lay,
On the sole Arabian tree,
Herald sad and trumpet be,
To whose sound chaste wings obey.
But thou shrieking harbinger,
Foul precurrer of the fiend,
Augur of the fever's end,
To this troop come thou not near!
From this session interdict
Every fowl of tyrant wing,
Save the eagle, feath' red king:
Keep the obsequy so strict.
Let the priest in surplice white,
That defunctive music can,
Be the death-divining swan,
Lest the requiem lack his right.
And thou treble-dated crow,
That thy sable gender mak'st
With the breath thou giv'st and tak'st,
'Mongst our mourners shalt thou go.
Here the anthem doth commence:
Love and constancy is dead;
Phoenix and the turtle fled
In a mutual flame from hence.
So they loved, as love in twain
Had the essence but in one;
Two distincts, division none:
Number there in love was slain.
Hearts remote, yet not asunder;
Distance, and no space was seen
'Twixt this turtle and his queen:
But in them it were a wonder.
So between them love did shine,*

*That the turtle saw his right
Flaming in the phoenix' sight;
Either was the other's mine.
Property was thus appalled,
That the self was not the same;
Single nature's double name
Neither two nor one was called.
Reason, in itself confounded,
Saw division grow together,
To themselves yet either neither,
Simple were so well compounded;
That it cried,
How true a twain
Seemeth this concordant one!
Love hath reason, reason none,
If what parts can so remain.
Whereupon it made this threne
To the phoenix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love,
As chorus to their tragic scene.*

THRENOS

*Beauty, truth, and rarity,
Grace in all simplicity,
Here enclosed, in cinders lie.
Death is now the phoenix' nest;
And the turtle's loyal breast
To eternity doth rest.
Leaving no posterity,
'Twas not their infirmity,
It was married chastity.
Truth may seem, but cannot be;
Beauty brag, but 'tis not she;
Truth and beauty buried be.
To this urn let those repair
That are either true or fair;
For these dead birds sigh a prayer.*

Henry Salisbury married Hester Middleton. Hester was born in about 1587, of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, Wales, the daughter of Thomas Middleton and Elizabeth Danvers (the daughter of James Danvers).



FIG. 367.—Hester, daughter of Sir T. Myddelton, 1614. Stanstead-Mountfichet Church.

Hester Middleton

Henry and Hester had the following children: 1. **Ursula**, born in about 1602 of Llewenni; married Sir Edward Lloyd; 2. **Thomas**, born in about 1605 of Llewenni; died August 1643; buried Whitechurch, Denbighshire, Wales.

SOURCE: Ancestral File at www.familysearch.com, citing source as Medieval Unit, Family History Department.

Ancestors of Henry Salisbury

This chart lists the ancestors of Henry Salisbury back generation by generation. The genealogical information was taken from the Ancestral File, and was submitted by the Medieval Unit, Family History Department, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Biographical information is quoted and annotated.

First Generation

1. Henry SALISBURY, son of John Salisbury and Ursula Stanley, was born about 1582 of Llewenny, Denbighshire, Wales. He died on 2 Aug 1632 in Llewenny, Denbighshire, Wales. He was buried in Whitechurch, Denbighshire, Wales. Henry Salusbury was created a baronet in 1619, and in 1628 was made High Sheriff. *“He does not seem to have taken much interest in public affairs. He was probably wise in this, for Charles the First was king, and was fast undermining the constitution of the country, and hastening fortuitously to that scaffold at Whitehall, which witnessed his terrible end.*

Sir Henry was far away from the seat of anarchy, and quietly awaited in his Welsh home the chapter of events." Source: "Salisburies of LLeweni", ppt://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm.

The same source quotes Dr. Johnson, who visited Lleweni in 1774, and described the family portraits: "*Sir Henry, the first Baronet, sitting in his shirt, head naked, red mantle over one arm, red breches with points at the knees, purple stockings, slippers rich in lace, seated at a balcony, small whiskers, bushy beard.*"

Henry married **Hester MIDDLETON**, daughter of Thomas Middleton and Elizabeth DANVERS. Hester was born about 1587 of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, Wales. She died on 26 Jan 1614. She was buried in Stansted, Montfichet, Essex, England.

Second Generation

John SALISBURY, son of John Salisbury and Catherine Tudor, was born in 1561 of Llewenny, Denbighshire, Wales. He died in 1613. He married Ursula Stanley in England. A poem about the love story of Sir John and Ursula was written by William Shakespeare, and it called "*The Phoenix and the Turtle*". The poem is dedicated to Sir John. It is believed that William Shakespeare may have been the tutor at the home of Sir Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, for Ursula and her sister. Sir John's mother was the well-known character, Catherine Tudor of Berain, a relative of Queen Elizabeth I.

"John Salusbury, surnamed the strong, succeed his brother in possession of the estates. He sat in Parliament for the county of Denbighshire in 1597, and again in 1601. He had been an Esquier of the Body Guard to Queen Elizabeth and was knighted by her."
Salisburies of Lleweni, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

The same source quotes Dr. Johnson, who visited Lleweni in 1774, describing a portrait of Sir John the Strong: "*dated 1591, aged 24, half-length, short hair, no beard, dressed in a yellow figured jacket, a ruff, and with his hand on a sword. Syr John ye Strong was also represented in half-length, stout, with dark hair, but no beard; with a great ruff and yellow figured jacket, having a sword in one hand, AD 1591.*"

Ursula STANLEY, daughter of Henry Stanley and Jane Halsall, was born about 1560 in Knowsley, Lancashire, England. She died in 1591.

Third Generation

John SALISBURY, son of John Salisbury and Jane Middleton was born about 1540. He died about 1575. He married Catherine Tudor.

Catherine TUDOR, daughter of Tudor ap Robert Vychan and Jane Vielville was born about 1545 in Berain. She died on 27 Aug 1591.

Catherine Tudor was daughter and heiress of Tudor ap Vychan of Berain. She was beautiful, rich, and of a royal race; the ward, companion, friend and relative of Queen Elizabeth. "*Catherine Tudor, being great-grand-daughter of Henry VII, in female descent; and also descended from Sir Owen Tudor on her father's side.*"



Catherine of Berain

"There was also a fine portrait, by Lucas de Heere, of "Catherine of Berain: in the costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth, date 1568. She wrote a locket (said to contain the hair of her second and favourite husband, Sir Richard Clough) suspended to her neck by a gold chain. She had four husbands: John Salusbury of Lleweni, Sir Richard Clough of Denbigh, Morris Wynne of Gwudir, and Edward Thellwall of Plas y Ward. She died 27 August 1591, and was buried at Llanefydd on the first of September. No monument perpetuates her memory, but her portrait is preserved at Garthewin. Tradition, which is always extravagant, and has a special delight in the marvellous, has given this lady no less than seven husbands. It is said that when performing her last duty at the tomb of her first husband, she was escorted to church by Sir Richard Clough, and home by Morris Wynn of Geydir, who expressed a wish to be her second spouse, and received the civil reply, that his offer came too late, for she had already promised her hand to Sir Richard in going to church; but that is she should be call to perform the same melancholy ceremony over that gallant knight, he might rest assured that he should be her third benedict; a promise which she afterwards honorably performed."

Salisburies of Lleweni, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Henry STANLEY (Earl of Derby), Edward Stanley and Dorothy Howard was born in Sep 1531 in Lathom, Yorkshire, England. He was christened on 4 Oct 1531 in Lathom House, Lancashire, England. He died on 25 Sep 1593 in Lathom, Yorkshire, England. He was buried on 4 Dec 1593 in Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. He married Jane Halsall.

“Queen Elizabeth made him a Knight of the Garter in 1574, and, in 1580, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to confer the insignia of the Order of the Garter on Henri III of France. In 1577, he visited Isle of Man, and presided at a common-law court, and at a Tynwald Court at St. John’s, when the bishop did homage for his barony. He was also present at a Tynwald Court in 1583, when regulations for salmon and trout fishing were passed. In 1585, he ordered the Deemsters and Keys to declare the law about “Treasure Trove”, whereupon they stated that any such treasure was a “Prerogative due unto his Lordship by the Lawes of this Isle”. Bishop Meryck gives a pleasant idea of his rule in Man by his statement that the island “is very fortunate in its expenses, ... for the Earl expends the greater part of his yearly rent in defraying them”. In the same year, he became a privy councillor; and, in 1586, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the trial of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. In 1588, he was made chief commissioner to treat for peace with Spain; and, in 1589, he was appointed lord high steward.



Jane HALSALL, daughter of Thomas Halsall and Jane Stanley, was born about 1550 in Knowsley, Lancashire, England.

“Upon his demise, he left, besides the above issue by his own lady (Margaret Clifford), three natural children, by one Jane Halsal, of Knowsley, one son named Thomas, and two daughters, Dorothy and Ursula, for whom he made a liberal provision. Dorothy, his first daughter, married Sir Cuth, Halsal, of Halsal, in the county of Lancaster, and Ursula, his second daughter, married Sir John Salisbury, of Sterney, in the county of Derby.”

www.isle-of-man.com

Fourth Generation

John SALISBURY, son of Roger Salisbury and Elizabeth Puleston, was born about 1512 in Lleweny, Denbigh. He died in 1578. He married Jane MIDDLETON.

“In 1542 he had been elected as the first Member to represent his native place in Parliament. He was also Chancellor and Chamberlain for the county of Denbigh. He was the first Sheriff for his county, having filled that office in the years 1541 and 1542...This gentleman was a most active character. He interested himself in local and in public affairs, and was the happy sire of a large family of seven sons and two daughters, by Jane Middleton of Chester, whom he had married.”

Salisburies of Lleweni, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Jane MIDDLETON was born about 1515. She died in 1588.

Tudor ap ROBERT VYCHAN was born about 1520 in Berain. He married Jane VIELVILLE.

Jane VIELVILLE, daughter of Roland de Vielvielle, was born about 1515.

Edward STANLEY, son of Thomas Stanley and Anne Hastings, was born on 10 May 1509 in Lathom, Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. He died on 24 Oct 1572 in Lathom House, Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. He was buried on 4 Dec 1572 in Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. He married Dorothy HOWARD before 21 Feb 1529/1530 of Lathom, Lancashire, England.

“Edward was about thirteen years old when he succeeded to his father's title and estates, and the King took responsibility for his upbringing until he came of age, his affairs were managed by commissioners, of whom Cardinal Wolsey was one, the governor and other civil authorities in Man being continued in office until he attained his majority. In 1528, he attended the Cardinal on an embassy to France; and, in 1530, he was one of the peers who subscribed the declaration to Pope Clement VII. That, if he refused to confirm the divorce of Queen Catalina, his supremacy in England would be endangered. In 1530, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk found himself in trouble over what he must have considered a mere formality, the requirement for the King's assent to all marriages within the peerage. Norfolk arranged for his eldest daughter, Catherine, to wed Edward Stanley, whose family had long held considerable influence in the north of the realm. Henry choose to view the arrangement as an abduction of the twenty year old Derby, who was still legally a minor. On 21 Feb 1530, Norfolk was forced to sue for pardon and post a bond with the King, but was still allowed to carry the marriage to conclusion. Catherine Howard was at least twenty two years old when a few weeks later, on 16 Mar 1530, died suddenly of the plague. Anxious not to loose this alliance the Duke arranged for his half-sister, Dorothy to become Derby's second wife. Norfolk considered the Derby marriage to be so important that he 'had no had a sister to offer he would have proposed his oher daughter...' who has been promised to the King bastard son, the Duke of Richmond. In 1532, he issued a commission to inquire into the exactions which the people of Man alleged were practised by the clergy under the guise of mortuaries or corpse-presents. In the same year he was present with Henry VIII at his interview with Francois I at Boulogne, and, in 1533, he was made a Knight of the Bath. He took a prominent part in suppressing the northern rebellion in 1536 and 1537. In 1542, he accompanied the Duke of Norfolk, on his raid into Scotland. On the accession of Edward VI in 1547, he received the Garter; and, in 1550, he was one of the peers who were parties to the articles of peace with the Scottish and French. In Jun 1551, it was reported that he had been commanded to renounce his title to the Isle of Man and that he had refused, being prepared to resist by force. It is not known what truth there is in this, but, if any action was intended to have been taken against him, it was probably on account of his strong opposition to all religious changes. For the same reason, he would have been in high favour on the accession of Queen Mary. He was then appointed lord High Steward of England and a member of the Privy Council. He was a commissioner for the trial of Lady Jane Grey and others, and, during Mary's reign, he frequently took part in the proceedings against heretics. He contrived to secure the favourable opinion of Queen Elizabeth, being one of those summoned to meet her on her entry into London. She retained him as a privy councillor and, in 1559, she appointed him chamberlain of Chester. In 1561, he appointed five commissioners to examine into and establish regulations for preventing the "great Waste that hath been made in the Castle, and in the Peele, in bread, fuell, candles, and other things", and to fix the fees of certain officers and the amount of fines and amercements due to the Lord of the Isle for infringement of the laws. The Earl died 24 Oct 1572, at Lathom House, and was buried 4 Dec 1572. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, as fourth Earl of Derby.” <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/>

Dorothy HOWARD, daughter of Thomas Howard and Agnes Tilney, was born in 1511 of Lathom, Lancashire, England.

Thomas HALSAL was born about 1510. He died in 1539. He married Jane STANLEY.

Jane STANLEY was born about 1515.

Fifth Generation

Roger SALISBURY, the son of Thomas Salisbury and Janet Griffith, died in 1550. He married Elizabeth Puleston.

“Sir Roger Salusbury - He had in his father's lifetime been knighted at Rouen by the Duke of Brandon; and when he came to Lleweni to live he had buried his first wife, Elizabeth Hookes. He afterwards married Elizabeth Puleston of Bersham, and had by her 4 sons and 2 daughters...In 1550, Sir Roger died, and directs in his will that he should be buried at his parish church, and not with his ancestors at the old Lleweni chapel.” *Salisburies of Lleweni*, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Elizabeth PULESTON was born in Bersham.

Roland de VIELVILLE, possible son of Henry VII, born 1474 in Brittany, died 1575

“Sir Roland de Velville, Constable of Beaumaris Castle from 1509 to 1535 is reputed to have been a natural son of Henry VII, born to a Breton lady while Henry was in exile in Brittany between 1471 and 1485.” <http://www.gmilne.demon.co.uk/roland.htm>

Thomas STANLEY (Earl of Derby), son of George Stanley and Joan Le Strange, was born about 1483 in Knockin, Shropshire, England. He died on 23 May 1521/1522 in Colham Green, Middlesex, England. He was buried in Syon Monastery, Middlesex, England. He married Anne HASTINGS about 1502 of Leicestershire, England.

“Second Earl of Derby and fifth King of Mann of the house of Stanley, Viscount Kynton, Lord Stanley, Lord Strange, Lord of Knokyn, Mohun, Basset, Burnal, Lacy, son of George, Lord Strange, by Joan, only daughter and heiress of John, Baron Strange of Knockin, succeeded his grand father Thomas first Earl of Derby in 1504, his father having died in 1497...From the Traditionary Ballad we learn that he ravaged Kirkcudbrightshire "making such havoc of houses that some of them are yet unroofed," after which he landed at Derby haven in May, 1507, land put a full end to the commotion of the public. We are not, however, told what this "commotion " was, or how it originated. The ballad gives an enthusiastic description of the magnificence of his household and the number of his retinue, mentioning as a characteristic fad that "he wore the golden crupper.” www.tudorplace.com

Anne HASTINGS, daughter of Edward Hastings and Mary Hungerford, was born about 1485 in Colham Green, Middlesex, England. She died in Colham Green, Middlesex, England. She was buried on 17 Nov 1550.

Thomas HOWARD, son of John Howard and Catherine Moleyns, was born in 1443 of Stoke Newland, Suffolk, England. He died on 21 May 1524 in Farlingham Castle, Farlingham, Norfolk, England. He was buried on 26 Jun 1524 in Thetford Abbey, Norfolk, England. He married Agnes TYLNEY on 30 Apr 1472 in England.

“Earl of Surrey. Earl Marshall of England. Fought on the wrong side at the battle of Bosworth, his father was killed and was taken prisoner by Henry VII, attainted, and placed in the Tower of London. Thomas Howard, stripped of his lands and titles, remained in prison for 3 years. Was released 1489. Henry VII needed a good general to fight the Scots. Thomas, who had been trained as a soldier all his

life and was a good general, was released from prison and his title Earl of Surrey, which he had received in 1483, was restored. But his lands and the dukedom were not. He was entrusted by Henry VII with the care of the northern borders and in 1501 was made lord treasurer. As the king's lieutenant of the north, Surrey suppressed the English rebels and advanced against the King of Scots seizing several castles along the border. The King of Scots refused to fight Surrey and disbanded his army. As part of the peace settlement Henry VII's daughter Margaret married James, King of Scotland. Surrey escorted Margaret to Edinburgh and gave the bride away on behalf of Henry VII. Early in his reign the new King Henry VIII crossed the Channel to France in an attempt to revive the English claim to the French throne. Fortunately he left the Earl of Surrey in England. The French campaign was a disaster. While Henry VIII was in France, King James of Scotland invaded England with an army of 30,000. Surrey rushed to the defense with an army of about 20,000. The battle of Flodden was a disaster for James and the Scots. Over 10,000 of his men were killed, including many Scottish peers. King James died only a few feet from Surrey. Although King Henry was most likely jealous of Surrey's success and his own failure, he restored the titles of Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshall to him. Surrey was the toast of England, and the Scottish border was secure for many years. Although an influential member of Henry VIII's privy council, he was gradually forced to relinquish much of his power to the ascending Thomas Wolsey. Norfolk was no courtier and didn't play much of a role in the affairs of state after that. Cardinal Wolsey held the power then and saw to it that men like Norfolk didn't gain too much influence with the king. In 1517 Norfolk put down a revolt by the London apprentices. Afterward he persuaded Henry not to treat them harshly. When King Henry returned to France for The Field of the Cloth of Gold he left Norfolk at home in charge of the country. He served as guardian of the realm during Henry's absence in 1520. In 1521, acting as Lord High Steward, he was compelled to sentence his friend Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, to death. In 1522 Norfolk was sent as ambassador to the Holy Roman Emperor, Carlos V who honored him by making his eldest son Admiral of the Imperial Dominions. He died in 1524 in the great castle of Framlingham which had once been the seat of the Mowbray dukes of Norfolk and before that had been home to the Bigods, Earls for Norfolk during the Norman era. He was about 80.”
<http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/>

Agnes TYLNEY (Tilney), daughter of Hugh Tylney and Miss Taiboys, was born in about 1480 of Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, England. She died on 9 Nov 1545. She was buried on 31 May 1545 in Thetford Abbey, England.

Sixth Generation

Thomas SALISBURY, son of Thomas Salisbury and Ellen Done, died in 1451. He married Janet Griffith.

Thomas Salusbury fought in the War of the Roses in the battle against Richard III, in which Henry Tudor came to the throne: “*In the hour of his need, Thomas Salusbury was again at his side. He displayed great valour on this occasion, and was rewarded by the king with the honour of knighthood.*” *Salisburies of Lleweni*, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Janet Griffith

Thomas Salusbury “*married Janet, sister to Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, a great match, for she was wealthy, and of the race of Marchudd, the founder of the 8th Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powis, whence sprang the Royal House of Tudor.*” *Salisburies of Lleweni*, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

George STANLEY (Baron Strange of Knockin), son of Thomas Stanley and Eleanor Neville, was born about 1460 of Knowsley, Lancashire, England. He died on 5 Dec 1503 in Derby House, St. Paul's Wharf, London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in St. James' Garlickhithe, London, Middlesex, England. He married Joan Le STRANGE before 26 Feb 1481.

"On the 22nd August the decisive battle was fought at Bosworth field; Richard was at this time suspicious of Thomas Stanley but his hostage son George had convinced Richard that Thomas was still loyal. Thomas Stanley's forces remained on the edge and upon Richard's threat that he would execute George unless Thomas declare for him, replied that he had other sons and would not respond to blackmail." www.tudorhistory.org

"Their eldest son George, Lord Strange, who was poisoned at a banquet in Derby House, London, in 1497, also had a son named Thomas."
<http://history.knowsley.gov.uk>

Joan Le STRANGE, daughter of John Le Strange and Jacquetta Wydeville, was born in Apr 1463 of Knockin, Shropshire, England. She died on 20 Mar 1513/1514 in Colham Green, Middlesex, England.

Edward HASTINGS (Baron Ashby de la Zouche), son of William Hastings and Catherine Neville, was born on 26 Nov 1466 of Kirby, Leicestershire, England. He died on 8 Nov 1506. He was buried on 8 Nov 1506 at The Black Fryers, London. He married Mary HUNGERFORD before 18 Jun 1480/1481.

Mary HUNGERFORD, daughter of Thomas Hungerford and Anne Percy, was born about 1467 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. She died in 1533 in Leicester.

John HOWARD (1st Duke of Norfolk), son of Robert Howard and Margaret de Mowbray, was born in 1420 in Tendring, Essex, England. He died on 22 Aug 1485 in the Battle of Bosworth Field, Leicestershire, England. He was buried on 3 Nov 1485 in Thetford, Norfolk, England. He married Catherine MOLEYNS in 1442.

"An English lord who supported the Yorkist kings in the Wars of the Roses, John Howard was the son of Sir Robert Howard by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, the 1st Duke of Norfolk of that family. In 1455 John Howard was sent to Parliament as member for Norfolk; in 1461 he was knighted; and in 1470, although he appears to have been a consistent Yorkist, he was created a baron by Henry VI. He was treasurer of the royal household from 1467 to 1474 and went to France with Edward IV in 1475. After Edward's death, however, Howard supported Richard III, who created him Duke of Norfolk and made him earl marshal of England in June 1483. He was killed at Bosworth Field while fighting for this king and the title thus suffered attainder." <http://www.graham.day.dsl.pipex.com/rose33.htm>

"John Howard (1430-1485) was a descendant of Thomas Mowbray {(1365-1399), created 1st Duke of Norfolk in 1397} and was created 1st Duke of Norfolk (of the 2nd creation) in 1483, the title having fallen into abeyance upon the death of John Mowbray (1444-1476), who had been 4th Duke of Norfolk (of the 1st creation) from 1461 until 1476. John Howard was known as "Jack (or "Jock," hence: "Jockey") of Norfolk". He had the support of Edward IV of England who made him not just 1st Duke of Norfolk but also constable of Norwich Castle, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, treasurer of the Royal Household, Earl Marshal of England, and Lord Admiral of all England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. He was married first to Katherine Moleyns, then to Margaret Chedworth. He died on August 22, 1485 in the Battle of Bosworth Field. The night before, someone had left him a note warning him that King

Richard, his "master," was going to be double-crossed, which he was:

*"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."*

http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Howard,_Duke_of_Norfolk

Catherine MOLEYNS, daughter of William Moleyns and Margery Whalesborough, was born about 1424 of Stoke Pogis, Buckinghamshire, England. She died on 3 Nov 1465. She was buried in Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, England.

Hugh TYLNEY was born about 1458 of Boston, Lincolnshire, England. He married Miss TAILBOYS.

Miss TAILBOYS was born about 1462 of Boston, Lincolnshire, England.

Seventh Generation

Thomas SALISBURY, son of Henry Salisbury and Anne Curtis, married Ellen Done.

"Thomas Salusbury, better known as Thomas Salusbury hen to distinguish him from a cousin of the same name who resided near Lleweni."

Salisburies of Lleweni, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Ellen Done, daughter of Sir John Done.

Thomas STANLEY (1st Earl of Derby), son of Thomas Stanley and Joan Goushill, was born in 1435 of Lathom, Lancashire, England. He died on 28 Jul 1504 in Lathom, Lancashire, England. He was buried in Priory, Burscough, Lancashire, England. He married Eleanor NEVILLE after 10 May 1457.



"Lord Stanley had been in favour with Edward IV, whom the Countess of Richmond also had recognized as king; they both, in all probability, would have remained loyal to his son had

Gloucester's sudden action not taken them by surprise. Stanley was present at the famous Council meeting in the Tower on the 13th June, which was supposed to discuss the coronation of Edward V, when Richard began by chatting pleasantly about strawberries, and then, having left the room for half an hour or so, came back in a furious rage, professed to have discovered a plot against his life, called in his men- at- arms, had Lord Hastings seized and beheaded on the spot with out trial before dinner-time, and arrested Lord Stanley, Morton Bishop of Ely, and the Archbishop of York. Stanley was hit on the head by a soldier in the melee, and only saved his life by falling under the table. Although he and his family gained a reputation for their success in keeping out of hot water, 'the Lord Thomas' must have found it unpleasantly warm on that occasion, and his loyalty to Richard III was naturally a little shaky afterwards. He was kept a prisoner in the Tower for some weeks, and then Richard, having been proclaimed King, bethought him that a few powerful friends might be useful; he went in state to the Tower, released Stanley, reappointed him Steward of the Royal Household, and summoned him and the Countess of Richmond to attend his coronation in two days time."

www.tudorhistory.org

"A brief biography is given by A.W.Moore in Manx Note Book vol 11 p101/2. However this brief account does not really do justice to an adroit key player in the volatile political situation of the civil war known as the Wars of the Roses. Following the unexpected death of Edward IV in 1483 Richard of Gloucester effectively seized power and Sir Thomas became one of his prominent supporters. His first wife had died some 10 years before and in 1482 he had married Margaret Beaufort - effectively a marriage of convenience for both as she brought status to Sir Thomas whilst he provided some security in a volatile world. Whilst he supported Richard she was conspiring with Buckingham to have her son, Henry of Richmond by her first marriage to Edmund Tudor, return to England and challenge Richard. Richard became aware of the conspiracy and had Buckingham executed and Lady Stanley taken a prisoner. Thomas's loyalty however prevented his wife from attainment and in fact he was rewarded with estates confiscated from Thomas Grey. In 1485 Richard sensed further trouble from the Tudor camp and posted various trusted men to watch the coast for an invasion fleet. Sir Thomas after helping sign a three year truce with the Scots to forestal any alliance between them and the Tudors requested permission in July to return home - Richard granted this but required that his son, George Strange, be sent to court, then at Nottingham, in his stead. In early August Henry landed at Milford Haven upon which news Richard ordered Thomas Stanley to come to Nottingham with his army. As before the Stanley judgement as to the winning side caused Thomas to delay, feigning sickness. Thomas's younger brother William secretly met Henry and committed his own men; William arranged for Thomas to met his stepson Henry at which meeting Thomas explained his stratagem whereby he would appear to fall back before Henry's advance only to throw in his army at the last moment. On the 22nd August the decisive battle was fought at Bosworth field; Richard was at this time suspicious of Thomas Stanley but his hostage son George had convinced Richard that Thomas was still loyal. Thomas Stanley's forces remained on the edge and upon Richard's threat that he would execute George unless Thomas declare for him, replied that he had other sons and would not respond to blackmail. Henry Percy would also appear to have played a similar role to Lord Stanley - nominally in charge of the rearguard he kept his troops out of the fray. When the battle appeared to move in Henry's way Lord Stanley made a flank attack on Richard's troops and claimed after the battle that this last-minute intervention had turned the battle. With Henry's victory Lord Stanley whose wife was now Queen Mother had high expectations at court. Henry rewarded him by creating him (and heirs male of his body issuing forever) Earl of Derby on 27th October 1485 - the title was not new but had lapsed to the Crown in the 13C when the Ferrers family conspired against Henry III."

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/lords/thomas2.htm>

Eleanor NEVILLE, daughter of Richard Neville and Alice Montagu, was born about 1438 of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. She died in 1504. She was buried in St. James Garlickhithe, London, Middlesex, England.

John LESTRANGE was born on 20 May 1444 of Knockyn, Shropshire, England. He died on 16 Oct 1479. He was buried in Hillingdon, Middlesex, England. He married Jacquetta WYDEVILLE about 1462 in Grafton, Northamptonshire, England.

Jacquetta WYDEVILLE, daughter of Richard Wydeville and Jacquette de Luxembourg, was born about 1444 of Grafton, Northamptonshire, England. She died before 1479. She was buried in Hillingdon, Middlesex, England.

William HASTINGS, Leonard Hastings and Alice Camoys, was born about 1431 of Kirby, Leicestershire, England. He was christened in Donington Castle, Leicestershire, England. He died on 13 Jun 1483 in London. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Berkshire, England. He married Catherine NEVILLE on 6 Feb 1461 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

"The career of Hastings was to a large extent mapped out for him by his ancestors for they were enthusiastic and fervent supporters of the House of York and so Lord William Hastings spent his life in the service of the Yorkist party and it was his great tragedy after working so hard for them that he should be put to death by a Yorkist King Richard III. Soon after receiving his knighthood, Hastings was appointed Chamberlain of the Royal Household, an appointment which showed how valuable the King regarded his services and an appointment which made Hastings very powerful, since he now controlled all business brought before the King, including the hearing of petitions, and Hastings remained in this office throughout Edward IV's reign. The high position which Hastings now occupied in the Kingdom enabled him to marry an important and wealthy widow, Katharine Nevill, the sister of the Earl of Warwick and the widow of Lord, Bonville, Lord Harrington. Meanwhile, Hastings realised that in the unsettled days of bastard feudalism it was necessary for him to build up his territorial power to equate his political pretensions. Hence, throughout Edward IV's reign he was steadily acquiring manors, castles and offices in the Midlands."
<http://www.leicesteroverseas.com>

"William, born in 1430 was a supporter of the Yorkist cause and fought in successful battles including Mortimer's Cross (1461) for the Yorkists against the Lancastrians. He was a devoted servant and friend to the young Earl of March, later to be crowned Edward IV. He became chamberlain of the Royal Household, Master of the Mint and held many other notable offices, some of them in the Midlands. In 1462, after he led a division to victory in the Battle of Barnet, he was knighted and appointed Lieutenant of Calais. In 1474 Lord Hastings received a licence to fortify three houses across the Midlands, at Ashby, Kirby Muxloe and Bagworth. Being a man of great wealth and integrity he could well afford these building projects and could indulge his love of fine houses by employing highly skilled workmen and quality materials. Edward IV's untimely death at the age of 40 in April 1483 significantly affected the future building of Kirby Castle. This left William in a precarious position with his patron and protector dead. As he was intensely disliked by the Queen, Elizabeth Woodville, he supported the appointment of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, as sole protector to the new 12 year-old king Edward the V. William's loyalty to the son of the old king was irreproachable and for this reason he was an obstacle to Richard's ambition to seize the throne from his nephew. Thus he was beheaded without a trial on June 14th 1483 (only two months after the death of Edward IV). Mancini, a Roman scholar commented: "Thus fell Hastings, killed not by those enemies he had always feared, but by a friend whom he never

doubted".” http://www.kirbymuxloe.fsnet.co.uk/page_11.htm

“Richard, Duke of Gloucester arrested Hastings on a false charge of treason on the 13th June 14831 and had him beheaded without trial the same day in the Tower of London. He is buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Berkshire.” <http://members.tripod.com/~midgley/hastings.html>

Catherine NEVILLE, daughter of Richard Neville and Alice Montagu, was born about 1442 of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. She died after 25 Mar 1504. She was buried in Ashby De La Zouch, Leicestershire, England.

Thomas HUNGERFORD (Knight), Robert Hungerford and Eleanor de Moleyns, was born about 1437 in Farleigh, Berkshire, England. He died on 18 Jan 1468/1469 in Bymerton near Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He was buried in Farleigh Castle Chapel, Farleigh Hungerford, Somersetshire, England. He married Anne PERCY.

Anne PERCY was born about 1454 of Yorkshire, England. She died on 5 Jul 1522. She was buried on 9 Jul 1522 in St Margaret, Westminster, Middlesex, England.

Robert HOWARD (Sir), Knight of the Garter. He was born in 1385 in Stoke Neyland, Suffolk, England. He died on 1 Apr 1437. He married Margaret de MOWBRAY about 1414.

“Sir Thomas Hungerford (d. 1469), was attainted and executed for attempting the restoration of Henry VI.” http://41.1911encyclopedia.org/H/HU/HUNGERFORD_BARON.htm

Margaret de MOWBRAY (Lady) was born about 1387 in Norfolk, England. She died on 8 Jul 1425.

"Lady Margaret Mowbray married in 1420 at Leicester Sir Robert Howard, Knight. As eventual co-heiress (with her sister Lady Isabel) of the Mowbrays, her son Sir John Howard, Knight, was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, so becoming ancestor of the illustrious house of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk. It was from this line that came Catherine Howard, wife of Henry VIII. Heiress of the Mowbrays. With this marriage to Lady Margaret Mowbray, begins the great record of the Howards, for through her they heired titles and estates innumerable."

William MOLEYNS (Baron) was born on 7 Jan 1377/1378 in St Stephen's, London, Middlesex, England. He died on 8 Jun 1425. He was buried in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. He married Margery WHALESBOROUGH before 29 Sep 1405 in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England.

Margery WHALESBOROUGH was born about 1381 of London, Middlesex, England. She died on 26 Mar 1439 in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. She was buried in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England.

Eighth Generation

Henry SALISBURY, son of Ralph and Margaret Salisbury. Henry married Ann Curtis.

Ann Curtis

John Done (Sir John Done of Utkington) was born of Utkington, Cheshire, England.

Thomas STANLEY, son of John Stanley and Isabel Harrington, was born about 1405 of Lathom and Knowsley, Lancashire, England. He died on 11 Feb 1458/1459 in Knowlesley, Lancashire, England. He married Joan GOUSHILL in 1427.

“Succeeded his father in Mann and his other estates in 1432. He had been knighted some years before his father's death. In the same year he was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland for six years, and shortly afterwards Comptroller of the King's Household. During the first year of his rule in Ireland he called together a Parliament for the redress of grievances; but, being called to England by the King's command soon afterwards, that kingdom fell into great disorder, and he was obliged to return to it in 1435, when he successfully repressed a serious revolt. In 1441 he was appointed one of the Lieutenant justices of Chester, at a salary of £40 per annum. He was one of the Commissioners who treated with the Scotch for a truce in 1448, and, when it was concluded, he became one of its conservators. He also served on a commission for the custody and defence of the town and castle of Calais from 1450 to 1455. During the year 1451 he held the office of sole Judge of Chester, and in 1452 he was commissioned to treat for a new truce with Scotland. In 1456 he was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley, being made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and, in the following year, one of the Council of Edward, Prince of Wales. He was again appointed one of the ambassadors to treat with the Scotch in 1460, "but, dying the latter end of the year, the nation was deprived of this very great and valuable person, and the King of one of his best subjects" . . . He was brave in the field, wise in the Senate, just to his Prince, an honour to his country, and an ornament to his family." He married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Goushill, by whom he had issue three sons, Thomas, William, and John; and three daughters.” www.tudorplace.com

Joan GOUSHILL, daughter of Sir Robert Goushill and Elizabeth Fitzalan, was born about 1409 of Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, England. She died about 1459.

Richard NEVILLE (Earl of Salisbury), son of Ralph de Neville and Joan de Beaufort, was born about 1400 of Raby, Durham, England. He died on 30 Dec 1460 in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. He was buried on 15 Jan 1461. He married Alice MONTAGU before Feb 1420/1421 of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

“Yorkist leader in War of Roses with his son Warwick, Yorkist victory at St.Albans 1455, captured at Battle of Wakefield (Lancastrian victory) Beheaded” www.tudorplace.com

Alice MONTAGU, daughter of Thomas Montagu and Eleanor de Holand, was born in 1406 of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. She died before 9 Dec 1462 in Bisham, Berkshire, England. She was buried in Bisham, Berkshire, England. Mother of “*the Kingmaker*”.

Richard WYDEVILLE (Earl of Rivers), son of Richard Wydeville and Joan Bedlisgate, was born about 1412 in Maidstone, Kent, England. He died in 1469 (executed after the Battle of Edgecote). He married Jacquette de LUXEMBOURG on 6 Mar 1436/1435.

“English nobleman. He was knighted (1426) by Henry VI and acquired wealth and power by marrying Jacquetta of Luxemburg, widow of John of Lancaster, duke of Bedford. He served in the wars in France and helped suppress the rebellion (1450) of Jack Cade in England. In the Wars of the Roses, Rivers fought for Henry VI until the Lancastrian defeat at Towton (1461). He then transferred his loyalty to the Yorkist Edward IV, to whom he gave his daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage in 1464. He and his family soon received extensive royal favors, Rivers himself becoming treasurer and then constable (1467) of England. He was created earl in 1466. The favoritism shown the Woodville faction embittered Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who rebelled in 1469. Rivers was captured and executed after Edward's defeat at Edgecot.” Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th Edition, 2001 – online

Jacquette de LUXEMBOURG, daughter of Pierre de Luxembourg and Marguerite de Baux, was born in 1416 of Luxembourg. She died on 30 May 1472.

“Meanwhile Henry VI's Protector (and, of course, heir) the Duke of Bedford was unmarried. At the age of 33 he finally took a bride, Anne of Burgundy, but she died in childbirth in 1432 leaving John without heirs. He needed another princess and his choice fell on the 17-year-old Jacquetta de Luxembourg, daughter of Pierre I, Count of St Pol. They were married at Therouenne in France only five months after his first wife's death. However, in September 1435 John himself died leaving Jacquetta a widow still in her teens. She found herself in the same position as Katherine of France, still young, independently wealthy, a member of the royal family by marriage, but in her case without even a child to look after, and she chose to follow the precedent set by her royal sister-in-law to marry, it would seem, for love. In emulation of Katherine she settled on a dashing, young knight far beneath her social status, Sir Richard Woodville (or Wydevill), the son of her late husband's chamberlain. They married only 18 months after the Duke's death. Richard was something of a national sporting hero: in a famous tournament in 1440 at Smithfield he represented England in the lists against the Spanish champion Pedro de Vasquez. The scandal over the marriage was almost as great as that of Katherine of France and Owen Tudor. The young couple had to pay the immense fine for the times of £1,000 for pardon for marrying without the King's licence - Jacquetta must have been truly a fabulously wealthy widow. The couple were soon accepted at Court, however. Sir Richard and Lady Jacquetta were members of the party sent to escort Margaret of Anjou to England to marry Henry VI in 1444, and in 1448 Richard was created Baron Rivers. He became a Privy Counsellor, a Knight of the Garter, Seneschal of Aquitaine and a leading support of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses.” <http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/Queens/Record/2001/History/elizabeth.html>

Leonard HASTINGS (Lord), son of Ralph Hastings and Maud de Sutton, was born in 1396 of Kirby, Leicestershire, England. He died on 20 Oct 1455. He married Alice (Philipa) CAMOYS (CAMOIS) about 1424.

Alice (Philipa) CAMOYS, son of Lord Thomas Camoys and Elizabeth Mortimer, was born about 1400 in Usk, Monmouthshire, England.

Robert HUNGERFORD, son of Sir Robert Hungerford and Margaret Botreaux, was born in 1431 of Farleigh, Berkshire, England. He died on 18 May 1464 in New Castle, Northumberland. He was buried in 1464 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He married Eleanor De MOLEYNS before 5 Nov 1440/1441.

“Robert, Lord Moleyns and Hungerford (c. 1420—1464), married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William de Moleyns, and was called to parliament as Lord de Moleyns in 1445. He is chiefly remembered through his dispute with John Paston over the possession of the Norfolk manor of Gresham. After losing this

case he was taken prisoner in France in 1452, not securing his release until 1459. During the Wars of the Roses he fought for Henry VI., with whom he fled to Scotland; then he was attainted, was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, and was executed at Newcastle in May 1464.”
http://41.1911encyclopedia.org/H/HU/HUNGERFORD_BARON.htm

Eleanor de MOLEYNS, daughter of Sir William de Moleyns and Anne Whalesborough, was born on 11 Jun 1426 in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. She was christened in 1426 in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. She died in 1476. She was buried in Stokes Poges, Buckinghamshire, England.

Ninth Generation

Ralph SALISBURY, son of William and Margaret Salisbury, died in 1405. He was buried in Lleweni Chapel, Wales. He married Margaret.

Margaret, daughter of Iguana ap Cawyan ap Llewarch.
“Daughter and heir of Iguana ap Cadwygan ap Llewarch, a descendant of Llewarch Holburch, treasurer of Griffith ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales.”
Salisburies of Lleweni, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

John STANLEY (Knight Sheriff of Anglesey), son of John de Stanley and Isabel Lathom, was born about 1386 of Lathom, Lancashire, England. He died on 27 Nov 1437 in Anslesey, Wales. He married Isabel HARRINGTON about 1408 of Hornby, Lancashire, England.

“Constable of Carnarvon, Justice of Chester. Steward of Macclesfield; Lord of Man. The house of Stanley came into possession of the Island in 1406, and as it appears to us essential to give a summary account of this little kingdom from the period of their accession, we shall proceed to do so in as concise a manner as the subject demands. In the year 1493, the Earl of Salisbury, then King of the Island, sold it, with his crown and title of king, to Sir William Le Scroop. The deed of sale runs thus: “Sir William Le Scroop bought of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, the Isle of Man, with the title of King, and the right of being crowned with a golden crown” Sir Wm. Le Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, was found guilty of high treason and beheaded, when Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was granted the Island by King Henry IV, and he also having been attainted, was deprived of it by act of Parliament, and the Island was ordered to be seized for the king’s use; but seven years afterwards it was granted by the king to Sir John Stanley, his heirs and successors, under the title of King.” www.tudorplace.com

Isabel HARRINGTON, daughter of Robert de Haverington and Isabel Loring, was born about 1386 of Aldingham, Lancashire, England. She died in Anslesey, Wales.

Robert GOUSHILL (Sir), son of Nicholas de Goushill, was born in 1350 of Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, England. He died on 2/21 Jul 1403/1404 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. He was buried in Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, England. He married Elizabeth FITZALAN on 1 Sep 1401 of Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, England.

“Sir Robert Goushill was born in 1362 at Hoveringham, and was the son of Nicholas Goushill. He was knighted for gallantry at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and died shortly after of his wounds on July 21, 1403. The Goushill line can be traced back to an earlier Robert Goushill born c. 1130. Sir

Robert Goushill married the widowed Duchess of Norfolk, Elizabeth FitzAlan, in 1401. The couple had two daughters, Joan who married Thomas Stanley, and Elizabeth who married Robert Wingfield. Robert Goushill was the third of four husbands of Elizabeth FitzAlan, the others being Sir William de Montagu, Thomas Mowbry who was Duke of Norfolk, and after the death of Robert Goushill, Sir Gerald Usflete.”

<http://community-2.webtv.net/BBmorrison/PlantagenetAncestry/page2.html>

Elizabeth FITZALAN, daughter of Richard Fitzalan and Elizabeth de Bohun, was born in 1366 of Arundel, Sussex, England. She died on 8 Jul 1425 in Heveringham, Nottingham, England. She was buried in Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, England.

“Elizabeth FitzAlan was born about 1372, and was the daughter of Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, and his wife Elizabeth Bohun. Through her mother, Elizabeth FitzAlan is descended from King Edward I. Through her father, she is descended from Edmund Plantagenet, brother of Edward I, both being sons of King Henry III and Eleanor of Provence. Elizabeth FitzAlan died on July 8, 1425, and was buried at Hoveringham Church next to Robert Goushill. This lovely tomb with marble effigies of Robert and Elizabeth can be found at Hoveringham Church close to the front door.”

<http://community-2.webtv.net/BBmorrison/PlantagenetAncestry/page2.html>

Ralph de NEVILLE (Earl of Westmoreland) son of John Neville and Maud de Percy, was born in 1364 of Castle Raby, Raby with Keverstone, Durham, England. He died on 21 Oct 1425/1426 in Castle Raby, Raby with Keverstone, Durham, England. He was buried in Oct 1425 in Collegiate Church, Staindrop, Durham, England. He married Joan de BEAUFORT on 29 Nov 1396 in Chateau De Beaufort, Meuse-Et-Loire, France.

“Active in Border affairs for most of his life, Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland was a significant political presence in the North, making a successful transition from a supporter of Richard II to one of the Lancastrian regime, and serving both Henry IV and Henry V. Ralph married twice. He had nine children by his first wife. By his second wife, Joan Beaufort, he had fourteen. He took great pains to secure Middleham for Richard Neville, his eldest son from his second marriage, rather than to his heirs from his first marriage. Rivalry between the "senior" and "junior" branches of the Nevill family thus created contributed to the political turmoil in the north of England preceding and during the Wars of the Roses. Ralph died in 1425 and is buried with his two wives at St. Mary's Church, Staindrop (in County Durham).” <http://www.medievalhistory.net/genealog.htm>

“The family of Ralph Neville was one of the most powerful in England and shared domination of the northern counties with the Percy family, with whom the Nevilles were closely allied. Neville succeeded his father as Baron Neville of Raby in 1388 and supported Richard II against the baronial party. In 1397 he was created earl of Westmorland. His second wife was Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt and half sister of Henry of Lancaster (later Henry IV). When, in 1399, Henry revolted against Richard, Westmorland supported Lancaster. He continued to support Henry as king and helped to put down the Percy revolt in 1403. When a new anti-Lancastrian revolt broke out in 1405, Westmorland captured two of the leaders, Archbishop Richard Le Scrope and the earl marshal of England, by trickery, but he had nothing to do with their quick execution. He was the father of a large family, many of whom made advantageous marriages. His daughter Cecily Neville married Richard, duke of York, and became the mother of Edward IV and Richard III; another of his grandsons was Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, called the Kingmaker.”

[http://homepages.shu.ac.uk/~conseal/whos_who.htm#Ralph Neville](http://homepages.shu.ac.uk/~conseal/whos_who.htm#Ralph%20Neville)

Joan de BEAUFORT, daughter of John of Gaunt, Prince of England, and Catherine de Roet, was

born about 1375 in Chateau De Beaufort, Maine-Et-Loire, France. She died on 13 Nov 1440 in Howden, Yorkshire, England. She was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England.

Thomas MONTAGU (Earl of Salisbury), son of John Montagu and Maud Francis, was born in 1388 of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He died on 3 Nov 1428 in Orleans. He was buried in Priory, Bisham, Berkshire, England. He married Eleanor (Alianore) de HOLLAND on 23 May 1399.

“Thomas Montagu died 27 October 1428 in Meung, France (of wounds received during the siege of Orleans). He fought with Henry V at Harfleur and Agincourt Lieutenant-General of Normandy; Governor of Champagne and Brie, Lieutenant-General of the Field. He was called by Henry's biographer Desmond Seward the most brilliant commander of the entire Hundred Years War after Henry himself. A complete professional, he was a daring raider into enemy territory who could extricate his men from the most dangerous situations; at the same time he was a skilled artilleryman and expert in siegecraft ... Above all, he had a shrewd grasp of strategy and tactics. He was popular with the troops and dreaded by the enemy.”

Salisbury is a desperate homicide,

He fighteth as one weary of his life. (Shakespeare)

<http://www.flemingmultimedia.com/Genealogy/ThomasMontagu.html>

“Thomas who was summoned as an earl in 1409, his father's dignities being restored to him in 1421, by which time his services at Harfleur and Agincourt had earned him French lordships, the lieutenant-generalship of Normandy and the earldom of Perche. The last of a race of warriors, he ended his service at the famous siege of Orleans, a cannon-ball dashing into his face the stone and ironwork of the window from which he was gazing at the city. By his second wife, the daughter of Thomas Chaucer the Speaker, he had no issue. By his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Holand, earl of Kent, he had an only daughter Alice, wife of Richard Neville, a younger son of the first earl of Westmorland, who claimed and was allowed the earldom of Salisbury in right of his marriage.” http://40.1911encyclopedia.org/M/MO/MONTAGU_FAMILY_.htm

Eleanor (Alianore) de HOLLAND, son of Thomas de Holand and Alice Fitzalan, was born in 1392 in Upholland, Lancashire, England. She died on 18 Oct 1405. She was buried on 23 Oct 1405 in Bisham, Berkshire, England.

Richard WYDEVILL, son of John de Wydevill and Isabel, was born about 1385 of La Mote, Maidstone, Kent, England. He died after 29 Nov 1441 of Grafton, Northamptonshire, England. He was buried in Maidstone, Kent, England. He married Joan (Jane) BEDLISGATE.

Joan (Jane) BEDLISGATE, daughter of Thomas Bittlesgate and Mary Beauchamp, was born about 1390 of Bedlisgate, England. She died after 17 Jul 1448.

Pierre de LUXEMBOURG (Count de St. Pol), son of Jean de Luxembourg and Marguerite Enghien, was born in 1390 of Luxembourg. He died on 31 Aug 1433. He married Marguerite de BAUX in 1405.

“Jacquetta's father, Pierre of Luxembourg, Count of St Pol, was the representative of a cadet line of the illustrious House of Luxembourg, important players in medieval Europe. The family first came to major prominence when Henry of Luxembourg was elected Henry VII, Holy Roman Emperor, in 1308. Pierre had inherited the County of St Pol from the important French family of de Chatillon and through them could trace his descent from the Dukes of Brittany and Louis VI of France (1108-1137), from Henry III of England (1216-1272) from the great Hohenstaufen Holy Roman Emperor Frederick

I Barbarossa (1152-1190) and even from Isaac II Angelus, Emperor of Byzantium (1185-1195 and 1203-1204).” <http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/Queens/Record/2001/History/elizabeth.html>

Marguerite de BAUX, daughter of Francois de Baux and Justine Ursins, was born in 1394 of Luxembourg. She died in 1469.

“Pierre de Luxembourg’s wife, Jacquetta’s mother, was an Italian princess, Marguerite del Balzo (or des Baux) daughter of Francesco, Duke of Andria (in Apulia) Marguerite’s grandfather Nicolo des Ursins (or Orsini), Count of Nola, was himself the great-grandson of Guy de Montfort, Count of Nola, the only surviving son and heir of the great Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester (the founding father of the English Parliament) and his wife Eleanor, daughter of King John of England. After the Battle of Evesham in which his father was killed Guy fled to Italy and was there granted the County of Nola. The des Ursins themselves were descended from Gentile Orsini, brother of Pope Nicholas III (1272-1280). Marguerite could also trace her ancestry to Adenlfo d’Aquino, the brother of the great philosopher and theologian St Thomas Aquinas, who lived 1225-74 and who had been canonised in 1323.” <http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/Queens/Record/2001/History/elizabeth.html>

Ralph HASTINGS, son of Ralph de Hastings and Margaret Herle, was born about 1366 of Kirby, Leicestershire, England. He was christened in York Castle, York Co, England. He died in 1398. He married Maud de SUTTON after 1384.

Maud de SUTTON was born about 1370 of Sutton, England. She died in 1398.

Thomas CAMOYS, Lord, son of John de Camoys and Margaret Foliot, was born about 1351 in Trotton, Sussex, England. He died on 28 Mar 1421 in Trotton, Sussex, England. He was buried in Trotton, Sussex, England. He married Elizabeth MORTIMER after 1403.

“Thomas, Lord de Camoys: Baron by writ and also by tenure of Bekerton Manor, Knight of the Garter and a Privy Counciller. Succeeded on his father’s death to Bekerton and Stowe Manors and in 1372 inherited by will the estates of his uncle Lord Thomas de Camoys. Summoned to Parliament as a Peer of the Realm from Richard II (1384) to Henry V (1421) and in 1384 on being elected a Knight of the shire was discharged from serving by reason of his being a Banneret. On 9th July 1381 Lord de Camoys was commissioned with others in Surrey and Sussex to forbid unlawful assemblies and to resist and punish the insurgents, and on 1th October following further commissioned to punish those insurgents who had come out of Kent into Sussex, being on 14th December next ordered to put them down with armed force if necessary. In 1386 he was again in the wars with France. On 25th June 1403 he was directed to convoy safely the Lady Queen Joan from Brittany to England, for which service he was to receive £100; conveyed also with certain ships of war, Henry IV escaping from the pestilence raging in London, from Queenborough in the Isle of Sheppey to Leigh in Essex, when pirates who followed them captured four of their store ships and the King only escaped by reason of the swiftness of his ship. For this misadventure Lord de Camoys was accused of being in correspondence with the enemy and plotting to betray the King into their hands and was therefore tried, but acquitted.” <http://users.qconline.com/~kemmy/book/kemmis04.html>



*Mural of Sir Thomas Camoys and his son and daughter-in-law
in the church nave at Trotton, Sussex*

Elizabeth MORTIMER, daughter of Edmund Mortimer and Lady Philippa Plantagenet, was born on 12 Feb 1370/1371 in Usk, Monmouthshire, England. She died on 20 Apr 1417 in England.

“Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March by his wife Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence. She was the widow of the celebrated Henry Percy, K.G., surnamed "Hotspur," who was slain in 1403; she was born at Uske 12th February 1371 and dying in 1418 was buried at Trotton. Her dower as widow of Henry Percy consisted of the Manors of Tadcaster, Gristwaith, Austenby and Thorstanby, Yorks, all held in chief; these Manors reverted after her death to Henry, Earl of Northumberland. It is probable that she held in her own right Nonyden Manor, Bedfordshire.” <http://users.qconline.com/~kemmy/book/kemmis04.html>

Robert HUNGERFORD (Sir), son of Walter Hungerford and Katherine Peverell, was born in 1409 in Farley, Hungerford, Somersetshire, England. He died on 18 May 1459 in Cathedral, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He was buried in Cathedral, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He married Margaret BOTREAUX about 1439 in Somerset, England.

“Robert (c. 1400—1459) was also called to parliament as a baron; he was very wealthy, both his mother and his wife being heiresses. Like several other members of the family, Robert was buried in the cathedral at Salisbury.”
http://41.1911encyclopedia.org/H/HU/HUNGERFORD_BARON.htm

Margaret BOTREAUX (Baroness Botreaux), daughter of Lord William Botreaux and Elizabeth Beaumont, was born about 1410 in Farleigh-Hungerford, Somersetshire, England. She died on 7 Feb 1477 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England. She was buried in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

“Her will mentions that she had granted "all her Mannors, Castels, Hundreds, Lands, etc to (unnamed) persons with reference to grants made for the "Ransome of Robert Lord Hungerford and Moleyns, her Son, who was then prisoner in Guyen".”
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~mysouthernfamily/myff/d0025/g0000053.html>

William de MOLEYNS (Sir), son of Williams Moleyns and Margery Whalesborough, was born on 8 Dec 1405 in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. He was christened on 8 Dec 1405 in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. He died on 8 May 1429 in the Siege of Orleans, France. He married Anne WHALESBOROUGH on 1 May 1423 in Ewelme, Oxfordshire, England.

Anne WHALESBOROUGH, daughter of John Whalesborough, was born about 1412 of Cornwall, England. She died after 28 Feb 1467/1468 in London, Middlesex, England. She was buried in Grey Friars Church, London, Middlesex, England.

Tenth Generation

William SALISBURY, son of Henry Salisbury and Nest, married Margaret.

He sat in the Baronial Parliament held at Westminster in the 6th year of Edward the 3rd, as Burgess for Leominster, and again in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 36th, and 37th years of the same king.” *Salisburies of Lleweni*, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Margaret “Margaret, daughter and heir of David ap Cynric ap Philip Fichden of Bychton, in Flintshire.”

Iguana ap Cadwygan ap Llewarch

John de STANLEY (Sir Knight Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), son of William Stanley and Alice Massey, was born about 1362 in Of Newton, Cheshire, England. He died on 6 Jan 1413/1414. He married Isabel LATHOM about 1385 of Lancashire, England.

“After a century of disputed ownership between the English and the Scots the Isle of Man was 'given', by Henry IV, to Sir John Stanley in 1405 on condition 'of rendering to our heirs the future Kings of England, two falcons on the days of their coronation'. Sir John was second son of William Stanley of Storeton, Master Forester of Wirral – he was a soldier with an exceptional military record and confident of Richard II who had appointed him deputy to Robert de Vere Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married Isabel of Lathom, in 1385, when he was 40 and, due to unexpected deaths of various closer heirs, received from her large estates in southwest Lancashire and Cheshire. The Stanleys were adroit at joining the winning side and thus in 1399 he had joined Henry of Lancaster against Richard and, after Henry was crowned King, received several more estates in Cheshire. In 1408 he was sent, as Lord Lieutanant, back to Ireland where he died in 1414. His body was returned to Lathom and buried in Burscough Priory near Ormskirk.” <http://www.isle-of-man.com>

Isabel LATHOM, son of Thomas de Lathom and Isabella Pilkington, was born about 1364 of Lathom and Knowsley, Lancashire, England. She died on 26 Oct 1414.

Robert de HAVERINGTON was born on 28 Mar 1356 in Gleaston, Lancashire, England. He was christened on 28 Mar 1356 in Aldingham, Lancashire, England. He died on 21 May 1406 in Aldingham, Lancashire, England. He married Isabel LORING about 1383 of Bedfordshire, England.

Isabel LORING was born about 1344 in Chalgrave, Bedfordshire, England. She was christened in Huntspill, Somersetshire, England. She died on 21 Aug 1400.

Nicholas de GOUSHILL was born about 1343 in Nottinghamshire, England.

Richard FITZALAN was born in 1346 in Arundel, Sussex, England. He died on 21 Sep 1397 in London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in Augustine Friars, London, England. He married Elizabeth de BOHUN on 28 Sep 1359 in Derbyshire, England.

“Knight of the Garter; Earl of Surrey; Admiral of the East and South. In the 1st year of King Richard II, he being constituted admiral of the king's fleet in the westwards, and soon after that to the southwards, was retained by indenture to serve the king at sea for one quarter of a year, in the company of John, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile. He was afterwards engaged for some years in Scotland; and was in the commission (9th year of Edward II.), for the trial of Michael de la Pole, and some others of the king's favorites, whom the Commons had then impeached. He was appointed the next year admiral of the whole fleet, and putting to sea encountered and vanquished the united fleets of France and Spain, taking no less than 100 ships, great and small, all laden with wines, comprising 19,000 tons. This gallant exploit he followed up by entering the port of Brest, and reducing one of the castles and burning the other. He now returned to England in great triumph, but had the encounter the jealousy and hatred of the king's favorites, particularly the Duke of Ireland, whose influence over the king he strenuously resisted. His lordship afterwards entered into the confederation of the Earls of Warwick and Derby, which assembled in arms at Haringhay Park (now Hornsey), in Middlesex, and compelled the king to acquiesce in their views. He was then, by the general consent of the parliament (11th year of Richard II), made Governor of the castle and town of Brest, and shortly after captain-general of the king's fleet at sea, with commission to treat of peace with John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany; whereupon hoisting his flag, soon after met with the enemy, of whose ships he sunk and took fourscore; entered the Isle of Rhe, which he burnt and spoiled, and several other ports which he likewise plundered, putting to flight all the French and Britons that made any resistance. From this memorable period in the life of Lord Arundel, little is known of him, until the 15th year of Richard, when the king regaining his power, summoned a parliament at Westminster, and dismissed several of the great officers of state, amongst whom his lordship was removed from his command as admiral; and in two years afterwards, the parliament then sitting, he was accused of treason by the Duke of Lancaster, but escaped for the moment, and sought to retire from public life. The king entertaining, however, the strongest feeling of personal enmity to all those who had previously opposed his minions, contrived to get the E. Arundel into his hands by stratagem, and having sent him prisoner to the Isle of Wight, brought him to immediate trial, when he was condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered as a traitor. The sentence was however somewhat mitigated, and the gallant nobleman was simply beheaded at Cheapside, in the city of London, in the 21st year of King Richard II., the king himself being a spectator, and Thomas de Mowbray, Earl Marshal (who had married his daughter), the executioner, who, bound up his eyes, and according to some, the person who actually struck off his head. It is stated that when the Earl saw his son-in-law, Mowbray, and the E. Kent, his nephew, guarding him to the place of execution, he told them, it had been much more fit that they should have absented themselves; "For the time will come." He said, "when as many shall wonder at your misfortune as they now do at mine." <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/FITZALAN.htm>

Elizabeth de BOHUN, daughter of William de Bohun and Elizabeth de Badlesmere, was born about 1350 in Derbyshire, England. She died on 3 Apr 1385.

John NEVILLE, Baron was born in 1328 of Raby with Keverstone, Durham, England. He died on 17 Oct 1388 in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland, England. He married Maud de PERCY in Jul 1357 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

Maud de PERCY was born about 1335 in Warkworth Castle, Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

She died on 18 Feb 1378/1379. She was buried in Durham Cathedral, Durham, England.

John "of Gaunt", Prince Of ENGLAND, son of Edward III, was born in Mar 1340 in Abbaye de St Bavon, Ghent, Flandre-Orientale, Belgium. He died on 3 Feb 1398/1399 in Leicester Castle, Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He was buried on 15 Mar 1398/1399 in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Middlesex, England. He married Catherine de ROET on 13 Jan 1396/1397 in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England.



“John of Gaunt [Mid. Eng. Gaunt=Ghent, his birthplace], 1340–99, duke of Lancaster; fourth son of Edward III of England. He married (1359) Blanche, heiress of Lancaster, and through her became earl (1361) and duke (1362) of Lancaster. The Lancaster holdings made him the wealthiest and one of the most influential nobles in England. He served under his brother, Edward the Black Prince, in the Hundred Years War and went (1367) on his campaign to aid Peter the Cruel of Castile. After the death of Blanche he married (1371) Peter's daughter, Constance, and thus gained a claim to the Castilian throne. When the Black Prince became ill during the French campaign of 1370–71, John took chief command. In 1373 he led his army from Calais to Bordeaux, but the expedition accomplished little. After a truce was reached (1375) he returned to England, where he allied himself with the corrupt court party led by Alice Perrers, mistress of the aging Edward III. For a short time John of Gaunt in effect ruled England. His party was temporarily dislodged from power by the Good Parliament of 1376, but John was soon able to restore his friends and assembled a hand-picked Parliament in 1377. Hostility to the strong clerical party, led by William of Wykeham, caused him to support the movement of John Wyclif. After the accession (1377) of his nephew, Richard II, John remained the most powerful figure in the government, but he devoted himself primarily to military matters. In 1386, allied with John I of Portugal, who married one of his daughters, he led an expedition to make good his Castilian claims against John I of Castile. John of Gaunt finally agreed to peace in 1388, transferred his claims to his daughter by Constance of Castile, and married her to the future Henry III of Castile. He returned to England in 1389, was made duke of Aquitaine, and helped to restore peace between Richard II and the hostile barons led by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. In 1396, John of Gaunt married Catherine Swynford, many years his mistress, and had

his children by her, under the name of Beaufort, declared legitimate. He died soon after the king had exiled his eldest son, the duke of Hereford (later Henry IV, first of the royal line of Lancaster). John is also remembered as the patron of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer.” www.infoplease.com

Catherine de ROET was born in 1350 in Picardy, Somme, France. She died on 10 May 1403 in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. She was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England.

“Catherine Swynford married John of Gaunt in 1396, and had been his long standing mistress. Catherine was born in 1350 and died 1403. She became the Duchess of Lancaster at her marriage. Her first husband was Sir Hugh Swynford, who was a retinue member of John of Gaunt. Hugh died in 1372 and she became a governess of his children by his second wife and John's mistress. She bore John four children who were given the name Beaufort after one of John's estates. The Beauforts were all legitimised in 1397 by an act of parliament with the proviso inserted in 1407 that they had no claim to the throne. Catherine's maiden name was Roet, a Flemish name, she was the sister to Geoffrey Chaucer's wife, Philippa Roet, who had been one of Queen Philippa's chamber ladies.”
<http://members.tripod.com/~midgley/gaunt.html>

John MONTAGU (Earl of Salisbury), Sir John Montagu and Margaret, was born about 1350 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He died on 5 Jan 1399/1400 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England. He was buried in Priory Bisham, Berkshire, England. He married Maude FRANCIS before 4 May 1383 in London, London, England.

“John, the third earl (c. 1350—1400), son of Sir John Montagu by Margaret, the heir of the barons of Monthermer. The new earl was ‘notorious as a Lollard, and was accused, after Henry IV.'s accession, of a share in Gloucester's death, from which he was to have cleared himself in combat with the Lord Morley. But he joined Kent, Huntingdon and Rutland in their plot against Henry, and was beheaded with the earl of Kent by the Cirencester mob. By his wife Maude, daughter of Sir Adam Francis, he had Thomas.” http://40.191encyclopedia.org/M/MO/MONTAGU_FAMILY_.htm

“John Montague Kt. as the [3rd] 8th Earl of Salisbury, who some regard as the author of the early ballads of Robin Hood. John was one of Richard II's closest friends. John had a strong interest in poetry, literature and history and was a contemporary of Chaucer, Edward III as well as Richard II, often appearing in the King's Court. He was knighted in France, made a commander in Ireland under Richard II [1394-5] and supported the Lollards. The earldom was lost to the Montagues' of Salisbury in 1400 when John was convicted of treason, beheaded by a mob and had his head placed on London Bridge.” <http://members.tripod.com/~midgley/montague.html>

Maude FRANCIS, daughter of Adam Francis, Lord Mayor of London, was born about 1360 in London, Middlesex, England. She died before 5 Aug 1424.

Thomas de HOLAND (Earl of Kent) was born in 1354 in Upholland, Lancashire, England. He died on 25 Apr 1397 in Woodstock, Kent, England. He was buried in Abbey of Bourne, Lincolnshire, England. He married Alice FITZALAN on 10 Apr 1364 in Arundel, Sussex, England.

Alice FITZALAN (Lady) was born about 1350 in Arundel, Sussex, England. She died on 17 Mar 1415/1416.

John de WYDEVILL (Sheriff) was born in 1341 of Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, England. He died after 8 Sep 1403. He married Isabel before 1379.

Isabel was born about 1345 in Buckinghamshire, England.

Thomas BITTELLESGATE was born about 1314 in Bedlisgate, Northamptonshire, England. He married Mary BEAUCHAMP.

Mary BEAUCHAMP was born about 1365 in Bedlisgate, Northamptonshire, England.

Jean de (II) LUXEMBOURG, Sire de Beauvoir, Comte de Brienne was born in 1370 in Luxembourg. He died in 1397 in Luxembourg. He married Marguerite de ENGHIEU.

Marguerite de ENGHIEU was born about 1372 in Luxembourg. Marguerite d' Enghien, daughter of Louis III - Comte d' Brienne, d' Enghien and Jeanne de St. Severino, about 1380.

Francois de BAUX (Duke of Andria), also known as Francesco del Balzowas born about 1344. He died in 1404. He married Justine (Sueva) URSINS in 1381.

Justine (Sueva) URSINS was born about 1370.

Ralph de HASTINGS, son of Ralph de Hastings, was born about 1336 in Kirby, Leicestershire, England. He was christened in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. He died about 1346 in the Battle of Nevils Crefs. He was buried in at Sulby Abbey. He married Margaret HERLE about 1321.

“The Hastings family first had a connection with Kirby Manner when Margaret Herle, daughter of Sir William Herle and Lord of Kirby Muxloe Manner during the reigns of Edward I and II (1272-1307), married Sir Ralph Hastings.” http://www.kirbymuxloe.fsnet.co.uk/page_11.htm

Margaret HERLE was born about 1295 in Kirby, Leicestershire, England.

John de CAMOYS (Baron) was born about 1310 in Trotton, Sussex, England. He died after 1383. He married Margaret FOLIOT before 18 May 1330.

“John de Camoys: appears to have held Stivecley Magna Manor, Hunts; held half a Knight's fee in Tansour, Northants, and probably also inherited the lands in Eling, Lasham and Hambledon, Hants. On 3rd November 1344 he was granted jointly with another, a Commission of and Aid for Knighting the King's son, he accounted for half a Knight's fee in Tansour.” <http://users.qconline.com/~kemmy/book/kemmis05.html>

Margaret FOLIOT was born in 1313/1314 in Trotton, Sussex, England.

Edmund "the Good" de MORTIMER (Earl of March), son of Roger de Mortimer, was born on 1 Feb 1351/1352 in Llangloed, Llyswen, Breconshire, Wales. He was christened on 1 Feb 1351/1352 in Llyswen, Breconshire, Wales. He died on 27 Dec 1381 in Dominican Friary, Cork, Ireland. He was buried in Wigmore, Herefordshire, England. He married Philippa PLANTAGENET in 1359 in Queen's Chapel, Reading, Berkshire, England.

“Mortimer, Edmund de, 3d earl of March and 1st earl of Ulster, 1351–81, English nobleman. He succeeded (1360) his father, Roger, 2d earl of March, married Philippa, daughter of Edward III's son Lionel, duke of Clarence, and on Lionel's death (1368) inherited his estates and the title of earl of Ulster. Later the house of York traced part of its claim to the throne to this union. Mortimer held the

office of marshal of England from 1369 to 1377 and supported the party that opposed John of Gaunt. After the accession of Richard II (1377) he was elected to the boy king's first council. In 1379 he was sent as lieutenant of Ireland to subdue Irish unrest. www.infoplease.com

Philippa PLANTAGENET (Lady), daughter of Prince Lionel of Antwerp, was born on 16 Aug 1355 in Eltham, Kent, England. She died about 7 Jan 1377/1378. She was buried in Wigmore, Herefordshire, England.

Walter HUNGERFORD, son of Thomas Hungerford and Joan Hussey, was born on 22 Jun 1378 in Farleigh-Hungerford, Somersetshire, England. He died on 9 Aug 1449 in Cathedral, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He was buried in Cathedral, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He married Katherine PEVERELL before 18 Sep 1402 in Penhale, Cornwall, England.

“Walter Hungerford also served as Speaker of the House, but he is more celebrated as a warrior and diplomatist, serving in the former capacity at Agincourt and in the latter at the council of Constance and the congress of Arras. An executor of Henry V.’s will and a member of the council under Henry VI., Hungerford became a baron in 1426, and he was lord treasurer from 1426 to 1431. Remains of his benefactions still exist at Heytesbury, long the principal residence of the family.”
http://41.1911encyclopedia.org/H/HU/HUNGERFORD_BARON.htm

Katherine PEVERELL was born about 1380 in Park Hamatethy, Penhale, Cornwall, England. She was christened in 1394 in Park Hamitilly, Penhale, Cornwall, England. She died after 14 Jun 1426. She was buried in Cathedral, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

William BOTREAUX (Lord of Bocastle) was born on 20 Feb 1389 in Lincolnshire, England. He died on 16 May 1462 in Somersetshire, England. He was buried in Cadbury, Somersetshire, England. He married Elizabeth BEAUMONT about 1408 in Laxton, Nottinghamshire, England.

Elizabeth BEAUMONT (Lady) was born in 1389 in Falkingham, Lincolnshire, England. She died in 1488 in Gainsborough. She was buried in North Cadbury, Somerset, England.

John WHALESBOROUGH was born about 1382 in Cornwall, England.

Eleventh Generation

Henry SALISBURY, son of John Salisbury and Katherine Seymour. Henry married Nest. Henry Salisbury was known as Sir Harry Ddu. “Black Sir Harry was the pride and darling of his country. The bards and minstrels sang merrily in his praise; he was one of themselves.” “So great did his descendants become, that there is hardly a family of any note in North Wales that cannot trace its history to Sir Henry Ddu, the noble and chivalrous founder of the great house of Llewini – Llew, a lion, in ni for us... the emblem of courage and strength, the type of generosity and true nobility.”
Salisburies of Llewini, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

Nest, daughter of Kendrick Sais ap Ithel Fychan
“Daughter of Kenrick Sais ap Ithel Fychan of Northop, in the county of Flint”

“Not only was Henry Salisbury a valiant soldier, by he had been wise in the selection of his wife. Her

father derived his descent from Edwin Lord of Tegangel, founder of the 12th noble tribe of North Wales. Maternally she had descended from the De Clares, Earls of Hertford, the De Maschines and Alibinas, Earls Palatine of Chester, and the Saxon Earls of Mercia.”
Salisburies of Lleweni, <http://members.aol.com/dalesman/wales3.htm>

David ap Cynric ap Philip Fichden was born in Bychton, Flintshire.

William STANLEY (Lord of Stourton), son of John de Stanley and Mabel Hawkset, was born about 1330 in Storeton, Cheshire, England. He died in 1398. He married Alice MASSEY about 1357 in Timperley, Cheshire, England.

Alice MASSEY, daughter of Hamon Massey and Matilda Timperley, was born about 1339 in Timperley, Cheshire, England.

Thomas de LATHAM, Knight, son of Thomas Lathom and Eleanor Ferrers, was born about 1330 in Lathom, Lancashire, England. He died before 20 Mar 1381/1382. He married Isabella PILKINGTON about 1363 in Knowsley, Lancashire, England.

Isabella PILKINGTON, daughter of Roger Pilkington, was born about 1366 in Knowsley, Lancashire, England.

William de BOHUN (Earl of Northampton), son of Humphrey de Bohun and Elizabeth, Princess of England, was born about 1312 in Caldecot, Northampton, England. He died on 16 Sep 1360. He married Elizabeth de BADLESMERE in 1335 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England.

“Illustrious birth, eminent abilities and undaunted prowess were qualities signally united by William De Bohun. He was the fifth son of Humphrey De Bohun, Fourth Earl of Hereford & Essex, Constable of England, by the Princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward I. Having mainly assisted in the overthrow of the rebel Mortimer, and given other proofs of courage and loyalty, he was, on the occasion of conferring the Dukedom of Cornwall upon the Black Prince, in 1337, created Earl of Northampton and endowed with extensive grants for the support of that dignity. In the same year, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with Philip of Valois, touching the right to the French Crown, and also to negotiate a peace with David Bruce. He was one of the marshals in the third battalia of King Edward III's army, drawn up at Vironfosse in 1339, and, in the following year, bore a part in the naval victory of Sluys. In 1342, William was constituted the King's Lieutenant and Captain-General in Brittany, with power to receive fealty and homage from the inhabitants on behalf of his master under his assumed title as King of France. Whilst upon that high service, he defeated the enemy at Morlaix and took the town of Roch-Dirien by assault. In 1343, he was in the expedition of the Earl of Lancaster into Scotland and was appointed Governor of Lochmaben Castle; and, in the same year, was again in Brittany. In 1346, he had the chief command of the second division of the army at the Battle of Crécy. In 1347, he is particularly mentioned by the King in his letter to the Archbishop of York, detailing the events before Calais. He was again actively employed, in 1348, beyond the sea. He was elected to the Most Noble Order of the Garter after September 1349. The public records attest the constant employment of this earl in military and diplomatic transactions of the highest importance down to the period of his death, which happened on the 16th September 1360. His remains were interred in the Abbey of Walden (Essex), on the north side of the presbytery.”
<http://www.britannia.com>

Elizabeth de BADLESMERE, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere and Margaret de Clare, was born in 1313 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England. She died on 8 Jun 1356. She was

buried in Black Friars, London, Middlesex, England.

“The Earl of Northampton married Elizabeth (who died in 1356), widow of Edmund, Lord Mortimer, and sister & co-heiress of Giles, Lord Badlesmere, by whom he left issue, Humphrey, heir to his dignity, and, upon the decease of the latter's uncle, also Earl of Hereford & Essex.”
<http://www.britannia.com>

Ralph de HASTINGS, son of Hugh Hastings and Beatrix, was born about 1247 in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. He was married about 1290.

Thomas HUNGERFORD, son of Walter Hungerford and Elizabeth Fitzjohn, was born about 1330 in Farleigh-Hungerford, Somersetshire, England. He died on 3 Dec 1397 in Farley Castle, Somersetshire, England. He was buried in Farley Castle, Somersetshire, England. He married Joan HUSSEY in 1376.

“From Heytesbury in Wiltshire, Sir Thomas was the original builder of Farleigh Hungerford Castle. Sir Thomas is generally recognised as the first elected Speaker of the House of Commons (1377). Upon his death he was buried in the Chapel of St Anne in the parish chapel outside the castle. His wife Joan died in c1412 and was buried beside him.”
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~airliegenealogy/hungerfords.htm>

Joan HUSSEY, daughter of Edmund and Joan Hussey, was born about 1349 in Holbroke, Somersetshire, England. She died on 21 Mar 1411 in Farley-Hungerford, Somersetshire, England. She was buried in Farley-Hungerford, Somersetshire, England.

Twelfth Generation

John SALISBURY, son of Thomas Salisbury, died in 1289. He married Katherine Seymour.

Katherine Seymour

Kenrick Sais ap Ithel Fychan was born in Northop, Flintshire, Wales.

John De STANLEY (Lord of Stourton), son of William Stanley and Joan de Baumville, was born about 1292 in Hooton, Cheshire, England. He married Mabel (Mabella) HAWKSKET about 1311 in Storeton, Cheshire, England.

Mabel (Mabella) HAWKSKET, daughter of James Hawkset, was born about 1290 in Storeton, Cheshire, England.

Hamon MASSEY, son of Richard Massey, was born about 1307 in Cheshire, England. He died in 1349. He married Matilda TIMPERLEY about 1328 in Knowsley, Lancashire, England.

Matilda TIMPERLEY was born in 1301 in Tymperley, Cheshire, England. She died after 1349.

Thomas LATHOM, Knight, son of Robert de Lathom and Katherine de Knowseligh, was born about 1301 in Lathom, Lancashire, England. He died on 14 Sep 1370. He married Eleanor FERRERS

about 1329.

"Thomas, born 1301, died 14 September 1370; married Eleanor le Ferrers. Sir Thomas was Commissioner of Array in Lancaster with special powers in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion 1322 and 1323. He was Chief Custos of the Peace, 1323, Knight of the Shire 1324, one of the three chief arrayers of Lancaster before Queen Isabella's return in 1326. He took an active part against the Scots, 1325, and received in 1347 charter of free warren in Latham, Knowselegh, Childwall, Roby and Anlasargh. He bore arms as given in the roll of arms, 1337: "Or, on a chief indented azure three besants." The will of Thomas de Lathum, dated 1369, translated reads: In the name of God amen, on the holy day of the exaltation of our king, in the year of our Lord 1369, I, Thomas de Lathum, sound of mind and body, make my will after this manner. In the first place I dedicate my soul to God and to our Mary and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the grounds and the Church of Nicholas de Burscogh, and I wish my funeral and rites to be performed according to the disposition of my executors. First. I leave to the prior and to the canons of our Nicholas de Burscogh to hold me in special memory, to worship for me, 100 shillings. Likewise to the Augustine friars at Weryngton, 5 marks. Item. to the lesser friars of Preston, 40 Shillings. Item. to the preaching Cistercian friars, 40 shillings. Item. to the priest of Doggles and Caldi, 2 marks. Item. to Edward my son, 5 marks. Item. to Robert my son, 5 marks. Item. to Roger Banaster, 5 marks. Item. for distribution among my serfs for their good service 10 marks. Item. to Margery, daughter of Philip, 20 shillings, and after the liquidation of my debts, I give the remainder of my goods for charitable purposes and in prayers for my soul and the soul of my wife Eleanor. Now of this my will, I constitute three executors that by their (peril?) they answer to me before the highest Judge. John de Kirby; Sir Edward my son, and Robert my son, prior of Burscogh. Eleanor: Daughter of Sir John le Ferrers, Chevalier by his wife Hawise, Lady of Charlton, Norton, etc. (The complete Peerage, Vol 5, page 596)."
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~legends/latham.html>

Eleanor FERRERS, son of Sir John Ferrars and Hawise Muscegros, was born about 1305 in Chartley Castle, Staffordshire, England.

Roger PILKINGTON was born in 1325 in Pilkington Manor, Lancashire, England. He died on 2 Jan 1406 in Pilkington Manor, Lancashire, England.

Humphrey de BOHUN (Earl of Hereford and Essex), son of Humphrey de Bohun and Maud de Fiennes, was born in 1275 in Pleshey Castle, Essex, England. He died on 16 Mar 1321/1322 in Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, England. He was buried in Friars Preachers Church, York, Yorkshire, England. He married Elizabeth, Princess of ENGLAND on 14 Nov 1302 in Westminster, Middlesex, England.



"English nobleman; son of Humphrey VII de Bohun. One of the lords ordainers who attempted to curb the powers of Edward II in 1310, he took part in the execution (1312) of the hated Piers Gaveston. He fought for Edward at Bannockburn (1314), was captured by the Scots, and was exchanged. He was killed at Boroughbridge fighting on the baronial side against the king and the Despensers."
www.bartleby.com

"He was the 4th Earl of Hereford and the 3rd Earl of Essex. He was also the Lord High Constable of England. He married November 14, 1302, at Westminster, Princess Elizabeth Plantaganet, widow of John, Count of Holland and Zealand, and daughter of King Edward I. of England and Eleanor of Castile, daughter of King Ferdinand III. of Leon and Castile in Spain. In the 30th year of King Edward I, he gave and granted unto the king, by formal conversance, the inheritance of all his lands and lordships, as also of his earldoms of Hereford and Essex, and the constableness of England, which, upon his marriage with Elizabeth Plantaganet, widow of John, Earl of Holland, and daughter of the king, were regranted to him, and entailed upon his issue lawfully begotten by that lady; in default thereof, and from and after the death of himself and his wife, then the lordship Plassets, and certain other lordships in Essex, and elsewhere. together with the constableness, should remain wholly to the king and his heirs for ever. In the 34th year of the same reign he had a grant similarly entailed of the whole territory of Annadale, in Scotland. After this he was in the wars of Scotland and was taken prisoner, in the 7th year of King Edward II. (1313-1314), at the disastrous battle (to the English) of Stryvelin. But he was exchanged for the wife of Robert Bruce, who had long been captive in England. From this period we find him constantly engaged in the service of the crown, until the 14th year of the king's reign, when Edward learning that the earl was raising forces in the marches of Wales, against Hugh Despencer the Younger, sent him a peremptory command to forbear, which he not only refused obeying, but forthwith joined Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in the great insurrection then incited by that nobleman, for the redress of certain grievances, and the banishment of the Spencers. In this proceeding, however, he eventually lost his life, being run through the body by a soldier at the battle of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, where his party received so signal a defeat on March 16, 1321. He joined the barons in opposition to Edward's favorites, Piers de Gaveston and the Despensers. He assisted in the execution of Piers de Gaveston in 1312, for which he was pardoned in 1313. He fought at Bannockburn and was taken prisoner at Bethwell on June 24, 1314, where he had retreated, having been betrayed by the Governor, Sir Walter Gilbertson. He was then exchanged for

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been a prisoner for some time. On February 11, 1315 or 1316 he was appointed captain of all the forces against Llewellyn Bran in the land of Glamorgan. Summoned to attend the Council at Gloucester, he sent word that he would not do so while Hugh Despencer, the younger, was in the king's comtine. He was then ordered to attend at Oxford, and preparing to attack the said Despencer was ordered on May 1, 1321, to abstain, but during May and June the lands of Despencer were ravaged. In accordance with an agreement in parliament, he received a pardon August 20, 1321. Bohun was killed at Boroughbridge on March 16, 1321 or 1322 when endeavoring to force the bridge. He was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers at York." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f025.htm>

Elizabeth, Princess Of ENGLAND, daughter of Edward I and Eleonor, Princess of Castile and Leon, was born on 7 Aug 1282 in Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire, Wales. She died on 5 May 1316 in Quendon, Essex, England. She was buried on 23 May 1316 in Walden Abbey, Hertfordshire, England.

Bartholomew de BADLESMERE (Baron Badlesmere, Ambassador to France, Steward of the King's Household), son of Guncelin Badlesmere and Joan Fitzbernard, was born in 1275 in Chilham, Kent, England. He was christened in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England. He died on 14 Apr 1322 in Canterbury, Kent, England. He married Margaret de CLARE about 1305 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England. "Hung, drawn, quartered, and impaled for joining the Earl of Lancaster in rebellion"

Margaret de CLARE, daughter of Thomas de Clare and Julian Fitzmaurice, was born in 1280/1286 in Thomond, County Clare, Ireland. She died in 1333 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England.

Hugh HASTINGS, son of Nicholas Hastings and Emeline Heron, was born about 1206 in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. He died about 1302. He married Beatrix about 1246.

Beatrix was born about 1216 in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England.

Walter HUNGERFORD, son of Walter Hungerford, was born about 1314 in Farleigh. He died after 1355. He married Elizabeth FITZJOHN.

Elizabeth FITZJOHN, daughter of Adam Fitzjohn, was born about 1312 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England.

Edmund HUSSEY, son of Edmund Hussey, was born about 1335 in Holbroke, Somersetshire, England. He married Joan (Ann) HUSSEY.

Joan (Ann) HUSSEY was born about 1340 in Holbroke, Somersetshire, England.

Thirteenth Generation

13-1 **Thomas SALISBURY**

13-3 **William STANLEY**, son of Walter de Stanley. was born about 1250 in Hooton, Cheshire, England. He died about 1311. He married Joan de BAUMVILE on 27 Sep 1282 in Astbury,

Chestershire, England.

"The marriage of William to Joan has become one of Cheshire's legends. The story relates that Sir Phillip and his wife Lettice, were being entertained at a banquet given at Stourton in Cheshire. A marriage had been arranged for Joan (who was her father's heir) with the son of his wife (who was Joan's stepmother). She had no liking for that marriage, and while the festivities were at their height, she slipped out of the Hall to where William De Stanley was waiting with saddled horses. Together they galloped to Astbury where they were wed in the Church by William's uncle, John De Stanley, William saying: "Joan, I plight thee my troth to take and hold thee as my lawful wife until my life's end," and she replying, "I, Joan, take thee William, as my lawful husband." In 1284, on the death of his wife's father, William De Stanley acquired the hereditary office of Master Forester of Wirral together with the Manor of Stourton and the bailiwick of Wirral. In 1306 and 1307, he is mentioned as Hereditary Forester of Wirral. In the year 1316, by grant of Edward II, he assumed the Armorial Bearings, viz. 'Arg, on a bend asure, three Stags Head, cabossed, Or', in place of those previously borne by his ancestors. These arms are carried by his descendants to this day."
www.tudorplace.com.ar

13-4 **Joan De BAUMVILE** was born about 1261 in Stourton, Staffordshire, England. She died about 1326.

13-5 **James HAWSKET (HAUSKET)**, Knight, was born about 1273 in Stourton Parva, Cheshire, England.

13-7 **Richard MASSEY**, son of Robert Massey, was born about 1276 in Cheshire, England.

13-9 **Robert de LATHAM (Sir)**, son of Robert de Lathom and Amicia de Alfreton, was born about 1224 in Latham, Yorkshire, England. He married Katherine de KNOWSELIGH (KNOWLEY) about 1295.

"Sir Robert, their son, married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Knowsley, by whom the estate of Knowsley was brought into the Lathom family."
http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/lords/lathom.htm

"Robert de Latham, died 1325; married Katherine de Knowselegh, daughter of Sir Thomas de Knowselegh. Robert died 1325. Robert de Latham, Knight fought against the Scots in 1291, and in 1309, and was Commissioner of Array in the expedition against Robert the Bruce in 1307. In 1310 he was appointed a Justice of Oyer and Terminer, and in 1324, he was one of the Knights summoned to meet the Peers in the great council held at Westmoreland. He had charter of free warren in the manors of Lathom and Roby in 1303. At an inquest post mortem held in 1325, it was found he died seized of one Knight's fee in Childwall, 1/4 of a Knight's fee in Parbold, and 3/4 of a Knight's fee in Wrightington, held by the duke of Manchester, by inheritance from Orme Magnus."
http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~legends/latham.html

Katherine De KNOWSELIGH (KNOWLEY), daughter of Thomas de Knowseligh, was born about 1252 in Latham, Yorkshire, England.

John FERRARS (Sir), son of Robert Ferrers and Eleanor Bohun, was born on 20 Jun 1271 in Chartley, Staffordshire, England. He died about 1312 in Gascony, France. He married Hawise

MUSCEGROS about 1301.

"John and his wife, Hawise, were first cousins, sharing the same grandparents - William de Ferrers and Margaret de Quincy. About 1298 he petitioned the Pope for a dispensation to permit him to borrow money from prelates and other spiritual persons, so that he might redeem his lands by paying the 5000 pounds [which his father's inability to pay had caused the lands to be forfeit] to Thomas Earl of Lancaster. Thomas's uncle, King Edward I, was able to thwart Sir John's plan and he never did regain his father's estates. He was in Scotland on the king's service in 1298 and 1303; and in 1306 was Constable of the Army of Scotland. In 1311/12 he was appointed Seneschal of Gascony, where he died, it is said of being poisoned." <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jast>

Hawise MUSCEGROS, son of Robert de Muscegros and Agnes de Ferrers, was born on 21 Dec 1276 in Charlton, Musgrove, Somersetshire, England. She died on 29 Jun 1375 in London, Middlesex, England.

Humphrey de BOHUN (Earl of Hereford), son of Humphrey de Bohun and Eleanor de Braose, was born about 1249 in England. He died on 31 Dec 1298 in Pleshey, Essex, England. He married Maud de FIENNES about 1275.

"Humphrey de Bohun VII. was born circa 1249. He succeeded his grandfather as the 3rd Earl of Hereford and the 2nd Earl of Essex and Lord High Constable. He is said to have inherited the high and daring spirit of his predecessors, often strenuously opposed to the measures of the court, and was often therefore in disgrace, but he appears at the close of his career to have regained royal favor, for we find him attending the king into Scotland in 1298 when that monarch (Edward I) obtained a great victory near Roxburgh. He was associated with Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and other barons in their opposition to what was considered to be unfair taxation by King Edward I. He died in Pleshey (Boroughbridge), in 1297, and was succeeded by his son, Humphrey." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f025.htm>

Maud de FIENNES was born about 1231 in Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England. She died on 6 Nov 1298. She was buried in Walden, Essex, England.

"He married Maud Fiennes, daughter of Ingelram (Enguerrand) de Fiennes, Seigneur de Fiennes in Guisnes, by the daughter of Jacques, Seigneur de Conte, Bailleul, and Moriammez in Hainault, and granddaughter of William de Fiennes, by Agnes de Dammartin, daughter of Alberic, Count of Dammartin. Simon de Dammartin, Count of Aumale, by his wife Marie, Countess of Ponthieu and Aumale, was father of Jeanne, Countess of Ponthieu and Aumale, who married King Ferdinand III. of Castile. Maud died before her husband and was buried at Walden." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f025.htm>

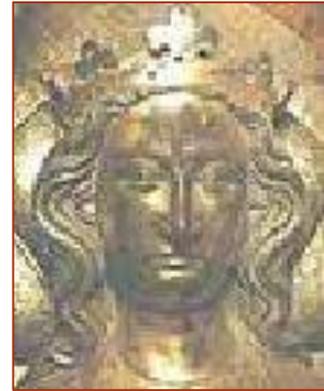
Edward I "Longshanks", King Of ENGLAND, son of Henry III, was born on 17 Jun 1239 in Westminster, Middlesex, England. He was christened on 21 Jun 1239 in Westminster, Middlesex, England. He died on 7 Jul 1307 in Burgh-On-The-Sands, Cumberland, England. He was buried on 28 Oct 1307 in Westminster Abbey, London, Middlesex, England. He married Eleonor, Princess Of CASTILE AND LEON on 18 Oct 1254 in Burgos, Spain.

"Eldest son of Henry III. He was married in 1254 to Eleanor of Castile, and on his marriage was invested with the baronies of Gascony, Ireland, and Wales. During the baronial troubles of his father's reign, it seemed at first that Edward might side with de Montfort, but from 1259 his loyalty to the King was unswerving. He soon distinguished himself as a soldier, and took a prominent part in the baronial wars. He was blamed for the overthrow of the royalist forces at Lewes, since, by his wild charge which swept the Londoners from the field, he so weakened the royalist forces that on his return from the pursuit he found his father's forces had been defeated, and surrendered. He escaped from prison in 1265, and defeated Simon de Montfort at the battle of Evesham (1265). From c. 1260 Edward's influence over his father increased steadily. In 1270 he set out on a crusade, and, returning to Europe in 1272, learnt of his father's death. Conditions in England were so stable at the end of Henry's reign that Edward had been recognised as his successor, although absent from the country, without question. He was crowned in 1274, having spent the two intervening years settling affairs in France. Edward worked to unify the outlying parts of his kingdom. After the second Welsh war, which ended in the overthrow and death of the last Llewellyn (1282), he was able to annex Wales. The Statute of Rhuddlan made Wales an English possession. Between 1284 and 1290 much new legislation was initiated. Edward was determined to be king not only in name but in reality, and all his legislation tended towards that end. His chief measures in this direction were: the abolition of the office of justiciar, leading to the organisation of the three common law courts, the Assize of Winchester (a nation in arms at the disposal of the king), the Statute of Mortmain, and Quia Emptores (a means of preventing subinfeudation). But Edward's greatest ambition was to bring Scotland under his control. In 1286 Alexander III of Scotland had died, leaving as his heir the Maid of Norway, his granddaughter, who was only two years of age. Edward planned a marriage between the Maid and his son, Edward. The marriage was accepted in Scotland, but in 1290 the Maid died and Scottish affairs became chaotic. Edward, as arbitrator, at Nottingham chose John de Baliol as king of Scotland, out of a dozen claimants, the most prominent of whom was Robert Bruce. Baliol did homage to Edward as his overlord, but the Scottish people, resenting keenly the attitude of Edward, forced Baliol into open rebellion, and Edward invaded Scotland. By the end of 1296 he had reduced Scotland, and at Brechin had forced Baliol to surrender the crown. He appointed his own regents for Scotland and departed southward, taking with him the famous Stone of Destiny. In 1297 Scotland, led by William Wallace, was again in rebellion. Northern England was harried, and at Stirling Surrey and Cressingham were totally defeated. Edward hurried back, and in 1298 overthrew Wallace at Falkirk. Between 1297 and 1306 it seemed that Edward was master of Scotland. In 1305 Wallace was captured and executed, but in the following year Bruce murdered John Comyn, and seized the crown of Scotland. Edward hurried northward, but in July 1307 he died at Burgh-by-Sands. On Edward's tomb is inscribed Edwardus Primus Malleus Scotorum hic est (Here lies Edward I, The Hammer of the Scots). He may be best described as a man of stern character, jealous of his honour and of what he conceived to be the honour of his kingdom, true to his word when it suited his end, and only then. When it was necessary Edward did not hesitate to break his pledged oath, and his conduct towards the Welsh and Scots was marked by cunning, duplicity and ruthlessness. When he died the prestige of his kingdom was high and its boundaries much extended; but his wars led to heavy taxation and though his success in Wales was lasting his Scottish policy was, in the last resort, indecisive. His 'Model Parliament' of 1295 in which the three estates of the realm were represented is perhaps his most lasting claim to fame. His first wife died in 1290 and in 1299 Edward married Margaret, sister



of the King of France." <http://www.historybookshop.com/articles/people/monarchs>

Eleanor, Princess Of CASTILE AND LEON was born in 1244 in Burgos, Spain. She died on 29 Nov 1290 in Herdeby, Lincolnshire, England. She was buried on 16 Dec 1290 in Westminster Abbey, London, Middlesex, England.



"Queen consort of Edward I of England and daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile. At her marriage (1254) she brought to Prince Edward the territories of Ponthieu and Montreuil and claims to Gascony. She went with Edward on the crusade of 1270–72 to the Holy Land, where she supposedly saved his life after he had been wounded. On their return they were both crowned (1274), Henry III having died in 1272. After her death Edward had crosses erected to mark the stages of her funeral procession from Nottinghamshire to London. Of the 12 so-called Eleanor Crosses—at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Westcheap, and Charing." <http://www.bartleby.com>

Guncelin BADLESMERE, Justice of Chester, was born about 1244 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England. He died in 1301 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England. He was buried in Badlesmere, Kent, England. He married Joan FITZBERNARD about 1274 in Castle Badlesmere, Kent, England.

Joan FITZBERNARD was born about 1234 in Kingsdown, Kent, England. She died in 1310.

"Joan married Guncelin de Badlesmere, son of Giles de Badlesmere and Margaret Leveland, about 1274 in Badlesmere Castle, Kent, England. (Guncelin de Badlesmere was born in 1244 in Badlesmere Castle, Kent, England, died in 1301 in Badlesmere Castle, Kent, England and was buried in Badlesmere, Kent, England.) Joan also married John - Baron de Wake. (John - Baron de Wake was born about 1232 in Blisworth, Northampton, England and died in 1300 in Blisworth, Northampton, England.)" <http://www.nelsonfamilyhistory.org/lee/5956.htm>

Thomas De CLARE, Lord of Thomond, Governor of London, was born about 1248 in Tonbridge, Kent, England. He died in Feb 1287/1288 in Thomond, County Clare, Ireland. He married Julian FITZMAURICE of Essex, England.

"From "The Land of Morgan" by G.T.Clark, printed in 1883 the following relating to Thomas, the 2nd son of Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Gloucester. Thomas's elder brother Gibert became the 7th Earl of Gloucester. Relating to Thomas's royal commission to conquer all he could in Ireland: "Soon after his landing he was himself conquered by the charms of Julian, third daughter of Maurice, son of Maurice fitz Gerald, by Emmeline, daughter and heir of Sir Stephen Longespee, a natural son of Henry II and Rosamund Clifford". He was loyal to King Henry III, and helped Prince Edward to escape captivity after he had been captured at Lewes."

Juliana FITZMAURICE was born about 1249 in Dublin, Ireland. She died after 1309.

Nicholas HASTINGS was born about 1174 in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. He died about 1268. He married Emeline HERON about 1205.

Emeline HERON was born about 1178 in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England.

Walter HUNGERFORD, son of Walter de Hungerford and Maude de Heytesbury, was born about 1280 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England. He died after 1308.

"Two 14th century brothers, Sir Robert and Sir Walter, were prosperous farmers who held a number of local government offices in Wiltshire and represented their county in Parliament for twenty years. Through several fortuitous marriages and political connections with the Lancastrian branch of the Plantagenet rulers, the family rapidly acquired sufficient lands, honors and political positions to be classed with the most powerful families in all England."

http://www.lfthompson.com/walter_maudhungerford.htm

Adam FITZJOHN was born about 1286 in Cherill, Wiltshire, England.

Edmund HUSSEY was born about 1309 in Holbroke, Somersetshire, England.

Fourteenth Generation

Walter de STANLEY, son of Walter de Stanley, was born before 1260 in Hooton, Cheshire, England. He died before 1285.

"Succeeded to his fathers estates. He first appeared in official records in 1256. In 1270 he is shown as the tenant of the Manor of Stanleigh, paying a rent of 12 pence per year to the Audleys."

<http://www.tudorplace.com.ar>

Robert MASSEY, son of Hamon V Massey, was born about 1251 in Cheshire, England.

Robert de LATHAM, son of Richard de Lathom and Alice, was born about 1198 in Lancaster, Lancashire, England. He died before Sep 1286. He married Amicia de ALFRETON in 1253.

"Sir Robert de Latham, died before September 1286; married Amicia Alfeton, daughter of Robert de Alfeton, Lord of Alferton, Norton and Marnham, a grandson of Robert fitz Ralph, founder of Beauchief Abbey. Sir Robert de Latham was High Sheriff of Lancaster, 1236, 1248, 1249 and again in 1263. He was Custos of the Castle and County of Lancaster during pleasure 1250, and of the honour of Lathom 1254. He was summoned for military service against Llewelyn in 1277, and fought against the Welsh in 1282." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~legends/latham.html>

Amicia de ALFRETON, daughter of Lord Robert de Alferton, was born about 1228 in Lancaster, Lancashire, England.

"The male line of the FitzRanulphs died out towards the end of the 13th century, two co-heiresses, Alicia and Amicia, succeeding to the estates. Amicia married Robert de Latham of Lancashire and Alicia William de Cadurcis (Chaworth)." <http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk>

Thomas de KNOWSELIGH, Knight was born about 1226 in Yorkshire, England.

Robert FERRERS, EARL OF DERBY, son of William de Ferrers and Margaret de Quincy, was born in 1239 in Derby, Lincolnshire, England. He died in 1278/1279. He was buried in the Priory of

St. Thomas At Stafford. He married Eleanor (Alianore) BOHUN.

"6th and last Earl of Derby. Born c. 1239. Succeeded his father as Earl of Derby, 1254. He rebelled against King Henry III and seized three of Prince Edward's castles in 1263. He was imprisoned at the Tower of London and at Windsor Castle. In 1266 his lands were forfeited to the King's son, Edmund, and his Earldom effectively forfeited. He could have recovered his lands and, presumably, the Earldom by payment of £50,000, but was unable to raise the money. His son, John, in 1298 tried to borrow the money, but was prohibited by the King. Robert married c. 1249 Mary, the King's niece and daughter of Hugue XI, Count of La Marche and Angoulême, but had no male issue. He married secondly in 1269 Alianore, daughter of Sir Humphrey de Bohun of Kimbolton, son and heir apparent of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex. Robert died in 1279 and was probably buried at the Priory of St. Thomas at Stafford." <http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

"The second, more powerful, Derbyshire supporter of the baronial cause was the young Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who was married to the king's niece. He put together a private force to operate in the west of England in early 1263. This army violently attacked and destroyed the city of Worcester, despite the resistance of its citizens. At the first meeting of the two opposing forces in Gloucester, it was the Earl of Derby who arrived to tip the balance of strength in favour of the de Montforts. With the trickery of Edward, the king's son, only a truce ensued. This was soon to be broken, when those who favoured the baronial army were seized and heavily fined. During some wretched weeks before Easter 1264, Edward went with a force to seek vengeance on the lands of the Earl of Derby in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, burning and devastating all before him. The de Ferrers were powerful landowners in both counties. In Tutbury, the castle occupies a strong defensive position on the Staffordshire side of the River Dove, where it marks the border with Derbyshire. William the Conqueror transferred the ownership to Henry de Ferrers in 1071 and Tutbury became his principal residence in a holding of over two hundred manors." <http://home.freeuk.com/evesham/newsletters/derby.htm>

Eleanor (Alianore) BOHUN, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun and Eleanor de Braose, was born about 1240 in Brecknock, Breconshire, Wales. She died on 20 Feb 1313/1314. She was buried in Walden Abbey.

Robert de MUSCEGROS, son of Sir John de Muscegros and Lady Cecily Avenal, was born about 1254 in Bicknor, Kent, England. He died on 27 Dec 1280. He married Agnes de FERRERS about 1276 in Bicknor, Kent, England.

Agnes de FERRERS, daughter of William Ferrers and Margaret de Quincy, was born in 1244 in Derby, Derbyshire, England.

Humphrey de BOHUN, son of Humphrey de Bohun and Maud de Lusignan, was born about 1220 in Hereford, Herefordshire, England. He died on 27 Oct 1265. He married Eleanor de BRAOSE in 1239 in Brecknock, Breconshire, Wales.

"Humphrey died in 1265 at Beeston Castle of wounds sustained at the battle of Evesham." <http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/Eleanor.htm>

"Humphrey de Bohun VI, the eldest son, was 2nd Earl of Hereford and Essex. He was a very distinguished person among the rebellious barons, in the reign of King Henry III. In 1257 he was among those who assisted his father to keep the marches between Montgomery and the lands of the Earl of Gloucester, and in 1263 was ordered to join his father at Hereford to defend the lands and

fortify the castles on the marches against Llewellyn. He joined the barons against the king, and on July 23, 1264 had custody of the castle of Winchester, which he was ordered to surrender on June 3, 1265. In the 47th year of that monarch he was excommunicated, with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and others, for plundering various churches and committing sacrilege. He was afterwards one of the commanders at the battle of Lewes, where the king was made prisoner, and was constituted Governor of Goodrich and Winchester Castles. In the year following he commanded the infantry at the battle of Evesham, where he fell into the hands of the royalists, and was sent prisoner to Beeston Castle in Cheshire, where he soon afterwards on October 27, 1265, died during his father's lifetime, leaving a son, Humphrey, by his wife, Eleanor (Alianore) Braose, daughter and co-heir of William de Braose, of Brecknock, Lord of Abergavenny, and co-heir of her mother Eve (Eva) Marshal, one of the five daughters and co-heirs of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and sister of William Marshal, Surety to the Magna Charta."

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f025.htm>

Eleanor de BRAOSE, daughter of William de Braose and Eve Marshall, was born about 1230 in Breconshire, Wales. She died before 1246 in Llanthony Inn, Gloucestershire, England.

"Eleanor never lived to see her husband's tragic death at Beeston castle. He was Humphrey de Bohun, a loyal supporter of Simon de Montfort. His father, the earl of Hereford and Essex, had deserted the cause but Humphrey died of his wounds after fighting for de Montfort at the battle of Evesham. Eleanor's inheritance of Brecon passed to her son, also Humphrey, who succeeded his grandfather to the earldom in 1275." <http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/page19.htm>

Walter de HUNGERFORD, son of Walter Hungerford, was born about 1230 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England. He married Maude de HEYTESBURY about 1259 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England.

"By the late 13th century they were more associated with the adjoining county of Wiltshire, where Walter Hungerford married Maud Heytesbury, the heiress of the Heytesbury estates near Warminster." <http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/rhungerford.html>

14-16 **Maude de HEYTESBURY**, daughter of John de Heytesbury, was born about 1235 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England.

Fifteenth Generation

Walter de STANLEY, son of Adam Stanley, was born about 1234 in Hootton, Cheshire, England.

"Succeeded to his father's estates. He first appeared in official records in 1256. In 1270 he is shown as the tenant of the Manor of Stanleigh, paying a rent of 12 pence per year to the Audleys." www.tudorplace.com.ar

Hamon V MASSEY, son of Hamon IV Massey, was born about 1212 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. He died after 1278.

"He held the royal title of Sixth Baron of Dunham Massey. All of his legitimate children were minors at the time of his death, their custody, until they attained what was then considered legal age was by the concession of Jacopo de Alditheley (James Audley), Justice of Cheshire, given to Alicia de Bello

Campo. He obtained control of several estates in Lancashire and Cheshire which were Ciceley's dower rights as Gernet's widow." <http://reimert.org/genealogy/database/d147.htm>

Richard de LATHAM, son of Robert FitzHenry de Lathom and Emma de Grelle, was born about 1172 in Dalton, Lancashire, England. He died in 1220. He married Alice in about 1199.

"Richard de Latham, died 1220, held the manor of Dalton, and 1/4 of the manor of Wrightington." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~legends/latham.html>

Alice was born about 1176 in Dalton, Lancashire, England.

Robert de ALFRETON, Lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, was born about 1174 in Lancaster, Lancashire, England.

William FERRERS, Earl of Derby, son of William de Ferrers and Agnes de Meschines, was born about 1200 in Derbyshire, England. He died on 24 Mar 1254 in Evington, Leicestershire, England. He was buried on 31 Mar 1254 in Merevale Abbey, Merevale, Warwickshire, England. He married Margaret De QUINCY in 1238.

"5th Earl of Derby. Accompanied the King to France in 1230. Married c. 1219 Sibyl, 3rd daughter of William (the Marshal), Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had seven daughters, but no son. Married secondly c. 1238 Margaret, first daughter and coheir of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. Invested with the Earldom at Westmoreland, 1247. He died at Evington, near Leicester, in 1254 and was buried at Merevale Abbey." <http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

Margaret de QUINCY, daughter of Roger de Quincy and Helen of Galloway, was born about 1218 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. She died before 12 Mar 1284.

15-13 **John DE MUSCEGROS**, Sir, son of Robert de Muscegros and Helewisia Malet, was born on 10 Aug 1232 in Charlton, Somerset, England. He died on 8 May 1275 in Charltonmusgrave, Somersetshire, England. He married Cecily Or Dulcia AVENAL, Lady of Bicknor about 1254 in Bicknor, Kent, England.

"Knight of Charlton, Norton, and other estates, was born August 10, 1232, and died May 6, 1275, holding Manors of Northton, Brywham as 1/2 fee, Cherlton 1 fee, and Stavill 1.2 fee, co. Somerset, Berton Regis and lands at Knemerton, Boyton, Lit. Cumpston, Hatherle, and Langeford, co. Gloucester. The following record is taken from "Knights of Edward I.": "Protection, going to Ireland, May 10, 1259. Sheriff of Devon, July 9, 1261, Constable of Exeter, July 9, 1261, to July 18, 1263. Holds 1 knight's fee at Botyngton and Kemerton, co. Gloucester, late of Richard, Earl of Gloucester, August 10, 1262. Protection during the Welsh war March 22, 1263. Safe conduct for him and several knights coming to the King with horses, households, and goods, July 7, 1264. Made Constable of Salisbury Castle for him and other knights lately in munition of Bristol Castle to stay in with their households, December 19, 1264, to May 31, 1265. Safe conduct coming to the King, February 14, 1254, but not to come till sent for March 12, 1265. To leave Kenilworth Castle as he values his life, August 26, 1265. Sir John de Mucegros was against the King, and had 40/- rents and advowson at Sotesbrok, co. Berkshire." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f021.htm>

Cecily Or Dulcia AVENAL, Lady of Bicknor, daughter of Sir William Avenal, was born about 1234 in Bicknor, Kent, England. She died on 10 Aug 1301 in Charltonmusgrave, Somersetshire, England.

"Lady of Bicknor, Taynton, and Longford, daughter of William Avenal, of Bicknor, and his wife, Aline." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f021.htm>

Humphrey de BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, son of Henry de Bohun and Maud Fitzgeoffrey, was born before 1208 in Hungerford, Essex, England. He died on 24 Sep 1275. He married Maud (Matilda) de LUSIGNAN in 1236 in France.

Maud (Matilda) de LUSIGNAN, daughter of Racul de Lusignan and Alice D'Eu, was born about 1208 in La Marche, Poitou, France. She died on 12 Aug 1241.

William de BRAOSE, son of Reginald de Braose and Grecia Briwere, was born in 1204 in Brecknock, Surrey, England. He died on 2 May 1230 in Wales. He married Eve MARSHALL on 2 May 1230 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

"William succeeded his father as Lord of Abergavenny, Builth and other Marcher Lordships in 1227. Styled by the Welsh as "Black William" he was imprisoned by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1229 during Hubert de Burgh's disastrous Kerry (Ceri) campaign. He was ransomed and released after a short captivity during which he agreed to cede Builth as a marriage portion for his daughter Isabella on her betrothal to David, son and heir of Llewelyn. The following Easter, Llewelyn discovered an intrigue between his wife, Joan, and William. Supported by a general clamour for his death, Llewelyn had William publicly hanged on 2nd May 1230."

<http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/William5.htm>

Eve MARSHALL, daughter of William Marshall and Isabel Fitzgilber de Clare, was born about 1194 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died before 1246 in England.

"After Llewelyn Fawr had hanged Eva's husband, William, he wrote letters to her and her brother, William, Earl of Pembroke. He was enquiring whether the marriage between his son, Dafydd, and Isabella de Braose should still go ahead. Evidently they agreed that it should. Nevertheless Llewelyn and Dafydd were never satisfied with the distribution of William's lands among his four heiresses and this led to further armed conflicts in the marches. Eva continued to hold Braose lands and castles in her own right after the death of her husband. Dugdale mentions her as holder of Totnes in 1230. It is recorded in the Close Rolls (1234-7) that Henry III granted 12 marks to her to strengthen the castle at Hay." *<http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/EvaM.htm>*

Walter HUNGERFORD, son of Walter Hungerford, was born about 1186 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England.

John de HEYTESBURY was born about 1205 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England.

Sixteenth Generation

Adam STANLEY, son of William Stanley, was born about 1208 in Stanley in Leek, Staffordshire, England.

Hamon IV MASSEY, son of Hamon Massey and Agathea de Theray, was born about 1176 in Dunham Massy, Cheshire, England. He died after 1250 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England.

Robert FitzHenry de LATHAM, son of Lord Henry Lathom, was born about 1135 in Latham, Yorkshire, England. He married Emma de GRELLE about 1170.

"Robert de Latham, the eldest son of Henry, married, presumably, a daughter of Orme Magnus. The "Testa de Neville" states that Albert de Grelle, Baron of Manchester, gave to Orme, in marriage with his daughter Emma, about 1170, one knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, and one carucate of land in Eston. These estates came into possession of the Lathams who held them for many centuries. This Robert Latham (called Robert fitz Henry) was founder of Burscough priory, which was endowed by him with the churches of Ormskirk and Flixton, circa 1180."
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~legends/latham.html>

16-6 **Emma de GRELLE**, daughter of Albert de Grelle, was born about 1152 in Dalton, Lancashire, England.

William de FERRERS, EARL OF DERBY, son of Walkelin de Ferrieres and Sybil de Braose, was born about 1162 in Ferrers, Derbyshire, England. He died on 22 Sep 1247. He married Agnes de MESCHINES in 1192 in Cheshire, England.

"4th Earl of Derby, or Earl of Ferrieres. Married in 1192 Agnes de Kevelioc, sister and coheir of Randolph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and 3rd daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester. He died in 1247."
<http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

Agnes de MESCHINES, daughter of Hugh of Kevelioc des Meschines and Bertrade de Montfort, was born about 1174 in Tutbury, Staffordshire, England. She died on 2 Nov 1247.

Roger de QUINCY, EARL OF WINCHESTER, son of Saher IV de Quincy and Margaret de Harcourt, was born about 1174 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He died on 25 Apr 1264 in England. He was buried in Brackley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Helen (Elena) Of GALLOWAY, COUNTESS OF WORCESTER about 1217.

"Both Lord Roger and his father Saher de Quincy did their best to temper the despotism of the English monarchy. The first Earl was one of twenty-five barons who were to enforce the Magna Carta against King John. The second Earl upheld the Provisions of Oxford against King Henry III. Roger de Quincy, with his father Saher and elder brother Robert were Crusaders fighting under the standard of Richard "The Lionhearted" on the Third Crusade. Saher and Robert died before they could return to England. Roger alone returned to inherit the family estates in 1221. He became the second Earl of Winchester on the death of his brother in 1235 and died in 1264."
<http://www.quincy.edu/information/general/symbols.html>

Helen (Elena) Of GALLOWAY, COUNTESS OF WORCESTER, daughter of Alan of Galloway and Helen d' Isle was born about 1208 in Carrick, Ayrshire, Scotland. She died after 21 Nov 1245 in England. She was buried in Brackley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Robert de MUSCEGROS, son of Richard de Muscegros and Alice de Dives, was born about 1207 in Worcestershire, England. He died after 23 Feb 1253 in Brewham, Somersetshire, England. He was buried before 29 Jan 1254. He married Helewisia MALET about 1231 in Kenemerton,

Gloucestershire, England.

"He was Keeper of Savernake Forest, May 4, 1252. He held the Manors of Brynham, Cherlton, and Norton." <http://musgravemanor.homestead.com/Mussegrs.html>

Helewisia (Hawise) MALET, daughter of Sir William Malet, Magna Carta Baron, and Alice Bassett, was born about 1200 in Curry Malet, Somersetshire, England. She died on 4 May 1287.

"Hawise (Howise) Malet married (1) Hugh de Poyntz, who died in April 1220, and (2) Robert de Musegros, of Berwain and Norton, Knight of King Henry III." <http://musgravemanor.homestead.com/Mussegrs.html>

William AVENAL, Sir, was born in 1206 in Bicknor, Kent, England.

Henry de BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD, Magna Carta Baron, son of Humphrey de Bohun and Margaret, Princess of Scotland, was born before 1177 in Warwick, Warwickshire, England. He died on 1 Jun 1220 in England. He married Maud FITZGEOFFREY about 1197 in Essex, England.

"HENRY de BOHUN, the Surety, was born before 1177. He became the first Earl of Hereford of this family, for he was so created by the Charter of King John, dated 28 April 1199. Even though he took the Barons' side against the King, on becoming Earl of Hereford he had promised that he would never make any claim against John or his heirs, on the basis of a Charter given to his great uncle Roger by Henry II. The office of Lord High Constable of England he inherited from his father, but he seems to have played no other active part in John's government. As he took a prominent part with the Barons against King John, his lands were confiscated, but he received them again at the granting of Magna Charta. Having been excommunicated along with the other Barons, he did not return to his allegiance on the decease of King John, but became one of the commanders in the Army of Louis the Dauphin, at the Battle of Lincoln, and was taken prisoner by William Marshall. After this defeat he joined Saire de Quincey and other Magna Charta Barons in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1220, and died on the passage 1 June 1220. His body was brought home and buried in the chapter-house of Llanthony Abbey in Gloucestershire."

http://www.magnacharta.org/Barons/baron_henry_de_bohun.htm

Maud FITZGEOFFREY, daughter of Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Baron de Mandeville, and Beatrice de Saye, was born before 1177 in Warwick, Warwickshire, England. She died on 27 Aug 1236 in England.

Racul (Raoul) de LUSIGNAN, son of Hugh VIII de Lusignan and Bourgogne de Rancon, was born about 1164 in La Marche, Poitou, France. He died on 1 May 1219 in Shenton, Leicestershire, England. He married Alice d' EU in Wales, England.

Alice d' EU, daughter of Henry d' Eu and Maud Plantagenet, was born about 1180 in Shenton, Leicestershire, England.

Reginald de BRAOSE, son of William de Braose and Maud de Saint Valery, was born about 1178/1185 in Bramber, Sussex, England. He died on 9 Jun 1228 in Brecon, Breconshire, Wales. He was buried in Priory Church, Brecon, Breconshire, Wales. He married Grecia (Alice) BRIWERE in Bramber, Sussex, England.

"Reginald supported Giles in his rebellions against King John. They were both active against the King in the barons' war. Neither was present at the signing of Magna Carta because they were still rebels

who refused to compromise. King John acquiesced to Reginald's claims to the de Braose estates in Wales in May 1216. He became Lord of Brecon, Abergavenny, Builth and other Marcher Lordships but was very much a vassal of Llewelyn Fawr, Prince of Gwynedd and now his father-in-law. Henry III restored Reginald to favour and the Bramber estates (confiscated from William by King John) in 1217. At this seeming betrayal, Rhys and Owain, Reginald's nephews who were princes of Deheubarth, were incensed and they took Builth (except the castle). Llewelyn Fawr also became angry and besieged Brecon. Reginald eventually surrendered to Llewelyn and gave up Seinenydd (Swansea). By 1221 they were at war again with Llewelyn laying siege to Builth. The siege was relieved by Henry III's forces. From this time on Llewelyn tended to support the claims of Reginald's nephew John concerning the de Braose lands. Reginald was a witness to the re-issue of Magna Carta by Henry III in 1225." <http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/Reginald.htm>

Grecia (Alice) BRIWERE, daughter of William de Briwere, Lord Horsley, and Beatrice de Vaux, was born about 1176 in Stoke, Devonshire, England. She died in 1223.

William MARSHALL, EARL OF PEMBROKE, Magna Carta Baron, son of John "the Marshall" Fitzgilbert and Sibilla de Salisbury, was born in 1144/1146 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. He was christened on 12 May 1146. He died on 14 May 1219 in Caversham Manor, England. He was buried in May 1219 in the Round Chapel Of Knight's Temple, London, Middlesex, England. He married Isabel Fitzgilbert De CLARE, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE in Aug 1189 in London, Middlesex, England.

"In a room of the Tower of London in August 1189, two people who were about to be married met for the first time. This twist of fate or act of destiny would have a far-reaching effect on English history. The young lady was Isabel de Clare, sole heiress of Richard Strongbow de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, and Aoife, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster. The man was William Marshal, the second son of John the Marshal and Sibyl, sister of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury. There are no accounts of this first meeting nor of their marriage ceremony, but this was the final step in the making of one of the greatest knights and magnates of medieval English history.

William Marshal's life is well documented because less than a year after his death in 1219, his eldest son William II commissioned a record of his father's life. "L' Historie de Guillaume le Marechal," is a metrical history of a man and of the knightly class in the late twelfth and early thirteenth century. William Marshal was born c 1146, and as a younger son, becoming a knight was his natural choice of a path to success and survival. Marshal was sent to his father's cousin William of Tancarville, hereditary Chamberlain of Normandy, to be trained as a knight in c1159. He was knighted, probably by his uncle, in 1167.

In 1170 William Marshal was appointed head of the mesnie (military) household of the young Prince Henry by King Henry II. From this time until young Henry's death in June of 1183, Marshal was responsible for protecting, training and running the military household of the heir. In 1173, William Marshal knighted the young Henry, and thereby became Henry's lord in chivalry. We know that Marshal led young Henry and his mesnie to many victories on the tournament fields of Normandy. It is during the years from 1170 to 1183 that William Marshal established his status as an undefeated knight in tournaments. It is here that Marshal began to establish his friendships with the powerful and influential men of his day. His reputation and his character were built through his own actions and abilities. In this age of feudalism, Marshal was a landless knight. He had no lord from whom he could gain advantages or status.

On the death of the young Henry, Marshal obtained permission from Henry II to take the young Henry's cross to Jerusalem. Marshal spent two years in the Holy Land fighting for King Guy of Jerusalem and the Knights' Templar. There are no known records of his time in the east, but we know that some of the castle building techniques he later used at



Pembroke were probably learned here. Henry II granted Marshal his first fief, Cartmel in Lancashire, in 1187. With this fief Marshal became a vassal of King Henry II and swore fealty to him as his lord and his king. Until Henry II's death in 1188, William Marshal served as his knight, his counselor, and his ambassador.

When Richard I came to the throne, he recognized Marshal as a brother and equal in chivalry. Fulfilling the promise made by his father, Richard gave Marshal the heiress Isabel de Clare and all her lands in marriage. With this marriage, William Marshal became "in right of his wife" one of the greatest lords and magnates in the Plantagenet kingdom. Isabel brought to Marshal the palatine lordships of Pembroke and Striguil in Wales and the lordship of Leinster in Ireland. These were large fiefs of land where the lord held as tenant-in-chief of the Crown. A palatine lord's word was law within his lands. He had the right to appoint his own officials, courts and sheriffs, and collect and keep the proceeds of his courts and governments. Except for ecclesiastical cases, the king's writ did not run in the palatinates. King Richard also allowed Marshal to have 1/2 of the barony of Giffard for 2000 marks. This barony was split with Richard de Clare, Earl of Clare and Hertford, who held the barony in England as lord while Marshal held the land in Normandy as lord. This gave Marshal the demesne manors of Crendon in Buckinghamshire and Caversham in Oxfordshire, for 43 knights' fees, and the fief of Longueville in Normandy with the castles of Longueville and Mueller and Moulineaux, for about 40 knights' fees. Marshal considered the lands that he held to be one unit, not separate units of English, Irish, Welsh, and Norman lands. They were a compact whole to be preserved and improved for the inheritance of his children. Marshal used what he had learned fighting in Normandy and in the Holy Land to improve these fiefs. Without including his lands in Normandy and Ireland, as feudal lord Marshal controlled a vast amount of land, wealth, and knights/vassals in the Angevin kingdom. William Marshal served King Richard faithfully as knight, vassal, ambassador, itinerant justice, associate justiciar, counselor, and friend.

On Richard I's untimely death in 1199, William Marshal supported John as heir to the throne rather than John's nephew, Arthur of Brittany. It was King John who belted William Marshal and created him Earl of Pembroke on the same day that John was crowned King, May 27, 1199. It is during King John's reign that the character of William Marshal is clearly revealed. John's character has been drawn by countless historians, and none have been able to erase the ineptitude that King John displayed when dealing with his English barons. Whatever his motives were, John inevitably alienated his greatest barons despite the fact that he needed their support and loyalty to rule England. William Marshal was a powerful, respected, wise and loyal knight and baron who had already served two Angevin kings. King John, however, accused Marshal of being a traitor, took all of Marshal's English and Welsh castles, took Marshal's two older sons as hostages, tried to take Marshal's lands in Leinster, and even tried to get his own household knights to challenge Marshal to trial by combat. Despite all of this, William Marshal remained loyal to his feudal lord. He did not rebel when John

took his castles; he gave up his two sons as hostages; he supported John against the Papal Interdict; and he supported John in the baronial rebellion. Of all the bonds of feudalism, the greatest and the most important bond was the one of fealty, of loyalty to one's lord. To break this bond and oath was treason, and this was the greatest of crimes. William Marshal was the epitome of knighthood and chivalry. He did not simply espouse it. Marshal's entire life was governed by his oaths of fealty and by his own innate sense of honour. If Marshal had taken his lands, castles, and knights to the side of the rebellion, King John would have lost his crown and perhaps his life.

On the death of John, October 19, 1216, William Marshal was chosen by his peers in England as regent for the nine year old Henry III. Henry was knighted and then crowned under the seal of the Earl of Pembroke. William Marshal was the main force and impetus for the defeat of Philip II of France, even leading the attack to relieve Lincoln castle in May 1217 though he was seventy years old. On September 11, 1217, Marshal negotiated the Treaty of Lambeth that ended the war. By his wise treatment of those English barons who had supported Philip II against King John, Marshal ensured the restoration of peace and order in England. This undefeated knight had become a great statesman in the last years of his life. William Marshal died May 14, 1219 at Caversham and was buried as a Knight Templar in the Temple Church in London." <http://www.castlewales.com/marshall.html>

"William Marshal had been born during the Civil Wars of King Stephen and Empress Mathilda. He trained and knighted one intended king; served faithfully Kings Henry II, Richard the Lionheart, and John Lackland; and knighted and served as regent for a fourth king. As "rector regis et regni," Marshal had the Great Charter reissued in 1216 and in 1217 for the welfare and future of England and the Crown. There are many explanations and definitions of Marshal, his life and his time. Some say he survived so long and so well because of his physical stamina and condition, that he was simply a man of great physical strength. This gives only a piece of the complete portrait of William Marshal. He was a brilliant strategist in terms of his world, militarily and politically. He lived and survived in Henry II's arena, earning Henry's respect and affection. No man of little intelligence would have survived very long there. William Marshal can be understood in terms of his world of feudalism, fealty, loyalty and honour. Marshal stood by King John because of Marshal's oath of fealty and homage to his "lord," who also happened to be the King.

William Marshal was a man who lived his life according to his sense of honour, and his sense of honour was defined in the laws and customs of feudalism and knighthood. It is that sense of honour that made no man equal to William Marshal, knight, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, Lord of Leinster, and Regent of England. Of all the barons assembled at Runnemed, William Marshall was the most distinguished. He was not one of those opposed to King John; he was an old man and had served as counselor to three Plantagenet Kings, His part was that of intermediary. While not a surety he deserves our veneration more than any of the twenty-five. It was he who made possible the realization of Magna Charta. In his youth he was acclaimed by his contemporaries as the perfect type of chivalry. In his old age and in history he appears as one of the noblest of medieval soldier statesmen. He filled the foremost places in England and Ireland, and never compromised his honor. He is described as tall and handsome, of beautiful countenance and dignified bearing, with unusual strength.

We do not know the exact date of his birth but it must have been shortly before 1140, for as a boy in 1152 he was given by his father as a hostage to King Stephen, and he was over 80 when he died in 1219. He was the second son of John Marshall, by his wife Sybil, sister of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, and daughter of Walter d'Evreux, and grandson of Gilbert Marshall from whom he inherited the office of Marshall. His early life reads like a story from King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. He seemed to move in an aura of fantasy, as if led to perform legendary deeds. He saved the life of

Richard Coeur de Lion, carried the heart of young King Henry, son of Henry II, to Palestine, served as guardian to two boy Kings and remained unmarried until at the age of 50 he could win the hand of a great heiress, and then had ten children. In 1167 he returned to England to live with his uncle, the Earl of Salisbury. Shortly after he followed the Earl in a campaign in Normandy, where, while defending his uncle in an ambush he was taken prisoner, but later escaped. At this time he was unsurpassed in the tourney; it is said that, with a companion, Roger de Gaugi, captured 103 Knights, in different parts of France.

In 1170 he was given charge of the young King Henry, son of Henry II, who was made, although a boy, King of England during his father's life time. Thus, early in his life, he was charged with loyalty to the crown, and remained constantly with the prince until the latter's death in 1183. The young Henry was so devoted to William that, on his deathbed, he beseeched his friend to take his heart to the Holy Land, which William Marshall did the same year. In 1188 a crucial event in his life occurred. He was in battle fighting the forces of Prince Richard, who was in rebellion against his father, Henry II, when he came face to face with the prince and could have slain him. Richard called out "slay me not, for I am unarmed." William killed Richard's horse instead and saved the prince.

One year later William was at the deathbed of Henry II. On Richard's accession to the throne, he remembered he owed his life to William, and gave him in marriage to the great heiress of Struguil, Eva, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and granddaughter of Dermot, King of Leinster. She was only seventeen, he about fifty.

Soon after Richard left on the Crusade for which he became so famous; William Longchamps was left in charge of the kingdom, and William Marshall counselor to him. On Richard's return he continued as advisor to the King, and acted as mediator between Richard and Philip of France.

At Richard's death in 1199, William Marshall seems to have been the one responsible for John's succession. Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, headed the council to decide between Arthur, who, as son of John's elder brother Geoffrey Duke of Brittany, was therefor first in succession, and John himself. In the discussion William exclaimed "Arthur is a tool of the French, he loves not England." He sensed that John, in spite of his trickery, would be accepted by the English. In this decision, we may not discern the wisdom for which William was noted, for our sympathies are apt to be swayed by romance. But from the facts we know of Arthur he was a worthless fellow, not a boy at all as Shakespeare described him, but a young man with little sense of loyalty. He had never been in England.

During most of John's reign, Marshall was occupied with his estates in Ireland. He sheltered there William de Braise who fled from Wales - a matter which brought John to Ireland. Here, William's firmness and reasonableness, combined with his reputation for loyalty to the crown, saved him from John's revenge. He always used his influence on the side of justice and moderation; John continued to employ him as mediator between himself and his barons. As we know already, he was at King John's side at Runnemeade, although in sympathy with the baron's cause. What part he played in the framing of Magna Charta is a matter of conjecture, but it is difficult to believe that Stephen Langton was alone responsible, or that the justiciars, or William Hardell had the foresight and sagacity to word many of the clauses that made the Charta immortal. William Marshall had those qualities, besides that serenity of mind that comes from age and experience. His biographers, while unstinting in their admiration, point out he belonged to the age of feudalism, his own age, when loyalty to one's overlord was the supreme virtue; he was no prophet of a new order. On the other hand, Magna Charta was not a revolutionary document; it was eminently a practical body of laws and judgements based largely on previous and existing laws and customs. William Marshall was the supreme man for the hour when John died, leaving as his heir a boy of nine. One half of the kingdom was in the hands

of the French King; there was civil war. To William Marshall was entrusted the task of guarding the safety of the young king, whom he personally knighted; he was appointed "Guardian of the King and of the Realm." His direction of the battle of Lincoln was a masterpiece of strategy. It is worth noting that Saher de Quincy was taken prisoner by him in this campaign. It was during the three years of disorder after the death of John that William Marshall's greatest and special work was done accomplishing the pacification of the country. Only his wisdom and courage preserved England from becoming a tributary province of France; it was he in truth who made possible the realization of Magna Charta. As death approached, he retired to his manor of Caversham in Berkshire, which was his patrimony. He had castles in Ireland and Wales where he could have died surrounded by pomp, but he preferred the place of his birth. He died May 14, 1219. As he had been in the Holy Land, he was buried in the Knight's Templar's Church in London, where his tomb still exists."
<http://www.magnacharta.com>

Isabel Fitzgilbert de CLARE, daughter of Richard "Strongbow" Fitzgilbert de Clare and Eve McMurrugh, was born about 1172 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died in 1220 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She was buried in Tintern Abbey, Tintern, Monmouthshire, England.

"By his wife, Isabel (Eva) de Clare he had five sons and five daughters. Following a curse made by a priest who claimed to have been deprived of some land, and unfortunately believed by his wife, all his sons died childless, but the daughters had descendants." <http://www.magnacharta.com>

Walter HUNGERFORD was born before 1160 in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England.

Seventeenth Generation

William STANLEY, son of William Stanley, was born about 1166 in Hooton, Cheshire, England.

Hamon MASSEY, son of Hamon Massey and Eleanor Beaufort, was born about 1129 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. He died about 1216 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. He married Agathe de THERAY.

"He founded the Abbey Birkett at Birkenhead in the Wirrall Peninsula of Cheshire. He lived during the later part of the reign of King Stephen, and during the entire reign of King Henry II, Plantagenet which ended in 1189. Hamon III may have been compelled to forfeit several of those original estates granted to the first Hamon by reason of his participation in the 1172 Baronial rebellion against King Henry II. Hamon III operated in opposition to King Henry II from his castle at Ullerwood, just below Knutsford. His activities were undertaken in conjunction with those of Gervaise Psinel, the son-in-law of Ferrers, the Earl of Derby. It was Gervaise who held the fee of Pownell immediately to the East of Knutsford. Barons Hamon III, Geoffrey de Constantine of Stockport, and Richard de Morville at Lauder, seem to have been the leaders of the rebel Lords in Cheshire. In 1173 King Henry II's English Barons overcame Hamon III and the other Cheshire Lords. Hamon III was fined 300 marks; his companion Gervaise Paine, had his stronghold, Dudley Castle, burned to the ground."
<http://bigelowsociety.com/rod/baguley5.htm>

Agathe de THERAY was born in 1125 in Cheshire, England. She died after 1216.

Henry LATHAM, Lord, was born about 1100 in Latham, Yorkshire, England.

"The first Latham progenitor of whom we have any account was Henry, lord of Latham, who had 3 sons: Robert, Richard and Roger."

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~mylines/dungan073.htm>

Albert de GRELLE was born about 1126 in Dalton, Lancashire, England.

Walkelin (William) de FERRIERES, son of Robert de Ferrers and Margaret Peverel, was born about 1140 in Oakham, Rutlandshire, England. He was christened in Castle Tutbury, Staffordshire, England. He died after 31 Dec 1189 in Normandy, France. He was buried before 21 Oct 1190 in the Seige of Acre, Jerusalem, Palestine. He married Sybil de BRAOSE about 1173/1174 in Sussex, England.

"Walkelin was killed in a joust with Hugh de Montford prior to the Conquest."

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~wsimes/per00401.htm>

"He was slain in the civil wars which distracted Normandy during the minority of Duke William, later William the Conqueror." <http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

"FERRERS, the name of a great Norman-English feudal house, derived from Ferrières-St-Hilaire, to the south of Bernay, in Normandy. Its ancestor Walkelin was slain in a feud during the Conqueror's minority, leaving a son Henry, who took part in the Conquest."

<http://99.1911encyclopedia.org/F/FE/FERRERS.htm>

"Oakham Castle dates back to the days of Walkelin de Ferrers, a Norman baron, who built the castle around 1180-90. Today the castle houses a collection of elaborate horseshoes, the source of which is a unique custom to Rutland." <http://www.rutnet.co.uk/rcc/rutlandmuseums/>

Sybil de BRAOSE, daughter of William de Braose and Bertha de Gloucester, was born about 1157 in Bramber, Sussex, England. She died after 5 Feb 1227/1228 in England.

Hugh Of KEVELIOC DE MESCHINES, EARL OF CHESTER, son of Ranulph des Meschines and Maud Fitzrobert, was born in 1147 in Kevelioc, Merionethshire, Wales. He died on 30 Jun 1181 in Leek, Staffordshire, England. He was buried in Chester, Cheshire, England. He married Bertrade de MONTFORT (EVREUX) in 1169 in Montfort, Normandy, France.

"Hugh (Kevelioke) de Meschines, surnamed from the place of his birth, in Merionethshire, was the 3rd Earl of Chester. He joined in the rebellion of the Earl of Leicester and the King of Scots, against King Henry II, and in support of that monarch's son, Prince Henry's pretensions to the crown. In which proceeding he was taken prisoner, with the Earl of Leicester, at Alnwick, but obtained his freedom soon afterwards, upon the king's reconciliation with the young prince. Again, however, hoisting the banner of revolt, both in England and in Normandy, with as little success. he was again seized, and then detained a prisoner for some years. He eventually, however, obtained his liberty and restoration of his lands, when public tranquillity became completely re-established some time about the 23rd year of the king's reign." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f035.htm>

Bertrade de MONTFORT (EVREUX), daughter of Simon II Le Chavre de Montfort and Maud, Countess of Evreux was born in 1155 in Chester, England. She was christened in (14-1169). She died on 12 Jul 1189 in Evreux, France.

Saher IV, De QUINCY, EARL OF WINCHESTER, Magna Carta Baron, son of Robert de Quincy and Orabella de Leuchars, was born in 1155 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He died on 3 Nov 1219 in Damietta, on the way to the Holy Land, Palestine. He was buried in Acre, Palestine. He married Margaret de HARCOURT about 1174 in England.

"He is noted as one of the more militarily capable barons... "At the beginning of Johns reign, Saire de Quincey was not a Baron, much less a great one. In the civil war the King had had the advantage over the rebels. Few of the Barons had had much actual military experience. The Barons contribution to the war was the scutage they paid, a war fund substituted for the contingent of knights owed to the Kings service. The money was collected from vassals, and mercenary knights were paid from it. Many of the mercenaries were regulars who served the same Baron from campaign to campaign, but those Barons who are known to have had extensive military experience were only Saire de Quincey, Robert FitzWalter, William de Mowbray, William d'Albini, Roger de Cressi and Robert de Roos." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~cousin/html/d0003/g0000309.html>

Margaret de HARCOURT, son of Robert Harcourt, Earl of Leicester, and Petronille de Grentmesnil, was born about 1156 in Hampshire, England. She died on 12 Jan 1235/1236. She was buried in Brackley, Northamptonshire, England.

Alan of GALLOWAY, LORD OF GALLOWAY, Constable of Scotland, son of Roland of Galloway and Elena de Morville, was born about 1186 in Galloway, Scotland. He was listed as an advisor to the king at the signing of the Magna Carta. He died in 1234. He was buried in the Abbey of Dundrennan, Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. He married Helen de L' ISLE about 1205 in Carrick, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Helen de L' ISLE, daughter of Rognvald Sumarlidasson and Fornia of Mornay, was born about 1174 in Galloway, Scotland. She died about 1212.

Richard de MUCEGROS, Magna Carta Baron, son of Robert de Muscegros, was born about 1182 in Kenemerton, Gloucestershire, England. He married Alice de DIVES about 1205 in Kenemerton, Gloucestershire, England.

Alice de DIVES, daughter of Hugh de Dives and Agnes, was born about 1190 in Dives, Northamptonshire, England.

Alice Bassett, daughter of Thomas Bassett and Phillipi Melbank, was born about 1184 of Bolington, Oxfordshire.

Humphrey de BOHUN, Constable of England, son of Humphrey de Bohun and Margaret de Gloucester, was born about 1143 in Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1182. He married Margaret, Princess of SCOTLAND, DUCHESS OF BRITTANY, before Apr 1175 in England.

"4th Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord High Constable, killed at Boroughbridge"
<http://www.xroyvision.com.au/drake/history/hist20.htm>

Margaret, Princess Of SCOTLAND, DUCHESS OF BRITTANY, daughter of Henry, Prince of Scotland and Ada de Warenne, was born in 1154 in Northumberland, England. She died in 1201.

Geoffrey FITZPIERS, Earl of Essex, son of Piers de Lutegareshale and Maud de Mandeville, was born about 1162 in Walden, Essex, England. He was christened in Cherhill, Wiltshire, England. He

died on 14 Oct 1213. He married Beatrice de SAYE before 25 Jan 1184/1185 in Essex, England.

Beatrice de SAYE, daughter of William de Saye and Aufrica de Scotland, heiress of Mandeville, was born about 1169 in Kimbolton, Norfolk, England. She died on 19 Apr 1197. She was buried in Shouldham Priory.

Hugh VIII "Le Brun" de LUSIGNAN, son of Hugh VII de Lusignan and Sarazine, was born about 1106 in Lusignan, Vienne, France. He married Bourgogne de RANCON in 1140 in Fontenaylecomte, Vendee, France.

Bourgogne De RANCON was born about 1110 in Fontenaylecomte, Vendee, France.

Henry D' EU, Magna Carta Baron, son of John Eu and Alice Aubigny, was born about 1145 in Leicestershire, England. He married Maud PLANTAGENET (WARENNE) in 1179.

Maud PLANTAGENET (WARENNE), daughter of Hamelin Plantagenet and Isabel de Warenne, was born in 1163 in Surrey, England.

William de BRAOSE, Lord of Bramber, son of William de Braose and Bertha de Gloucester, was born about 1153 in Bramber, Sussex, England. He died on 9 Aug 1211 in Corbeil, Marne, France. He was buried on 10 Aug 1211 in France. He married Maud (Matilda) de SAINT VALERY, Lady of LaHaie.

"At his peak Lord of Bramber, Gower, Abergavenny, Brecknock, Builth, Radnor, Kington, Limerick and the three castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont and Whitecastle. William inherited Bramber, Builth and Radnor from his father; Brecknock and Abergavenny through his mother. He was the strongest of the Marcher Lords involved in constant war with the Welsh and other lords. He was particularly hated by the Welsh for the massacre of three Welsh princes, their families and their men which took place during a feast at his castle of Abergavenny in 1175. He was sometimes known as the "Ogre of Abergavenny". One of the Normans' foremost warriors, he fought alongside King Richard at Chalus in 1199 (when Richard received his fatal wound). William received Limerick in 1201 from King John. He was also given custody of Glamorgan, Monmouth and Gwynllwg in return for large payments. William captured Arthur, Count of Brittany at Mirebeau in 1202 and was in charge of his imprisonment for King John. He was well rewarded in February 1203 with the grant of Gower. He may have had knowledge of the murder of Arthur and been bribed to silence by John with the city of Limerick in July. His honours reached their peak when he was made Sheriff of Herefordshire by John for 1206-7. He had held this office under Richard from 1192 to 1199. His fall began almost immediately. William was stripped of his office as bailiff of Glamorgan and other custodies by King John in 1206/7. Later he was deprived of all his lands and, sought by King John in Ireland, he returned to Wales and joined the Welsh Prince Llewelyn in rebellion. He fled to France in 1210 via Shoreham "in the habit of a beggar" and died in exile near Paris. Despite intending to be interred at St. John's, Brecon, he was buried in the Abbey of St. Victoire, Paris by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, another of John's chief opponents who was also taking refuge there. His wife and son William were murdered by John, possibly starved to death at Windsor Castle."
<http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/William3.htm>

Maud (Matilda) de SAINT VALERY, Lady of LaHaie, daughter of Bernald IV de Saint Valery and Matilda, was born about 1155 in Bramber, Sussex, England. She died in 1210 in Corfe, Windsor, England.

"Maud (Matilda) de Braose was also known as the Lady of la Haie and to the Welsh as Moll Walbee. Married to William de Braose, the "Ogre of Abergavenny", she was a significant warrior in her own right. Her long defence of Pain's Castle when it was besieged by the Welsh earned it the name "Matilda's Castle". The local people saw her as a supernatural character. She was said to have built Hay Castle single handed in one night, carrying the stones in her apron. When one fell out and lodged in her slipper she picked it out and flung it to land in St Meilig's churchyard, three miles away across the River Wye at Llowes. The nine foot high standing stone can still be seen inside the church. The final fall of her husband may owe a lot to her hasty reply to King John when he requested her son William as a hostage in 1208. She refused on the grounds that John had murdered his nephew Arthur whom he should have protected. The dispute between John and the de Braoses led to Maud dying of starvation in the King's castle at Windsor along with her son, while her husband, stripped of all his lands, died the following year in exile in France."

<http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/MaudSV.htm>

William de BRIWERE, son of Henry de Briwere and Miss Walton, was born about 1145 in Stoke, Devonshire, England. He died in 1226 in Devonshire, England. He married Beatrice de VAUX about 1174 in Stoke, Devonshire, England.

Beatrice de VAUX was born about 1149 in Stoke, Devonshire, England. She died on 24 Mar 1217.

John "the Marshall" FITZGILBERT, son of Gilbert "the Marshall" Fitzrobert and Miss de Venuz, was born about 1105 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. He died in 1164/1165. He married Sibilla (Sibyl) de SALISBURY about 1143 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Sibilla (Sibyl) de SALISBURY, daughter of Walter of Salisbury and Sibyl de Chaworth, was born about 1139 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales. She died on 3 June.

Richard "Strongbow" Fitzgilbert de CLARE, Earl of Pembroke, son of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel de Beaumont, was born about 1125 in Tunbridge, Kent, England. He died on 20 Apr 1176 in Dublin, Ireland. He was buried in Holy Trinity (Christ Church Cathedral), Dublin, Ireland. He married Eva (Aoife) MCMURROUGH, on 26 Aug 1171 in Waterford, Ireland.

"English nobleman, also known as Richard Strongbow. He went as an adventurer (1170) to Ireland at the request of the hard-pressed Dermot McMurrrough, king of Leinster. Strongbow subdued much of E Ireland, including Dublin, in victories over Rory O'Connor, king of Connacht, and married Dermot's daughter. Henry II of England, although he had given permission for the earl's expedition, visited him in 1171 to claim the rich coastal cities and to receive Strongbow's homage for the fief of the interior of Leinster. Pembroke fought for Henry in Normandy and was rewarded by a grant of additional territory in Ireland. He then returned to Ireland as the king's governor. Badly defeated (1174) at Thurles, he was engaged in almost continuous fighting against the Irish until his death."

<http://www.bartleby.com>



"Gerald of Wales describes Strongbow as a tall man with red hair, freckles, grey eyes and a soft (weak) voice. "In war Strongbow was more of a leader than a soldier. . . . When he took-up his position in the midst of battle, he stood firm as an immovable standard around which his men could re-group and take refuge. In war he remained steadfast and reliable in good fortune and bad alike. . . ." If a man who was Strongbow's contemporary and not overly fond of him could describe him thus,

Strongbow must have been a unique man. Strongbow had the patience and intelligence to not openly defy King Henry II, despite being denied what he must have seen as his rightful inheritance. He had the military skills and abilities of a commander that enabled him to conquer great lands in Ireland and the sagacity of a diplomat that allowed him to offer those conquests to his king and vassal lord, Henry II." <http://www.castlewales.com/strngbow.html>

Eva (Aoife) MCMURROUGH, daughter of Dermot, King of Leinster, and More O'Toole, was born about 1141 in Ireland. She died in 1177.

"At the age of thirty-eight and still unmarried due to a lack of royal favor, Richard was ready for the arrival and proposal of Dermot MacMurchada Lord of Leinster in 1168/69. Dermot arrived in Bristol, along with his daughter Aoife, and went to the home of Robert fitz Harding, a wealthy merchant, money-lender, and favorite of King Henry's. Dermot had gone to King Henry in Normandy and gained permission to recruit knights from Henry's lands in Wales and the Marches for his battle to regain his own lordship of Leinster in Ireland. It is possible and probable that fitz Harding, to whom de Clare may have owed money, recommended Strongbow to Dermot as a good candidate to be recruited. Dermot offered Strongbow lands in Ireland, his daughter Eve in marriage, and the lordship of Leinster on Dermot's death." http://www.castlewales.com/is_clare.html

Eighteenth Generation

William STANLEY, son of William of Alditheley and Joan Stanley, was born in 1124 in Hooton, Cheshire, England.

Hamon MASSEY, Baron of Dunham Massey, son of Hamon Massey and Margaret Sacie, was born about 1100 in Cheadle, Cheshire, England. He died about 1140 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. He married Eleanor BEAUMONT about 1124 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England.

Eleanor BEAUMONT was born about 1100 in Cheshire, England.

Robert de FERRERS, EARL OF DERBY, son of Robert de Ferrers and Hawise de Vitre, was born about 1090 in Derbyshire, England. He died in 1141 in Merevale, Warwickshire, England. He was buried in the Abbey of Merevale, Warwickshire, England. He married Margaret PEVEREL about 1135 in Nottinghamshire, England.

"2nd Earl of Derby, or Earl of Ferreries. Founded the Abbeys of Merevale, co. Warwick, and Darley, near Derby. Married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Peverel of Nottingham, the younger. Robert de Ferreries died before 1160 and was buried at Merevale Abbey." <http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

Margaret PEVEREL, daughter of William Peverel de Nottingham and Avice de Lancaster, was born about 1114 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England.

"Married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Peverel of Nottingham, the younger. William de Peverel's father, of the same name, is said to have been an illegitimate son of William the Conqueror." <http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

William de BRAOSE, son of Philip de Braose and Aenor de Totnais, was born about 1100 in

Bramber, Sussex, England. He died about 1192 in England. He married Bertha de GLOUCESTER in 1148 in Herefordshire, England.

"William was very fortunate in his marriage to Berta. All of her brothers died young without heirs so she brought a number of important lordships to the de Braoses in 1166. These included Brecon and Abergavenny. William became Sheriff of Hereford in 1174. His interest in Sussex was maintained as he confirmed the grants of his father and grandfather for the maintenance of Sele Priory and extended St. Mary's, Shoreham." <http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/William2.htm>

Bertha de GLOUCESTER, daughter of Miles of Gloucester and Sybil de Neufmarche, was born about 1130 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England.

Ranulph "De Gernon" de MESCHINES, son of Ranulph de Meschin and Lucy, Countess of Chester, was born in 1099 in Castle Gernon, Normandy, France. He died on 16 Dec 1153 in England. He was buried in St Werburgh, Chester, Cheshire, England. He married Maud FITZROBERT about 1141 in Gloucestershire, England.

"Surnamed de Gernons, from being born in Gernon Castle, in Normandy, 2nd Earl of Chester, who was a leading military character, took an active part with the Empress Maud, and the young Prince Henry, against King Stephen, in the early part of the contest, and having defeated the king, and made him prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, committed him to the castle of Bristol. He subsequently, however, sided with the king, and finally, distrusted by all, died, under excommunication, in 1155, supposed to have been poisoned by William Peverell, Lord of Nottingham, who, being suspected of the crime, is said to have turned monk, to avoid its punishment." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f035.htm>

Maud FITZROBERT, daughter of Robert de Caen and Maud Fitzhammon, was born about 1120 in Gloucestershire, England. She died on 29 Jul 1189 in Chester, England.

"The earl married Maud, daughter of Robert, surnamed the Consul, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of King Henry I." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f035.htm>

Simon II Le Chauve de MONTFORT, son of Amaury de Montfort and Agnes de Garlande, was born about 1117/1121 in Montfort-Sur-Risle, France. He died on 13 Mar 1181. He was buried in Cathedral Evreux, Normandy, France. He married Maud Countess of EVREUX about 1150 in France.

Maud Countess of EVREUX was born about 1130 in France.

Robert de QUINCEY, Knight, son of Saher de Quincy and Maud Saint Liz, was born about 1127 in Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, England. He died before 29 Sep 1197 in England. He married Orabella de LEUCHARS Countess of Mar about 1153 in Brackley, Northamptonshire, England. The marriage ended in divorce.

Orabella de LEUCHARS, Countess of Mar, daughter of Nes de Leuchars, was born about 1133 in Leuchars, Fifeshire, Scotland. She died in 1181.

Robert "Blanchmains" HARCOURT, EARL OF LEICESTER, son of Robert de Beaumont and Amica de Gael, was born about 1121 in Beaumont, France. He died on 31 Aug 1190 in Durazzo Provence, West Albania. He married Petronille de GRENTMESNIL, COUNTESS OF LEICESTER

about 1155.

Petronille de GRENTMESNIL, COUNTESS OF LEICESTER, daughter of Hugh de Grentmesnil and Alice Beaumont, was born about 1134 in Leicestershire, England. She died on 1 Apr 1212 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. She was buried in Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

Roland of GALLOWAY, son of Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, and Gunnild of Dunbar, was born about 1164 in Galloway, Perthshire, Scotland. He died in Dec 1200 in Northamptonshire, England. He was buried in Abbey of Saint Andrew, Northamptonshire, England. He married Elena (Helena) de MORVILLE about 1185 in Kirkoswald, Cumberland, England.

Elena (Helena) de MORVILLE, daughter of Richard de Morville and Avice de Lancaster, was born about 1172 in Kirkoswald, Cumberland, England. She died on 11 Jun 1217. She was buried in Abbey of Dundrennan, Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Rognvald (Reginald) SUMARLIDASSON, LORD OF THE ISLES, son of Somerled, King of the Isles, and Ragnhild Olafsdatter, Princess of Man, was born about 1148 in Morven, Argyleshire, Scotland. He died in 1207 in Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland. He married Fonia of MORAY about 1185.

Fonia of MORAY, son of Ranulf of Moray and Bethoc, was born about 1145 in Moray, Scotland.

Robert de MUCEGROS, son of Richard de Muscegros, was born about 1158 in Kenemerton, Gloucestershire, England.

Hugh de DIVES was born in 1164 in Dives, Northamptonshire, England. He married Agnes.

Agnes was born in 1168 of Dives, Northamptonshire, England.

Thomas BASSETT, son of Thomas Bassett and Alice de Dunstanville, was born about 1156 in Hedington, Oxford, England. He died in 1220. He married Phillipi MELBANK about 1177 in Heddingdon, Oxfordshire, England.

Phillipi MELBANK was born in 1158 in Heddingdon, Oxfordshire, England.

Humphrey de BOHUN, Knight, son of Humphrey de Bohun and Maud Devereux, was born about 1120 in Gloucestershire, England. He died on 6 Apr 1187 in England. He married Margaret de GLOUCESTER about 1149 in Gloucestershire, England.

Margaret de GLOUCESTER, daughter of Miles of Gloucester and Sybil de Neufmarche, was born about 1126 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England. She died in England.

Henry, Prince Of SCOTLAND, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, son of David I, King of Scotland, and Matilda Huntingdon, was born about 1114/1119 in Scotland. He died on 12 Jun 1152 in Scotland. He was buried in Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland. He married Ada de WARRENNE in 1134/1139 in England.

Ada de WARRENNE, daughter of William II de Warenne and Isabel de Vermandois, was born about 1104 in Huntingdon, Huntingdon, England.

*"At the western end of the village lies the Church of Scotland Parish Church, which was originally built in 1176 by Ada, wife of Henry, Prince of Scotland and the mother of William the Lion."
<http://www.scotlandsource.com>*

Piers de LUTEGARESHALE was born about 1134 in Cherhill, Wiltshire, England. He married Maud de MANDEVILLE in England.

Maud de MANDEVILLE, daughter of Geoffrey de Mandeville and Rohese de Vere, was born about 1138 in Rycott, Oxfordshire, England. She died in England.

William de SAYE, son of William de Say and Beatrix de Mandeville, was born about 1126 in Kimbolton, Norfolk, England. He died before 1 Aug 1177. He married Aufrica de SCOTLAND.

Aufrica de SCOTLAND, daughter of William I, King of Scotland, was born about 1136 in Scotland.

*"Aufrica de Scotland, daughter of William I and an unknown mistress."
<http://www.geocities.com/Chisholmfamilytree/deScotland.html>*

Hugh VII "Le Brun" de LUSIGNAN, son of Hugh VI Sire and Ildegarde, Countess of Thouars, was born about 1090 in Lusignan, Vienne, France. He died after 2 Feb 1151. He married Sarazine.

Sarazine was born about 1095 in Lusignan, Vienne, France. She died in 1144.

John (Hastings) EU, Count of Eu, son of Henri d' Eu and Margaret Champagne, was born about 1113 in Leicestershire, England. He died on 26 Jun 1170. He married Alice AUBIGNY in Sussex, England.

Alice AUBIGNY, daughter of William d'Aubigny and Adelia, Princess of Brabant and Queen of England, was born about 1145 in Castel Arundel, Sussex, England.

Hamelin PLANTAGENET, Earl of Surrey and Warenne, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Adelia de Talves, was born in 1130 in Normandy, France. He died in Apr 1202 in England. He was buried in Chapter House, Lewes, Sussex, England. He married Isabel de WARENNE in Apr 1164 in East Surrey, England.

*"The fifth earl was Hamelin Plantagenet, Henry's illegitimate half-brother, son of Geoffrey of Anjou. Hamelin seems to have spent more time at his Yorkshire castle than any of the previous earls; he held the earldom for close on forty years, from 1163 until his death in 1202. It was this period that saw the construction of the great stone keep of the castle and its development as a place suitable for royalty - King John, nephew of Hamelin, did actually stay here in 1201. The cylindrical keep probably dates from around 1180, Hamelin seems to have ordered its construction to his own design, there being no other example of this type of keep anywhere in the country."
<http://www.conisbroughcastle.org.uk/history.htm>*

"The most impressive and best preserved part of Conisbrough Castle is the circular keep, which has six wedge-shaped buttresses placed equidistantly around its circumference. The keep was built by Hamelin Plantagenet, illegitimate half-brother of Henry II, sometime around 1180. The keep, and a circuit of curtain walls that he added soon after, were built on the site of a castle founded at the end of the 11th century by William de Warenne, the first Earl Warenne. Hamelin inherited the title and estates through his marriage to Isabel, daughter of the third Earl Warenne. The design of the keep is unique in this country; the only other similar example was built on Warenne owned land in France and might also have been the work of Hamelin Plantagenet."

<http://www.castlexplorer.co.uk/england/conisbrough/conisbrough.php>

"Earl Hamelin was one of those who at the council of Northampton denounced Becket as a traitor; he remained faithful to his half-brother, Henry II, during the trouble with the king's sons, and in Richard I.'s absence on the crusade he supported the government against the intrigues of Prince John." <http://88.1911encyclopedia.org/W/WA/WARGLA.htm>

Isabel de WARENNE was born in 1137 in Surrey, England. She died on 13 Jul 1199 in Lewes, Sussex, England. She was buried in Chapter House, Lewes, Sussex, England.

"The third Earl succeeded in 1138 and was killed while on the crusades about ten years later. All his estates were left to his daughter Isabel, who was therefore quite a catch. She first married William of Blois, a younger son of King Stephen and, after his death, she married Hamelin Plantagenet, the illegitimate half-brother of Henry." http://www.heritage.me.uk/castles/castle_acre.htm

Bernald IV de SAINT VALERY, son of Reginald II de Saint Valery, was born about 1117 in Haseldene, Gloucestershire, England. He married Matilda in about 1146 in Isleworth, Middlesex, England.

Matilda was born about 1128 in England.

Henry de BRIWERE, son of William Briwere, was born about 1114 in Stoke, Devonshire, England. He married Miss WALTON.

Miss WALTON was born about 1120 in Albemarle, Surrey, England.

Gilbert "The Marshal" FITZROBERT, son of Robert, was born about 1075 in Somersetshire, England. He died before 1130. He married Miss de VENUZ.

Miss de VENUZ was born in 1105 in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Walter "FitzEdward" of SALISBURY, SHERIFF OF WILTSHIRE, son of Edward of Salisbury and Maud Fitzhubert, was born about 1100 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He died in 1147. He was buried in Near The Choir, Bradenstoke, Wiltshire, England. He married Sibyl de CHAWORTH (CHAOURCES) about 1132 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

Sibyl de CHAWORTH, daughter of Patrick Chaworth and Matilda Hesdin, was born about 1112 in Kempford, Gloucestershire, England. She died before 1147 in Near The Choir, Bradenstoke, Wiltshire, England. She was buried in the Priory, Bradenstoke, Wiltshire, England.

Gilbert de CLARE, Earl of Pembroke, son of Gilbert Fitzrichard de Clare and Adeliza de Clermont, was born on 21 Sep 1100 in Tunbridge, Kent, England. He died in 1149 in England. He was buried in Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire, England. He married Isabel (Elizabeth) de BEAUMONT before 1130 in Tunbridge, Kent, England.

"Strongbow's father was Gilbert fitz Gilbert de Clare, lord of Orbec and Bienfaite, lord of Striguil (Chepstow), and earl of Pembroke. Gilbert was a younger son of Gilbert fitz Richard de Clare, earl of Tonbridge and Clare and lord of Ceredigion, the Marcher lordship of Cardigan. In 1130, King Henry I granted Gilbert de Clare his lands of Orbec and Bienfaite in Normandy. With the death of King Henry I in 1135, Strongbow's father, Gilbert, supported Stephen as king, and was an active military commander for Stephen during the "anarchy". When Gilbert's uncle Walter de Clare died in 1138,

King Stephen granted Gilbert the lordship of Netherwent, including the castles of Chepstow and Usk. Stephen also granted Gilbert the comital title and lands of the earldom of Pembroke the same year. Gilbert and Strongbow supported King Stephen against Matilda until c.1146. In 1146 King Stephen held Gilbert fitz Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, as a hostage for the "good behavior" of his uncle Ranulf, earl of Chester. (This Gilbert was also the nephew of Gilbert, earl of Pembroke.) When Ranulf changed sides and began to support the Empress Matilda, King Stephen forced Earl Gilbert of Hertford to surrender his castles and lands. This action immediately drove Gilbert to support Matilda, along with his uncle Earl Ranulf. Stephen, in anticipation of Earl Gilbert of Pembroke following his nephew, took the earl's lands and castles. This enraged the earl of Pembroke so that he also changed sides, following his nephew to the side of Empress Matilda and taking his sixteen-year old son, Richard, with him." <http://www.castlewailes.com/strngbow.html>

Isabel (Elizabeth) de BEAUMONT, daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois, was born about 1086/1096 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. She died about 1147.

"Strongbow's mother was Isabel (Elizabeth) de Beaumont, sister to Robert earl of Leicester and Waleran count of Meulan. Isabel had been the youngest mistress of King Henry I, and their liaison resulted in a natural daughter, Isabel (Elizabeth), born c.1129/30. When Isabel de Beaumont married Gilbert in 1130, she took this daughter with her. Strongbow was born before the end of 1130; thus he was raised with the natural half-sister of the Empress Matilda." <http://www.castlewailes.com/strngbow.html>

Dermot, King Of LEINSTER, son of Enna, King of Leinster, was born in 1110/1111 in Ireland. He died on 1 May 1171 in Ireland. He married More O'TOOLE about 1140 in Lough Carmen, Wexford, Ireland.

"Dermot MacMurrrough (or Dermot naNGhall, meaning Dermot, king of the Foreigners) was born in 1110 AD. At an early age he was fostered out to a minor family on the border of Leinster, in the neighboring state of Ossory and here he grew to manhood. At age 16, upon the unexpected death of his older brother (the king of Leinster), he was elected king of Ui Cinnsealaigh. What followed was the turning point in Irish history. Upon receiving the kingship, Dermot also became king of Leinster, like his brother before him. This the High King of Ireland, Turlough O'Connor of Connaught, opposed, so he sent a neighboring chieftain to subjugate Leinster--Tiernan O'Rourke, a man who loved battle. Among the three sacred laws of Ireland, the one called Daire's Law specifically forbade the killing of cattle by an enemy for by killing cattle, you were forcing the people of that land to starve because dairy products were their sole food source. O'Rourke killed the cows of Leinster.



It took years for Dermot to regain the throne of Leinster, but finally, by 1133 he had succeeded and now began to expand his power. He raided in Ossory, then sacked Waterford, like his great-grandfather, Dermot Mac Mal namBo, before him. The following two decades were mostly peaceful for Dermot, he avoided many of the wars the other four provinces were waging on one another, but in 1152, he helped Turlough O'Connor raid Tiernan O'Rourke's land. After O'Rourke's land was destroyed and his castle burned, the armies left for their respective provinces.

As Dermot was traveling through Meath to return to Leinster, the King of Meath told him that Dervorgilla, O'Rourke's wife and also the King of Meath's sister, would run away with him. Dermot

turned around and picked up Dervorgilla with all her furniture and cows, then returned home. When O'Rourke discovered his wife had been taken, he was furious. This 'abduction' made Dermot Tiernan O'Rourke's most bitter enemy. After only a year, Dermot was forced to give Dervorgilla back, but O'Rourke never forgave.

In 1166, when Ireland was ablaze in war and Dermot's ally, the High King Muirchertach O'Lochlainn, had fallen, O'Rourke joined together a number of other chieftains and raided Leinster...O'Rourke for revenge, the rest for plunder. Dermot barely escaped with his life and sailed for England. Dermot was not through. MacMurrough gathered a force of Norman and Welsh fighting men and returned to Ireland. In quick succession he defeated Ossory, Waterford, and then Dublin, so reclaiming the kingship of Leinster, but he was not satisfied. He marched on the High King of Ireland, Rory O'Connor (Turlough's son), and demanded the High King's submission. Dermot gambled that Rory would not hurt the Leinster hostages he had, Dermot's son and nephew. Rory hesitated, then O'Rourke forced his hand. The bodies of Dermot's son, Conor, and nephew were delivered to him in a sack like a bullock would be delivered to market. Dermot lost the will to fight. His army disbanded and he returned to Ferns where, a few months later, he died.

<http://www.kinsella.org/history/dermot.htm>

"In the 1160's the high king Turough O'Connor, overthrew Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster. Dermot asked the Norman king of England Henry II for help to regain his kingdom. Henry gave Dermot permission to recruit Norman soldiers and Dermot promised the Norman king to share the land they helped him conquer. Dermot ended up recovering his kingdom in 1170. When Dermot died in 1171, a Norman baron named Strongbow declared himself king of Leinster."

<http://home.earthlink.net/~justreed/history.htm>

More O'TOOLE, son of Murcertac O'Toole and Inghin O'Byrne, was born about 1114 in Ireland. She died in 1191.

Nineteenth Generation

William de ALDITHELEY, son of William de Alditheley, was born in 1082 in Hooton, Cheshire, England. He married Joan STANLEY.

"Histories of the Stanley families often ultimately trace this lineage to William de Alditheley, son of Adam de Alditheley, son of another of the same name who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in the Norman invasion of 1066. William de Alditheley married Joan, daughter of Thomas de Stoneley of an ancient Saxon family, and they lived in Staffordshire, whose land he exchanged for the lands of Stoneley, whence he took his name."

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~mysouthernfamily/myff/d0050/g0000055.html>

Joan STANLEY was born about 1071 in Hooton, Cheshire, England.

"Joan, daughter of Thomas de Stoneley of an ancient Saxon family"

Hamon MASSEY was born about 1076 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. He died in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. He married Margaret SACIE about 1099 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England.

"Sites of the estates obtained by Hamon I in addition to a house in Chester and land on the Wirral pensuli a were Ullerton (Owlarton). It is about two miles south-southeast from the town of Knutsford.

This probably marks the area of the greatest holdings of the Barons De Mascy in Cheshire. Within these lands Hamon De Mascy had lesser Lords who held portions thereof for him or under his 'right'. In 1092 King William Rufus was a guest at the court of Hugh Lupus in Chester. At least two of his barons attended the King, Hamon De Mascy and William Venables. They along with their entourage of adherents and servants of Hamon, accompanied the King on a hunting expedition in the Wirrall Peninsula. This probably took place on lands which had been set aside as a hunting preserve of the King and treated as his possession which had not been the subject of a grant, not even to Earl Hugh Lupus. No doubt it was as a consequence of some occurrence on this hunting expedition that a new estate was given to Hamon I, in fee of Hugh Lupus. The estate, Pontington (today called the area around the village of Puddington), was on such occasion granted by the King himself, so that thereafter the De Mascy Cheshire Barons held it in fee of the King rather than in fee of the Earl. As soon as the hunting party returned to Hugh Lupus' castle at Chester, Hamon sought out a scrivener, no doubt a monk whose duties were appropriate to the purpose recorded as follows: "I, William King of England do give unto Massy all my right, interest and title to the hop and hopland (valley land) from me and mine to thee and thine with bond (boundry) and limit from heaven above to hell below, to hold of me and mine with bow and arrow when I shoot upon yarrow (the place), and in witness to the sooth (action or statement) I seal with my wang tooth." Inscribed as witness was William Venables "fratre suo". Hamon Massey, the first baron of Dunham-Massy, held the towns of Dunham, Bowden, Hale, Ashley, and half of Owlerton, in Bucklow hundred, under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Cheshire, in the reign of William the Conqueror; all of which one Edward held formerly, as appears by Domesday Book.
<http://bigelowsociety.com/rod/baguley5.htm>

Margaret SACIE, daughter of Le Sire de Sacie, was born about 1077 in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England. She died in Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England.

Robert de FERRERS, Earl of Derby, son of Henry de Ferrers and Bertha Roberts, was born about 1062 in Derbyshire, England. He was christened in Charterley, Staffordshire, England. He died in 1139. He married Hawise de VITRE, COUNTESS OF DERBY about 1087 in Brittany, France.

"In 1138 Robert De FERRERS, Earl of Ferrers, was created Earl of Derby, for his valiant conduct at the battle of Northallerton, in which William PEVEREL (the second or third) also greatly distinguished himself as the commander of a large division."
<http://www.btinternet.com/~nttsue/Chapter4EarlsNTT.html>

"Robert de Ferrers, was created, in 1138, Earl of Derby, by King Stephen, in consideration of his great services in the famous Battle of Northallerton, commonly called the Battle of the Standard, in which he commanded the Derbyshire men."
http://thor.genserv.net/sub/mane/note_83.htm

"1st Earl of Derby and 2nd Earl Ferrieres. Succeeded to the greater part of his father's possessions in England. For his services to King Stephen at the battle of the Standard in 1138, he was created Earl of Derby during that year, but died the following year, 1139."
<http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

Hawise de VITRE, COUNTESS OF DERBY, daughter of Andre Seigneur de Vitre and Agnes de Mortaigne, was born about 1069 in Vitre, Brittany, France.

William, "the Younger" PEVEREL de NOTTINGHAM, son of William Peverel and Adeline, was born about 1080 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England. He died after 1155 in England. He married Avice de LANCASTER about 1112 in La Marche, Normandy, France.

"William Peverel the younger, one of the principal supporters of King Stephen, was a commander at the Battle of the Standard and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lincoln. His estates were forfeited

for a time, and his castle of Nottingham was committed by them Empress Maud to William Paynel. He recovered it in 1143. His wives were Odonna and Avice de Lancaster. About March 1152/3 Henry, Duke of Normandy (the future King Henry II) and Count of Anjou, by a charted expedited at Devizes, formulated was he was prepared to give to Ranulf de Gernam the Earl of Chester, as the price of his support; not indeed, even the half of the kingdom, but yet no inconsiderable portion of it. Nine months afterwards, in December 1153, the Earl died, poisoned, as men said, by William Peverel. Shortly after his accession to the throne, King Henry II visited Nottinghamshire, in order, as the annalists state, to disenherit William Peverel for having poisoned the Earl, but more probably to punish him for what had previously been termed his wickedness and treason. William, on the King's approach, retired to one of his religious foundations where he became a monk. The honor of Peverel remained in the Crown for nearly half a century.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jast/D0051/G0000060.html#I997>

Avice de LANCASTER, daughter of Roger Montgomery and Almodis, Countess of La Marche, was born about 1088 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England. She died after 1149.

Philip de BRAOSE, son of William de Braose and Agnes de Saint Clare, was born before 1073 in Bramber, Sussex, England. He died in 1134/1135 in the Holy Land, Palestine. He was buried in the Holy Land, Palestine. He married Aenor de TOTNAIS.

"Philip confirmed his father's gifts to the abbey of St. Florent in 1096. He was the first Braose Lord of Builth and Radnor, their initial holding in the Welsh Marches. Philip seems to have gone on the 1st Crusade and returned in 1103. He built the Norman church of St Nicolas (right) at Old Shoreham and founded the port of New Shoreham. His lands were confiscated by Henry I in 1110, due to his traitorous support of William, son of Robert Curthose but they were returned in 1112. Between 1125 and 1130 Philip confirmed the gifts of his nephew, Philip de Harcourt, to the newly established Knights Templar." <http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/Philip.htm>

Aenor de TOTNAIS, daughter of Judeal Johel de Totnais, Lord of Totnes, and Miss Pecguigny, was born about 1084 in Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.

Miles of GLOUCESTER, MESCHIN, EARL OF CHESTER, son of Ranulph de Meschines, Viscount de Bayeux, and Maud D'Avranches, was born about 1070 in Briquessart Livry, France. He died in Jan 1128/1129 in Chester, Cheshire, England. He was buried in St. Werburgh, Chester, Cheshire, England. He married Lucy, Countess Of CHESTER about 1097 in England.

Lucy, Countess Of CHESTER, daughter of Thorold, Sheriff of Lincoln, and Miss Malet, was born about 1070 in Spalding, Lincolnshire, England. She died about 1136.

"On the south wall. Lincoln Castle is one of only two castles in Britain built with two mottes (Lewes is the other example) The Lucy tower is the 15-sided shell keep built on the larger motte, named after the mother of a 12th century owner, Lucy, Countess of Chester."
http://www.churchmousewebsite.co.uk/Lincoln_castle.htm

Robert "The King's Son" de CAEN, son of Henry I, King of England, was born about 1090 in Caen, Normandy, France. He died on 31 Oct 1147 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. He was buried in St. James Priory, Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. He married Maud (Mabel) (Sibyl) FITZHAMMON about 1115 in Gloucestershire, England.

"Robert de Caen (natural son of King Henry I of England and an unknown mistress, was born c1090. He was called "the Counsel" and served as Earl of Cloucester 1122-1147."
<http://www.talweb.com/redlimey/gene/conqueror.htm#ROBERT>

"According to "The Dictionary of National Biography", his mother was probably an unknown French woman. This birth was before Henry became king. Distinguished soldier & powerful magnate in the west country. Loyal support of his half-sister Maud in the civil war with King Stephen. Became one of Stephen's most determined opponents. A founder of St. James Priory, Bristol. He fought at the Battle of Bremule in 1119, where his father defeated King Louis VI of France. In 1122 he was created Earl of Gloucester. In 1123, he led a force to assist in the capture of the castle of Brionne, which was held by rebel Norman barons. In 1126 he had custody of the imprisoned rebel, Robert, Duke of Normandy. In 1127 he did homage to the Empress Matilda recognizing her as his father's successor to the throne. When Stephen was chosen as king over the Empress Matilda, Robert did homage to him for his English lands. In 1137 he accompanied King Stephen to Normandy where a quarrel ensued. He then threw his support to Matilda, who was in Normandy, and obtained the surrender of Caen and Bayeux to her husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. In Sep. 1139 he landed in England with Matilda and took her to Arundel Castle. He became her commander-in-chief in the civil war which followed. Robert was captured by Stephen's forces, but Stephen had also been previously captured by Matilda's. The two were returned to their respective camps in an even exchange. Matilda sent Robert to Anjou to attempt to convince her husband, Geoffrey, to come to her aid. Geoffrey declined to help until he had conquered Normandy, so Robert joined in his campaign. However, hearing that Matilda was besieged at Oxford, he hurried back to her assistance. He took Matilda's and Geoffrey's son, Henry (the future King Henry II) with him. In 1143 Robert defeated Stephen at Wilton and in 1144 he blockaded Malmesbury, Stephen refusing battle. Matilda's support had gradually dwindled, so Robert was unable to continue to press her cause. In 1147 Robert sent Henry back to Anjou. Later that year Robert died of fever at Bristol."

<http://home.t-online.de/home/0282692343-0001/reeks02.htm>

Maud (Mabel) (Sibyl) FITZHAMMON, son of Robert Fitzhamon and Sibyl de Montgomery, was born about 1094 in Gloucestershire, England. She died in 1157 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England.

Amaury de MONTFORT, LORD OF MONTFORT, son of Simon I of Montfort and Agnes D'Evreux, was born about 1070 in Montfort Amaury, Ile De France, France. He died in 1137. He married Agnes de GARLENDE in 1120 in Garlende, France.

Agnes de GARLENDE, daughter of Anselm de Garlende and Miss de Montlhery, was born about 1095 in Garlende, France. She died in 1181.

Saher de QUINCY, Lord Bradenham, was born about 1100 in Daventry, Northamptonshire, England. He died in 1158. He married Maud SAINT LIZ.

"Saire de Quincy I., Senior had a grant from the crown, of the manor of Bushby, co. Northampton, formerly the property of Anseleme de Conchis."

<http://www.mathematical.com/quincysaher1100.html>

Maud SAINT LIZ, daughter of Simon de Senlis and Maud Huntington, was born about 1096 in Tunbridge, Kent, England. She died in 1140.

Nes de LEUCHARS, Count of Mar, was born in 1107 in Leuchars, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Robert "Bossu" De BEAUMONT, EARL OF LEICESTER (twin), son of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois, was born in 1104 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He died on 5 Apr 1168 in England. He was buried in Leicester Abbey, Leicester, Leicestershire, England. He married Amice de (Uta) GAEL (WAIET) after Nov 1120 in Brittany, France.

Amice de (Uta) GAEL (WAIET), daughter of Ralph de Waite and Emma Fitzosborne, was born about 1108 in Norfolk, England.

Hugh de GRENTMESNIL, BARON OF HINCKLEY, son of Ivo Grentmesnil and Felia de Gaunt, was born about 1032 in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England. He died on 10 Feb 1098. He married Alice BEAUMONT in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England.

Alice BEAUMONT, daughter of Ivo Beaumont and Adele, was born about 1105 in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England. She died on 11 Jul 1091 in Reims, France. She was buried in St. Ebruf, Utica.

Uchtred, Lord Of GALLOWAY, CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and Elizabeth, Princess of England, was born about 1118 in Carrick, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died on 22 Sep 1174. He married Gunnild of DUNBAR about 1156 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland.

"Fergus was succeeded by Uchtred, who took up his residence at Fergus Castle. Like his father, Uchtred was of a strong religious turn of mind. He followed the footsteps of his father by giving generous grants of land to the Church. To Holyrood Abbey he gave the churches of St. Cuthbert of Denesmore (Kirkcudbright), St. Bridget of Blackhet (Tongland); Twenhame (Twynholm); Keletun, alias Lochletun, now Kelton, and Kirkecormac, along with the chapel of Balnacross. The last four beonged to the old Celtic religious faith, viz., the Monks of Iona. Again this shows that neither Fergus nor his family were native Gallovidians, because their religious faith was antagonistic to that of the natives. He also founded the St. Benedict Convent of Cluden, and granted to it the lands of Crossmichael and Drumsleet, in the parish of Troqueer. To the monks of Holm Cultran, in Cumberland, he also granted the extensive tract of land known as the Grange of Kirkwinning (Kirkgunzeon). In addition to those in Galloway, he also granted Colmonell, in Carrick, to Holyrood Abbey. It is no wonder then that this opulent family received such assistance from the church. Uchtred married Gurnelda, a daughter of Waldave, son of the Earl of Gospatrick, and with her he received the lands of Torpenhow, in Wigtownshire, as a dowry.

Only three years after the succession of Uchtred, Galloway was once more in arms. Malcolm, King of Scotland, died in 1165, and his brother William, better known as "William the Lion," succeeded to the throne. One of his first acts was to demand the restitution of the southern part of Scotland, which had been so unwisely granted to the King of England. Under Uchtred the "Wild Scots of Galloway" rose to a man in favour of William, and marched into England. By a series of forced marches, however, the English, with only a small company of 400 horsemen, surprised the Scottish army, and captured the Scottish King. The moment the Gallovidians saw that their King was a prisoner they threw off their allegiance, and returned in confusion to their homes in Galloway. It is said or thought that Gilbert and Uchtred quarrelled at that engagement over the succession to the Lordship of Galloway, hence the confusion. It is also asserted that Gilbert accused Uchtred of treachery at the battle. At anyrate Uchtred had to fly home to Fergus Castle for protection. An internecine rebellion in Galloway was the result. Under Gilbert the natives murdered all the Saxon and Norman subjects in Galloway they could lay hands on. Not only that, but they became treacherous towards each other, and began to fight amongst themselves for the spoils. On the 22nd September, 1174, while Uchtred was in his Castle of Fergus at Lochfergus, Gilbert surprised him, and deprived him of his tongue, eyes, and otherwise mutilated him in the most revolting manner, thereby causing his death."
<http://www.old-kirkcudbright.net/books/lochfergus.htm>

Gunnild of DUNBAR, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Dunbar, and Sigrid, was born about 1134 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland.

Richard de MORVILLE, CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, son of Hugh de Morville and Beatrice de Beauchamp, was born about 1143 in Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, England. He died in 1189. He married Avice (Avicia) de LANCASTER about 1167 in Kirkoswald, Cumberland, England.

Avice (Avicia) de LANCASTER, daughter of William de Lancaster and Gundred de Warenne, was born about 1155 in Cumberland, England. She died on 1 Jan 1191.

Somerled, King of the ISLES, son of Gillebride, was born about 1113 in Morven, Argyllshire, Scotland. He died on 1 Jan 1164 in Renfrew. He was buried in the Abbey of Saddell, Kintyre, Argyll, Scotland. He married Ragnhild OLAFSDATTER, PRINCESS OF MAN.

"Somerled was born around 1113 in Morven, Argyllshire. He was the son of Gillebride Mac Gille Adomnan and a Viking woman. Although there is some contention on his ancestry, his father was apparently either of the Royal line of Dalriada, Gall Gael (which is Cruithni or Pict) or both. Somerled's name means 'summer wanderer', a name used by his contemporaries to describe the Vikings. For Somerled, it was a name that prophesized his life -and the combination of bloodlines, at least in Somerled's case, proved itself powerful, as he later forged a permanent spot for himself in the history of the Isles and Scotland.

Sometime in Somerled's early youth, the Lochlans and the Fingalls (clans or tribes) expelled Somerled's family from their home. They took refuge in Ireland, where Gillebride managed to persuade the Colla (an Irish tribe) to assist him in the recovery of his possessions or holdings. A large force of approximately 500 men accompanied the family home. The mission was a failure, however, and his father either died in the battle or soon afterwards.

Somerled lived for a while in the caves of his homeland, fishing and hunting for his survival. Slowly he grew into manhood and became, according to the accounts; "A well tempered man, in body shapely, of a fair and piercing eye, of middle stature and quick discernment."

During this period of his life several things happened in quick succession which made Somerled a man of stature. In one story, Somerled put himself at the head of the inhabitants of Morven and attacked the Norwegians. He was successful, and recovered his family's lands at the same time. He then was master of Morven, Lochaber and northern Argyle.

Soon after this he conquered the southern portions and pronounced himself Thane or Regulus of Argyle. This happened at about the same time as David the First's war with the Norwegians, which took place in 1135, so Somerled may have received these lands in a grant from the King. His newfound power greatly increased his standing, but it also drew the attention of his neighbors, the Vikings in the Isles (the Isle of Skye, the Isle of Man and that general area). Somerled, however, still did not have the force required to take on the Olaf the Red, the Viking Lord of the Isles. Instead he chose to woo his enemy for the hand of his daughter, Ragnhild. Eventually he succeeded (some say by trickery) in obtaining Olaf's daughter's hand and the two were married in approximately 1140.

For the next fourteen years Somerled and Ragnhild lived in relative peace and started raising a family. Raginald gave him three sons, Dugall, Reginald, and Angus. These sons joined his son by a previous marriage, Gillecillum. In 1154, Olaf (Olave in some stories) was murdered by his nephews who quickly took control of the northern half of the Kingdom of the Isles. Olaf's son, Godfred (or Godfrey) heard of the events and returned from Norway, quickly regaining possession of the entire Kingdom. But Godfrey was a tyrant, and the Islemen soon revolted against his leadership. Some of the chieftans of the Isles appealed to Somerled for help. He joined them and defeated Godfrey, in the process taking the southern half of the Kingdom for himself.

About two years later Godfrey and Somerled again went to war, this time Somerled was using new ships with a rudder and Godfrey was defeated again. Somerled became King of the Isles in about 1156. At about the same time, Somerled was also campaigning in Scotland to a small degree and this in combination with his new title as King of the Isles drew the attention of its King. King Malcolm IV of Scotland was concerned over Somerled's growing power and dispatched an army to Argyle. In

1160, after a battle the two Kings reached an understanding and there was again peace. This peace was short lived however, as in late 1163, after being continually insulted by Malcolm and his ministers, Somerled led an army against Scotland. The King of the Isles sailed up the Clyde with 164 galleys and 15,000 troops to Greenock. He landed at the Bay of St. Lawrence and marched on Renfrew.

There are two popular stories about what occurred in Scotland. In one version, a bribed nephew murdered Somerled and the army of the Isles dispersed and went home. In the other version of the story, battle was joined between the Scots and the men of the Isles and Somerled was killed. His son Gillecallum, his heir, also died during the battle. Now without a leader, the army from the Isles dispersed and went home. In either case Somerled died in Scotland in very early 1164. Somerled is generally credited with breaking the power of the Vikings in the Isles as his descendants remained Kings of the Isles for centuries after his death. One of Somerled's grandsons, a Donald, is also considered the ancestor of the Clan Donald, for his sons were the first to carry the name MacDonald.
<http://www.tartans.com/articles/famscots/somerled.html>

Ragnhild OLAFSDATTER, PRINCESS OF MAN, daughter of Olave I, King of the Isle of Man, and Ingebiorg Hakonsdatter, was born about 1117 in the Isle of Man.

Ranulf of MORAY, son of Dunegal of Moray, was born about 1120 in Moray, Scotland. He died after 1165. He married Bethoc.

Bethoc was born about 1124 in Row Castle, Bedrule Parish.

Richard de MUSCEGROS was born about 1136 in Kenemerton, Gloucestershire, England.

Thomas BASSET, son of Ralph Basset and Alice, was born about 1099 in Colston, Nottinghamshire, England. He died about 1182 in Hedington, Oxford, England. He married Alice de DUNSTANVILLE about 1139 in Colston, Nottinghamshire, England.

Alice de DUNSTANVILLE, daughter of Alan Reginald de Dunstanville, was born about 1118 in Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England.

Humphrey de BOHUN, son of Humphrey de Bohun, was born about 1100 in Gloucester, England. He married Maud DEVEREUX in Evereux, Normandy, France.

"Humphrey de Bohun II., the Great succeeded his father as lord of Taterford. By order of King William Rufus he married Maud of Evereux, daughter of Edward de Evereux (de Saresbury), progenitor of the ancient Earls of Salisbury, through which marriage he acquired large estates in Wiltshire. He was Sheriff of Wiltshire and Bearer of the Royal Standard in 1120 in the battle of Benneville in Normandy." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f025.htm>

Maud DEVEREUX, daughter of Edward of Salisbury and Maud Fitzhubert, was born about 1100 in Evereux, Normandy, France.

Miles Of GLOUCESTER is printed as #19-11.

Sybil de NEUFMARCHE. Countess of Hereford is printed as #19-12.

David I "The Saint", King Of SCOTLAND, son of Malcolm III, King of Scotland and Margaret "Atheling", was born about 1080/1082 in Scotland. He died on 24 May 1153 in Carlisle, Cumberland, England. He was buried in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. He married Matilda (Maud) HUNTINGTON, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND in 1113/1114 in Scotland.



"David I, King of Scotland (1124–53), youngest son of Malcolm III and St. Margaret of Scotland. During the reign of his brother Alexander I, whom he succeeded, David was earl of Cumbria, ruling South of the Clyde and Forth rivers. By his marriage to the heiress of the earl of Northumbria he also became Earl of Huntingdon and acquired a claim to Northumbria. In the long struggle for the English crown between Matilda (his niece) and Stephen, David fought for Matilda, but his main object was to secure Northumbria for himself. Although he was defeated by Stephen in the Battle of the Standard (1138), Stephen conceded him the earldom. David's internal rule was wise and momentous for Scotland. He made land grants to many Anglo-Norman families, thus providing the kingdom with a new feudal aristocracy. He also encouraged the commercial development of the Scottish burghs and

strengthened the church by new foundations and endowments. He was succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV." <http://www.infoplease.com>

"Saint David was the son of King Malcolm III and Queen Saint Margaret of Scotland. He was sent to the Norman court in England in 1093. In 1113, he married Matilda, the widow of the earl of Northampton, thereby becoming earl himself, and added the title earl of Cumbria when his brother Alexander I became king. He waged a long war against King Stephen for the throne of England on behalf of his niece Matilda, but was defeated at Standard in 1138. As King of Scotland from 1124, he was much more successful, ruling with firmness, justice, and charity. David established Norman law in Scotland, set up the office of chancellor, and began the feudal court. He also learned the spirit of Cistercian monks from Ailred of Rievaulx, who for a time was David's steward. Scottish monasticism began to flower from the start of David's reign and countless almshouses, leper-hospitals, and infirmaries were established. The monasteries founded under David's patronage were superb architecturally as well as spiritually. The king refounded Melrose Abbey on the main road from Edinburgh to the south, and it remained one of the richest houses in Scotland. David also founded Jedburgh Abbey in 1138, filling it with monks from Beauvais in France. At Dundrennan in Dumfries and Galloway he founded in 1142 a splendid abbey and staffed it with Cistercians from Rievaulx. The monks were so well managed that they even started their own shipping line and traded from the Solway Firth less than two miles away." <http://users.erols.com/saintpat/ss/0524.htm>

Matilda (Maud) HUNTINGTON, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, and Judith of Boulogne, was born about 1072 in Huntington, Huntingdonshire, England. She died on 23 Apr 1130/1131 in Scotland. She was buried in 1130/1131 in Scone, Perthshire, England.

William II de WARRENNE, son of William de Warren and Gundred, Princess of England, was born about 1065 in Sussex, England. He died on 11 May 1138 in England. He was buried in the Priory of Lewes, Lewes, Sussex, England. He married Isabel (Elizabeth) de VERMANDOIS before 1118 in France.

Isabel (Elizabeth) de VERMANDOIS, daughter of Hugues de France, Count of Vermandois and Adelle Vermandois, was born about 1085 in Valois, France. She died on 13 Feb 1131 in England. She was buried in Lewes, Sussex, England.

"Isabel (Elizabeth) de Vermandois de Cpri; de Crepi, Elizabeth (Isabel) of Valois, Bretagne, France, of Vermandois. Isabelle's mother, Alix, Countess of Vermandois & Valois, certainly belonged to an illegitimate branch of the Carolingians, but Alix' marriage to Hugues "le Grand" of France, (causa uxoris) Count of Vermandois, makes all of her descendants, including Isabelle, a member of a junior branch of the royal Capetian dynasty of France." <http://www.reach.net/~roanne/beaumont.html>

Geoffrey de MANDEVILLE, son of William de Mandeville and Margaret de Rie, was born about 1082 in Great Waltham, Essex, England. He died on 14 Sep 1144 in Suffolk, England. He was buried in New Temple Church, Holborn, Suffolk, England. He married Rohese de VERE, Countess of Essex about 1119 in England.

Rohese de VERE, Countess of Essex, daughter of Aubrey II de Vere and Adeliza de Clare, was born about 1103 in Hedingham, Essex, England. She was christened in Waldon, Essex, England. She died after 21 Oct 1166 in England. She was buried in Chicksands Prior, Bedfordshire, England.

William de SAY, son of Geoffrey de Say and Hawise de Clare, was born about 1125 in Say, Normandy, France. He married Beatrix de MANDEVILLE in 1131/1132 in Rickling, Essex, England.

Beatrix de MANDEVILLE, daughter of William de Mandeville and Margaret de Rie, was born in 1105 in Mandeville, Normandy, France. She died on 19 Apr 1197 in Rickling, Essex, England. She was buried in Walden Abbey, Rickling, Essex, England.

William I "The Lion", King Of SCOTLAND, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, son of Henry, Prince of Scotland and Ada de Warenne, was born in 1143 in Scotland. He died on 4 Dec 1214 Sterling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was buried on 10 Dec 1214 in the Abbey of Arbroath, Arbroath, Angusshire, Scotland.

"1143–1214, king of Scotland (1165–1214), brother and successor of Malcolm IV. Determined to recover Northumbria (lost to England in 1157), he supported the rebellion (1173–74) of the sons of Henry II of England. The result was that he was captured by Henry, who forced him to sign the Treaty of Falaise (1174), making Scotland a feudal possession of England. Released in 1175, he immediately asked the pope to declare the Scottish church free of English domination. A quarrel with the pope delayed the decision, but, in 1188, Pope Clement III declared the church in Scotland subject only to Rome. In 1189, William was able to buy annulment of the Treaty of Falaise from Richard I of England for 10,000 marks. After the succession (1199) of King John in England, William once more demanded the restoration of Northumbria but was finally forced (1209) by show of arms to abandon the claim. William put down several revolts within Scotland and furthered somewhat the process of feudalization in the kingdom. His alliance (1168) with Louis VII of France began a long friendship between France and Scotland, later to be known as the Auld Alliance. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander II." <http://www.bartleby.com>

Hugh VI "Le Diabie" SIRE OF LUSIGNAN, son of Hugh V Sire and Almodis de la Haute Marche, Countess of Barcelona, was born about 1039 in Lusignan, Vienne, France. He died in 1110. He married Ildegarde, Countess of THOUARS.

Ildegarde, Countess Of THOUARS, daughter of Aimery IV, Viscount of Thouars and Auremgarde Moulcon, was born about 1041 in Thouars, Deux-Sevres, France.

Henri D' EU, son of William Eu and Beatrice Bushli, was born about 1111 in Leicestershire, England. He died on 12 Jul 1140 in Foucarmont. He was buried in Abbey, Foucarmont. He married Margaret CHAMPAGNE.

Margaret CHAMPAGNE was born about 1090 in Leicestershire, England.

William "Strong Hand" D' AUBIGNY, Earl of Arundel, son of William D'Aubigny and Maud Bigod, was born about 1090 in St. Sauveur, Manche, Normandie, France. He died on 12 Oct 1176 in the Abbey, Waverley, Surrey, England. He was buried on 19 Oct 1176 in the Priory, Wymondham, Norfolk, England. He married Adelicia, Princess Of BRABANT, QUEEN OF ENGLAND in 1138 in England.

"William "Stronghand" received Arundel Castle from King Stephen (nephew of Henry I and grandson of William the Conqueror) as part of Adeliza's dowry in 1138, and his possession of these lands and the honour of the title Earl. Yet William was probably known as the Earl of Sussex or of Chichester, not as the Earl of Arundel. That title had originally been bestowed upon Roger de Montgomeri, who fought at Hastings, in 1067. De Montgomeri was succeeded by his two sons, but the third earl was exiled and attainted in 1102, and his titles were forfeited to the crown. The lands at Arundel and the title of earl remained dormant until they were bestowed upon William d'Aubigny."
<http://pw1.netcom.com/~gbell/baker.htm>

Adelicia of Louvain, Princess Of BRABANT, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, called the "Fair Maid of Brabant", daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine and Count of Brabant, and Clementia, Countess of Namur, second wife of King Henry I, was born about 1094 in Brabant, Netherlands. She died on 23 Apr 1151 in Afflighem, Flanders, France. She was buried on 23 Apr 1151 in Reading Abbey, Reading, Berkshire, England.

"In 1109 Henry celebrated the feast of Pentecost with great state and magnificence within the castle. In 1122 he there espoused his second wife, Adelicia, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Louvain; and failing in obtaining issue by her, assembled the barons at Windsor, and causing them, together with David, King of Scotland, his sister Adela, and her son Stephen, afterwards King of England, to do homage to his daughter Maud, widow of the Emperor Henry the Fifth."
<http://internettrash.com/users/herne/wchis1.html>

Geoffrey V "le Bon" PLANTAGENET, COUNT OF ANJOU, called "The Handsome" son of Foulques V, Count of Anjou, and Ermengarde du Maine, was born on 24 Aug 1113 in Anjou, France. He married Matilda the Empress. He had an affair with Adelaide, and had a son, Hamelin. He died on 7 Sep 1151 in Chateau, France.

"Geoffrey "the Fair" ruled the county 1128-54. His nickname "Plantagenet" came from the sprig of broom he wore in his cap ("genet" = "broom"). He married one of the strongest women in history; she went off to claim her English crown while he subdued their French territories (Anjou, Maine, Normandy). Geoffrey "was a clever man, thought handsome by contemporaries...tall, graceful and strong, with a fair and ruddy countenance and sharp eyes. Well educated, he gloried in recalling the deeds of his ancestors and played up the chivalric ideal. Yet he was also cold and cruel. His career as a count was in large measure dominated by the pursuit of his wife Matilda's inheritance of Normandy and England, although he imposed limits on his participation; he was single-minded in his determination to conquer Normandy, Anjou's great enemy, but gave no help in England."{-"The Plantagenet Chronicles," ed. by Elizabeth Hallam (N.Y.: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1986, p.47.} He was Duke of Normandy and is buried at LeMans Cathedral."
<http://www.aemyers.net/genealogy/d0009/g0000031.html>

William III de WARRENNE, son of William II de Warenne and Isabel de Vermandois, was born about 1110 in Vermandois, Normandy, France. He died in 1148 in Laodicea. He married Adelia de TALVAS (TALVACE).

Adelia de TALVAS, daughter of William Talvace and Alice de Bourgogne, was born about 1110 in Sussex, England. She was christened in Alencon, France. She died in 1174.

Reginald II de SAINT VALERY, twin, son of Bernard III de Saint Valery, was born about 1094 in Isleworth, Middlesex, England. He died in 1166.

"Reginald II de St. Valery, Lord of St. Valery and Haseldene, Gloucester, Dapifer of Normandy, was a prominent Norman lord." <http://www.aemyers.net/genealogy/d0021/g0000015.html>

William BRIWERE was born about 1086 in Normandy, France.

Robert of Cheddar, was born about 1045 in Cheddar, Somersetshire, England.

Edward of SALISBURY, son of Walter de Ewrus, was born after 1060 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He died before 1130. He was buried in Bradenstoke, Wiltshire, England. He married Maud FITZHUBERT about 1090 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

Maud FITZHUBERT, Count of Evereaux, Lord of Wiltshire, was born about 1070 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

Patrick CHAWORTH, son of Hugh Chaworth, was born about 1052 in Chaworth, Nottinghamshire, England. He married Matilda HESDIN about 1106 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

Matilda HESDIN, daughter of Ernulf de Hesdin, was born about 1074 in Toddington, Bedfordshire, England.

Gilbert FitzRichard de CLARE, EARL OF HERTFORD, son of Richard Fitzgilbert and Rohese Giffard, was born about 1065 in Clare, Suffolk, England. He died in 1114/1117 in England. He married Adeliza de CLERMONT before 1076 in England.

"Founder Of The Priory Of Clare, 1090, 2nd Lord Of Clare"

<http://www.reach.net/~roanne/clare.html>

"Lord of Clare, Tonbridge, Cardigan; slain by the Welsh in Grwyney Forest near Abergavenny during a journey; buried at Gloucester; founded the priory of Tonbridge."

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/1999-07/0931614647>

Adeliza de CLERMONT, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont and Margaret de Montdidier, was born about 1058 in Northamptonshire, England. She died in England.

Robert de BEAUMONT, Count of Meulan, son of Roger de Beaumont and Adeliza Meulent, was born about 1046 in Pont-Audemer, Beaumont, Normandy, France. He died on 5 Jun 1118 in Leicestershire, England. He was buried in Preaux, Normandy, France. He married Isabel (Elizabeth) de VERMANDOIS in 1096 in France. The marriage ended in divorce.

"Robert of Meulan, Lord of Beaumont, Pont-Audemer and Brionne, Count of Meulan. Companion of Willam the Conqueror at Hastings 1066"

<http://www.reach.net/~roanne/beaumont.html>

Isabel (Elizabeth) De VERMANDOIS is printed as #19-46.

Enna (Edna), King Of LEINSTER, son of Donnhadh, King of Leinster, was born about 1085 in Dublin, Ireland. He died in 1126 in Lough Carmen, Wexford, Ireland.

Murcertac O'TOOLE, son of Gillachomhghaill O'Toole, was born about 1089 in Ireland. He married Inghin O'BYRNE.

Inghin O'BYRNE was born about 1094 in Ireland.

Twentieth Generation

William de ALDITHELEY, son of Adam de Alditheley, was born about 1040 in Hooton, Cheshire, England.

Henry de FERRERS, son of Walchelinde de Ferrers, was born about 1036 in Ferrieres, Normandy, France. He died in 1088 in Tutbury, Staffordshire, England. He was buried in Tutbury, Staffordshire, England. He married Bertha ROBERTS about 1061 in Normandy, France.

"Henry became a major land holder, almost all the hundred of Appletree in Derbyshire. He was granted 210 manors and lordships throughout England and Wales by Duke William of Normandy for his conspicuous bravery and support at Hastings. 114 of these manors were in Derbyshire and much in Nottingham over which he held virtual rule. The family became the Earls of both Derby and Nottingham, but the alternate title and estates of Earl Ferrers were lost in 1266 to the son of Henry 111, Edmund, Earl of Leicester. In 1071 Hugh Lupus was made Earl of Chester and surrendered Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire and Henry Ferrers made it his chief domain. Henry had three sons Enguenulf, William and Robert. The two eldest predeceased Henry."
<http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

Bertha ROBERTS was born about 1040 in Gostenois, Normandy, France. She died in Darley, Derbyshire, England.

Andre Seigneur de VITRE was born about 1054 in Vitre, Brittany, France. He married Agnes de MORTAIGNE about 1079 in France.

Agnes De MORTAIGNE, son of Robert, Count de Mortaigne and Maude de Montgomery, was born about 1054 in Mortagne, France.

William "the Elder" PEVEREL, son of Ranulph Peverell and Ingelrica Maud, was born about 1062 in Normandy, France. He died on 17 Apr 1113 in England. He married Adeline (Adeliza) in about 1071.

"A castle has existed in Nottingham since 1068 and was erected by William Peverel on the orders of William the Conqueror." *<http://www.cms.salford.ac.uk>*

"William de Peverel, the next major land holder in Derbyshire, was somewhat of a mystery. There are strong claims he was the bastard son of Duke William of Normandy in a relationship with Maud, daughter of a Saxon noble, Ingleric. Whether this lady was married to Ranulph before or after the relationship is uncertain. The difficulty in the argument is one of timing. If he, William Peverel, appears in 1068 in charge of Nottingham Castle, he must have been at least twenty years old. That makes this liaison between Duke William and Maud somewhere around 1046 and must have been in Normandy. This is supported by both William and his half brother, Ranulf, both being of age, were recorded at the Battle of Hastings. Nevertheless, William Peverel became the holder of Nottingham Castle, and a further 162 lordships and manors throughout England and Wales, including the Peak Castle in Derbyshire, all granted by Duke William of Normandy. The grant almost blended the distinction of the two counties, Nottingham and Derby and courts of assize were held alternately between the two jurisdictions. The royal relationship of William Peverel was further clouded by Ranulph Peverel, legitimate son of Maud and Ranulph, half brother of William, possibly treated (theoretically) as a stepson of the Duke, who, surprisingly, was granted 64 manors, almost as many as William Peverel (69 manors) in Nottingham. From Ranulph is descended the distinguished baronial family of Peverel and its many branches. William Peverel, on the other hand, married Adelina, daughter of Roger de Poitou and acquired, through her, many lordships in Lancashire, probably a few years after the Domesday around 1094 or soon after. when Roger died."

<http://www.infokey.com/Domesday/Derbyshire.htm>

Adeline (Adeliza) was born about 1054 in Nottinghamshire, England. She died on 19 Jan 1119/1120 in England.

Roger "The Poitevin" MONTGOMERY, son of Roger de Montgomery and Mabel Talvas, was born about 1058 in Marche, Poitou, France. He died after 1102. He married Almodis (Audmodis) Countess of LA MARCHE about 1083 in Poitou, France.

Almodis (Audmodis) Countess of LA MARCHE was born about 1062 in Marche, Poitou, France.

William de BRAOSE was born about 1049 in Brienze, Normandy, France. He died in 1087 in Bramber, Sussex, England. He married Agnes de SAINT CLARE.

"Guillaume de Briouze is recorded in lists of those present at the Battle of Hastings. He became the first Lord of Bramber Rape by 1073 and built Bramber Castle. William made considerable grants to the abbey of Saint Florent, Saumur to endow the foundation of Sele Priory near Bramber and a priory at Briouze. He continued to fight alongside King William in the campaigns in Britain, Normandy and Maine. <http://freespace.virgin.net/doug.thompson/BraoseWeb/William1.htm>

Agnes de SAINT CLARE, son of Waldron de Saint Clare and Helena Le Bon, was born about 1054 in Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.

Judeal Johel de TOTENAIS, son of Alured de Totnais, was born about 1049 in Barnstable, Devonshire, England. He married Miss de PECGUIGNY.

"Totnes (Toteneis, Totton) was a place of considerable importance in Saxon times; it possessed a mint in the reign of Ethelred, and was governed by a portreeve. In the Domesday Survey it appears as a mesne borough under Juhel of Totnes, founder of the castle and priory; it had 95 burgesses within and 15 without the borough, and rendered military service according to the custom of Exeter." http://23.1911encyclopedia.org/T/TO/TOTNES_EARL_OF.htm

"Totnes Castle occupies a high, commanding position overlooking the town. Its builder was almost certainly Juhel, one of William the Conqueror's commanders in the Norman campaign which swept through the South-West in 1068. In return for his military service, Juhel was granted Totnes and extensive estates in South Devon." <http://www.heuristics.org.uk/venues/totnes.htm>

Miss de PECGUIGNY was born about 1054 in Barnstable, Devonshire, England.

Walter "of Gloucester" FITZROGER, SHERIFF OF GLOUCESTER, son of Roger de Pitres and Eunice de Baalun, was born about 1065 in Gloucestershire, England. He died before 1129 in England. He married Berthe FITZROGER about 1087 in England.

Berthe FITZROGER was born about 1069 in England. She died in England.

Bernard de NEUFMARCHE, Lord Marcher, BARON OF BRECNOCH, son of Geoffrey de Neufmarche and Ada de Hugleville, was born about 1070 in Neufmarche, France. He married Nest Verch OSBORN.

"1085 - Sometime here the father of Bernard of Neufmarche (in Normandy) disgraces himself, and his lands are taken. Bernard tries to regain his family's honor. 1087 - Bernard of Neufmarche swears fealty to King William Rufus and marries the daughter of a Norman marcher lord on the Welsh border. 1093 - Bernard of Neufmarche gains victory at the Battle of the Honddu, slaying the Welsh

prince Rhys ap Tewdwr and becoming Lord of Brecknock. Bernard builds Brecon castle, and founds an abbey" <http://users.codenet.net/dterhune/blkmtn/timeline.html>

"Brecon castle and town are Norman in origin. The castle came first and was the creation of Bernard de Neufmarche. He took his surname from the village of Neufmarche near Rouen, the capital of Normandy. He was of the second generation of conquerors who extended Norman influence into the Marches of Wales. By 1093 de Neufmarche and his knights had defeated the Welsh rulers of south Wales and began to build themselves the castles from which they intended to control their new lands." <http://www.castlewales.com/brecon.html>

"The family of Bernard of Neufmarche had served the Duke of Normandy for years with distinction, but his father was disgraced and dispossessed and Bernard had to make good his loss by service with William Rufus, son and successor to William the Conqueror as King of England. In late 1087, Bernard acquired lands in Herefordshire through marriage to the heiress of Osbern FitzRichard, who had himself married a Welsh princess. Osbern was the son of Richard le Scrob, a Norman knight who, in the time of Edward the Confessor, built Richard's Castle on the Welsh border. By late 1088, Bernard had taken his followers past the defenses of Clifford Castle, held by the Tosny family, and invaded Welsh territory. He lost no time in establishing a motte at Gasbury, from which he refused to be moved.

Over the next five years, Bernard and his men were probing the defences of Brycheiniog. The Welsh prince Rhys ap Tewdwr of Deheubarth was called in to defend the lands against their attacks and in 1093 he and "the Normans who were living in Brycheiniog" met near the point where the River Honddu falls into the Usk. There in a great battle Rhys ap Tewdwr was killed, and with his death the way was cleared for conquest and settlement by the Normans, for no other Welsh leader of name would emerge for a generation.

In battle Bernard was a marvel, with a visage so fearsome that it is said that his enemies would turn and run at the mere sight of him, and that indeed, some dropped dead from terror. His authority was so great that he could command the faeries and giants to build his castles. That he did not conquer the whole of Wales is but a testimony to his modesty. Thus it is said.

Bernard established his principle castle at Aberhonddu which the Normans named Brecon: there he founded a priory church and a small borough. The invaders gave it protection by building a series of mottes as an outer line of defence, and Bernard's knights, endowed with lands in the river valleys, established their own castles. Bronllys and Hay guarded the approach from Herefordshire; Tretower and Crickhowell controlled the route which would lead to Abergavenny and the lands of Gwent; Aberyscir and Trecastell were the defences on the western side of Brecon towards Cantref Bychan. The mountainous country which formed the Great Forest of Brecknock was slowly provided with a series of small castles and hunting lodges. North of Brecon, towards the inhospitable uplands of the Epynt, the displaced Welsh dynasty established a base from which they would harry the Normans to day.

In religious matters, Bernard's patronage was attracted to Battle Abbey in Sussex. There, William the Conqueror wanted to establish a monastery which should be a memorial to his great victory of 1066. His son William Rufus, with an unexpected display of filial devotion, made sure that Battle was brought to completion and dedicated. As Bernard was one of Rufus' new men, he might have been expected to support his lord. The parallel of the Conqueror's success at Hastings and Bernard's success in his Welsh territory must not be ignored. It was said that Bernard had in his entourage monks of Battle Abbey. Whether by design or by the accident of their influence, the church of his new lordship was deliberately associated with Battle Abbey, and the priory of Brecon has always been directly subject to the abbot of Battle. Priors of Brecon were appointed and removed at his will, and the fortunes of the priory were closely linked with those of the parent house."

<http://users.codenet.net/dterhune/blkmtn/brecknock.html>

Nest verch OSBORN, daughter of Osbern Fitzrichard and Nest verch Gruffydd was born about 1079 in Herefordshire, England.

"Bernard de Neufmarche was the first Norman to seize possession of this county of Brecknock from the suzerainty of the Welsh. He married Nest, the daughter of Nest, herself daughter of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, who for so long had oppressed all Wales by his tyranny. She took her name Nest from her mother, but the English changed it and called her Agnes. Bernard had children by her, among them a distinguished knight called Mahel, who lost his paternal inheritance by an injustice as I shall tell you. His mother broke her marriage vow and fell in love with a certain knight, with whom she committed adultery. This became known, and her son Mahel assaulted her lover one night when he was returning from his mother. He gave him a severe beating, mutilated him, and packed him off in great disgrace.

The mother, disturbed by the remarkable uproar which ensued, and greatly grieved in her woman's heart, was filled with a burning desire for revenge. She fled to Henry, King of the English, and told him that her son Mahel was not Bernard's child, but the offspring of another man with whom she had been in love and with whom she had had secret and illicit intercourse. This she maintained rather from malice than because it was true, confirming it by an oath which she swore in person before the whole court. As a result of this oath, which was really perjury, King Henry, who was swayed more by prejudice than by reason, in 1121 gave Nest's elder daughter Sybil, whom she accepted as Bernard's child, in marriage to a distinguished young knight of his own family, Miles FitzWalter, constable of Gloucester, adding the lands of Brecknock as a marriage portion. So this woman, at great loss to her personal modesty, and with the sacrifice of all decorum and self-respect, by this one shameful act deprived both her son of his inheritance and herself of her honour. She did this to reap revenge and to satisfy her anger."

<http://users.codenet.net/dterhune/blkmtn/brecknock.html>

Ranulf de MESCHINES, VISCOUNT DE BAYEUX, son of Ranulph, Count de Bayeux and Alix de Normandy, was born about 1050 in Normandy, France. He died in 1129. He married Maud D'AVRANCHES about 1069 in Normandy, France.

Maud D' AVRANCHES, daughter of Richard D'Avranches and Emma de Conteville, was born about 1054 in Avranches, Normandy, France.

Thorold, Sheriff of Lincoln was born about 1040 in Spalding, Lincolnshire, England. He was either the father or the brother of Lady Godiva. He married Miss MALET about 1065 in Lincolnshire, England.

"Thorold is, along with Godiva, one of few Saxons who retained land after the conquest."

<http://www.btinternet.com/~parsonal/godiva.htm>

Miss MALET, daughter of William Malet, was born about 1044 in Alkborough, Lincolnshire, England.

Henry I "Beauclerc", King Of ENGLAND, son of William I "The Conqueror" and Matilda, Countess of Flanders, was born in 1068 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He was christened on 5 Aug 1100 in Selby, Yorkshire, England. He died on 1 Dec 1135 in St. Denis, Seine-St Denis, France. He was buried on 4 Jan 1136 in Reading Abbey, Reading, Berkshire, England.

"Henry was of moderate height and thickly set, with black hair and a soft expression in his eyes. The expression was misleading for he could be ruthless and unforgiving when necessary - on one day he ordered forty-four thieves to be hanged. However Henry was seen to be fair and he became known as the 'lion of justice': the strength of his kingship is perhaps illustrated by the lack of rebellions in his reign. He was also highly pragmatic, had a scandalous private life and only paid lip service to religion (it was said that his chaplain was chosen for the speed at which he could say mass).



His pragmatism stretched to politics and war. In 1100 his elder brother Robert 'Curthose', the duke of Normandy and a rival for the English throne, who had returned from the Crusades with high prestige, invaded England and forced Henry to pay him an annual sum of £2,000. Henry did so for several years but in 1106 himself invaded Normandy and captured Robert at the Battle of Tinchebrai. Henry was now king of England and Normandy, and Robert was to spend the last twenty-eight years of his life as Henry's prisoner. The chroniclers warmly praised Henry for his wisdom and his ability to gain military victories; in contrast, he was also noted for his insatiable quest for money. To satisfy this need an accounting system was developed to calculate the dues owed to the king. This involved moving counters about a large chequered cloth and the department became known as the Exchequer. (A chequered cloth and counters were used because the Roman method of using letters for numbers, V for 5, X for 10 and so on, had not yet been replaced by Arabic numerals, which included zero. Arabic numbers were first introduced into England in the fourteenth century.) Not surprisingly the exchequer was the first department which became too large to travel with the king and court and therefore remained at either Winchester or Westminster.

The king still travelled about the kingdom a great deal and his usual retinue of followers included great men and small, from the chancellor and treasurer to the fruiterers, tent-keepers and wolf-hunters. Despite his twenty known illegitimate children and two marriages he only had two legitimate children, William the Aetheling (the Anglo-Saxon for prince) and Matilda. The succession seemed secure until William died in a shipwreck; only a butcher survived who reported that everyone had been drunk. Henry was devastated and the succession became uncertain. His only other legitimate child, Matilda, had married the Emperor of Germany, and then Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. The second marriage was deeply unpopular amongst the English barons, even though Henry had taken the expedient measure of ensuring that they took an oath to recognise Matilda as Lady of England if he died without male heir. Her husband had other ideas and, eager for the English crown, went to war against Henry. The two were still at war when Henry died, probably after eating too many eels, in December 1135. <http://www.historybookshop.com/articles/people/monarchs/henry-1.asp>

"King of England, surnamed, on account of his superior education, Beauclerc, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1068. Jealousies and dissensions early broke out between him and his elder brothers, Robert and William (Rufus), and on the sudden mysterious death of William in the New Forest, in 1100, Henry, who was hunting with him, immediately seized the crown and the public treasures, his brother Robert being not yet returned from the crusade.

To strengthen his hold on the affections of his subjects, he granted a charter re-establishing the laws of the Confessor, abolished the curfew, professed a reform in his own character and manners and married the Princess Maud, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon races. When Robert invaded England in 1101, war was

prevented by negotiation and the grant to Robert of a pension of 3000 marks.

The same year began the quarrel between the King and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting investitures. Henry, ambitious of the crown of Normandy, invaded that country in 1105, and took Caen, Bayeux, and several other places. He completed the conquest in the following year by the defeat and capture of Robert at the battle of Tenchebrai.

In 1109 the Princess Matilda (Maud) was betrothed to the Emperor Henry V, but in consequence of her youth, the marriage was deferred for several years. Troubles in Normandy and in Wales, and war with the King of France, occupied Henry in the next few years. In 1118 he lost his Queen, Maud, and two years later his only legitimate son, the Prince William, who, with his retinue, perished by shipwreck, on the passage from Normandy to England. It is said that the King was never seen to smile again. In 1121 he married Adelais, or Alice, daughter of Geoffrey, Duke of Louvain, and on the failure of his hope of offspring, he had his daughter, the Empress Maud, then a widow, acknowledged heiress to the throne. Henry died at Rouen, from the effects of gluttony, December 1, 1135, having been absent from England nearly two years and a half."

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/royalty/kingh.html#HenryI>

Robert FITZHAMON, LORD OF CORBEIL, son of Hamon Fitzhamon, was born about 1070 in East Chester, England. He died on 10 Mar 1107. He married Sibyl de MONTGOMERY about 1084 in Normandy, France.

"In 1087, the Manor of Tewkesbury was handed by William Rufus 221 to his cousin, Robert FitzHamon. With Abbot Giraldus, FitzHamon founded the present Abbey in 1092. The Abbey's dimensions are almost identical with those of the original Westminster Abbey. When, in 1107, FitzHamon died at Falaise in Normandy, his son-in-law, Robert Fitzroy became Earl of Gloucester and continued the building work." <http://www.btinternet.com/~timeref/hpl619.htm>

"In South Wales, one Marcher lord, Robert FitzHamon, had William's blessing to distribute the lands of Glamorgan among a dozen of his own men. While FitzHamon (who built Cardiff Castle) doled out his best lands to his favorites, he forced at least one member of his retinue, Sir Payn de Turberville, to acquire land on his own." <http://www.castlewales.com/coity.html>

"Geoffrey died in 1093 and the castle (Bristol) was handed over to Robert FitzHamon. In 1106 FitzHamon built St. Peter's church. Robert FitzHamon died from wounds received whilst fighting for King Henry I against Robert, Duke of Normandy. His daughter, Mabel, was married off to Henry I's illegitimate son, Robert of Caen who was made the Earl of Gloucester." <http://www.brisray.co.uk/bristol/bhist2.htm>

"Cardiff Castle was built by Robert FitzHamon, perhaps on the site of the smaller Welsh fortress of the princes of Morganwy, and was probably started in 1081." <http://www.medievalcastles.net/wales/cardiff.htm>

Sibyl de MONTGOMERY, daughter of Roger de Montgomery and Mabel Talvas, was born about 1066 in St. Germain Mntgm, Normandy, France.

Simon I of MONTFORT, son of Amauri, Seigneur of Montfort and Bertrade de Gometz, was born about 1025 in Montfort Amaury, Ile De France, France. He died in 1087. He was buried in Epernon, Normandy, France. He married Agnès D' EVREUX about 1058 in Normandie.

Agnès D' EVREUX, daughter of Richard D'Evreux and Adele, was born about 1030 in Evreux, Normandie.

Anselm de GARLENDE, son of Guillaume de Garlande, was born about 1069 in Garlande, France. He died in 1118. He married Miss de MONTLHERY about 1094 in Montlhery, France.

"Persuaded by the men of Corbeil, the king hastened there with a handful of household troops, to avoid publicity. It was late, and the men in the castle were still chatting around their fires, when those who had been sent on ahead, the seneschal Anselm of Garlande, a very brave knight, and about forty armed men, were received at the gate which had been agreed, and made vigorous efforts to capture it. But the garrison, surprised by the neighing of the horses and the inopportune noise of the knights, rushed to oppose them. Because the entrance was restricted by the enemy's gates, those who had entered could neither go forward nor back at will, so the inhabitants, emboldened by their position, could cut down those in front of the gates very easily. The attackers, oppressed by darkening shadows and by their unfortunate position, could not long sustain the blows and returned to the outer gate. But the very courageous Anselm, sacrificing himself in retreat, could not beat the enemy to the gate; he was captured and occupied the tower of the castle, not as its conqueror but as a captive along with the Count of Corbeil. Their misery was equal, though their fears were different; for one feared death, the other only disinheritance.

Moved by their fear, the king at once surrounded the castle, obstructed the roads which led to the gates, built four or five barriers around it and deployed both the kingdom's and his own resources for the capture of the captives and the castle. Hugh, who had at first been delighted by the seizure of Anselm, was now terrified of the prospect of losing him and the castle.

Much later in different circumstances, after he had been received back into the king's favour by offering many hostages and oaths, Hugh resumed the path of deception. Again he was besieged by the king, disinherited again; yet though he pierced the king's steward Anselm of Garlande, a valiant baron, with his own lance, this was not enough to make him forget his innate and habitual treason, until he took the road to Jerusalem."

Abbot Suger: Life of King Louis the Fat; <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/basis/suger-louisthefat.html>

Miss de MONTLHERY, daughter of Guy de Montlhery and Elise de Corbeil, was born about 1045 in Montlhéry, France. She died in Rochfort, France.

Simon de SENLIS, COUNT HUNTINGTON AND NORTHAMPTON, son of Ranulph "The Rich", was born about 1046 in Normandy, France. He died about 1111 in La Charite-Sur-Loir, Nievre, France. He was buried in St. Neots, France. He married Matilda (Maud) HUNTINGTON, in 1090 in Huntingdonshire, England.

"Simon de Senlis was the near mythical figure who transformed a huddle of mud and wattle huts clinging to a rise beside the river Nene into one of the most formidable citadels of post-conquest England - Northampton. Almost thirty years after he fought alongside the Conqueror at Hastings, Simon joined and helped shape the first Crusade to the Holy Land - and activity which united the major powers of Europe for the first time. He later raised Northampton's most famous building, the round church of St Sepulcher which stands in what is now Sheep Street."
<http://www.hammon-osborne.co.uk/comi.htm>

"William granted the Norman, Simon de Senlis, the Earldom of Northampton and he was charged with building a new castle which would enclose the expanding town with new walls. The new castle must have been an impressive sight, the new walls enclosed 250 acres, a large area only exceeded at that time by the City of London, Norwich and the equal of York. In 1089 Simon accompanied by William Rufus, William's son, embarked from England on the first crusade. On his return Simon built the church of the Holy Sepulchre modelled on that of the same name in Jerusalem."

http://www.northampton-online.co.uk/Our_Town/town_history_page_2.htm

"After Waltheof's execution, Judith's elder daughter, Maud was made the heiress of her father's immense Midlands possessions and these were passed to Maud's husband, Simon de Senlis, a cadet of the great house of Vermandois (the house of Vermandois was sprung from Charlemagne's second son Pepin). Simon de Senlis died in 1111 and Maud, his widow, took as her second husband Malcolm Canmore's youngest son, David and when he ascended the Scottish throne in 1124 as David I, Maud went north with him as his queen,- followed, inevitably, by a large retinue of her Flemish kinsmen."

Matilda (Maud) HUNTINGTON is printed as #19-44.

"Waltheof married Judith, the daughter of Lambert Count of Lens. They had a daughter and heir, no son(s), called Matilda (Maud) who first married Simon De Senlis. He in her right became Earl of both Northampton and Huntinghton. On Simon's death in 1111 Matilda married David of Scotland and he became Earl of Huntington."

<http://www.robinhood.ltd.uk/newforum/archive/forum%201/new/n000126.html>

Robert de BEAUMONT, Count of Meulan is printed as #19-75.

Isabel (Elizabeth) de VERMANDOIS is printed as #19-46.

Ralph de WAIET, SEIGNEUR OF GAEL, Earl of Norfolk, son of Ralph Seigneur de Gael and Emma Fitzosborne, was born about 1078 in Montfort, Normandy, France. He married Emma (Avisé) FITZOSBORNE.

"1075 - William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle to Ralph de Waiet, who rebelling against his benefactor, was subdued, and the city much injured in the contest."

<http://virtualnorfolk.uea.ac.uk/print/variety/localhistlit/norchron.html>

Emma (Avisé) FITZOSBORNE was born about 1075 in Norfolk, England.

Ivo (Ives) GRENTEMESNIL, son of Hugh Grentemesnil and Adeliza de Beaumont, was born about 1064 in Grentemesnil, Calvados, France. He died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1118. He married Felia de GAUNT about 1094 in Leicestershire, England.

"Orderic Vital gives the following account of the mode by which he obtained the earldom: - "The town of Leicester had four masters - the King, the Bishop of Lincoln, Earl Simon" (Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon), "and Ivo, the son of Hugh" (de Grentmesnil). The latter had been heavily fined for turbulent conduct, and was in disgrace at Court. He was also galled by being nicknamed "the Rope-dancer," having been one of those who had been let down by ropes from the walls of Antioch. He therefore had resolved to rejoin the Crusade, and made an agreement with the Count of Meulent to the following effect - The Count was to procure his reconciliation with the King, and to advance him five hundred silver marks for the expenses of his expedition, having the whole of Ivo's domains pledged to him as a security for fifteen years. In consideration of this, the Count was to give the daughter of his brother Henry, Earl of Warwick, in marriage to Ivo's son, who was yet in his infancy, and to restore him his father's inheritance. This contract was confirmed by oath, and ratified by the King, but Ivo died on his road to the Holy Land, and Robert de Meulent, by royal favour and his own address, contrived to get the whole of Leicester into his own hands, and being in consequence created an English earl, his wealth and power surpassed those of any other peer of the realm, and he was exalted above nearly all his family."

<http://www.patpny.com/conq/beaumont.shtml>

Felia de GAUNT, son of Gilbert de Gand and Alice de Montfort, was born about 1070 in

Folkingham, Lincolnshire, England.

Ivo de BEAUMONT was born about 1010 in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England. He married Adele.

Adele was born about 1010 in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England.

Fergus, Lord Of GALLOWAY was born about 1090 in Galloway, Scotland. He died in 1161 in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Edinburghshire, Scotland. He was buried on 12 May 1161 in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Edinburghshire, Scotland. He married Elizabeth, Princess Of ENGLAND about 1124 in Carrick, Ayrshire, Scotland.

"Fergus, the Lord of Galloway had two sons Uchtred, the lord of Galloway, who was killed in 1174 and Gilbert who died in 1185. On the death of Uchtred the title of Lord of Galloway passed to Gilbert who died in 1185." <http://millennium.fortunecity.com/sherwood/553/scotland.html>

"Those were troublous times in Galloway. In 1096 the inhabitants were just emerging from the galling yoke of the ruthless Norsemen. Edgar had ascended the Scottish throne, and he was succeeded in 1107 by his brother Alexander, but when Edgar died he divided up the Scottish Kingdom. To his younger brother, David, he left the whole of the district south of the Firth of Forth, except the Lothians. David took up his residence at Carlisle, and assumed the title of Earl. The accession of David as supreme ruler of Galloway is important, because it was during his regime that we find, for the first time, the official name "Galloway" applied to our ancient province.

Fergus was one of David's favourite companions and courtiers, which is amply proved by his witnessing many of the King's charters. He was also a "persona grata" at the English Court, so much so that he married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry I., and thus became allied to English Royalty. And, as King Henry I. of England married David's sister, Fergus was thus also by marriage allied to the Scottish King. By Elizabeth he had two sons and one daughter—viz., Uchtred and Gilbert, and Affrica.

In 1135 Henry I., the King of England, died, and David I. invaded England in support of the cause of his niece, Matilda, who was the daughter of the English King. This invasion culminated in the great Battle of the Standard. They met the English army on Catton Moor, near Northallerton, in 1138, and here the desperate and decisive battle was fought, called the "Battle of the Standard." The Galwegians claimed the honour of leading the van, notwithstanding the opposition of the King and his advisers. "They commenced the attack," says Hailes, "by rushing in a wedge-like shape on the enemy, with savage vociferations, loud yells, and infuriated valour." Hovedon says that "their war-cry was Albanich Albanich!" to which the English retorted Vry! Vry! meaning the opprobrious epithet, "Irish!" The onset was appalling, and they broke through the ranks of the spearmen, but after the battle had raged for nearly two hours they were reduced to a state of utter confusion. Both their chiefs, Ulric and Dunvenald, were slain. The English were victorious, and peace was concluded in 1139. Fergus seems not to have been at this battle, which shows that he had not yet been appointed ruler of Galloway, nor even a hereditary prince, or he would have led the Gallovidian contingent. It was about this time, however, that he once more made friends with the King, and was appointed Lord of Galloway in succession to Ulric and Dunvenald.

In the History of the Priory of St. Mary's erected on the Isle of Trahil, i.e., St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright :— "Fergus, Earl and lord of Galloway, having failed in his duty to His Majesty, and committed a grievous fault, at which the King, evidently very angry, determined to put the law in force vigorously against him. At last, in a change of habit, he repaired to Alwyn, the Abbot of the Monastery of Holyrood, the King's Confessor and confidential secretary, for advice and assistance. The Abbot compassionating him, contrived that Fergus should assume the habit of a Canon Regular, and thus, God directing, should, along with his brethren, obtain the King's pardon for his offence, through

supplication under a religious habit." The ruse was successful, and he not only obtained the King's pardon, but also "The Kiss of Peace." The King and he, therefore, became reconciled.

Fergus was now supreme ruler of Galloway, and resided at his Castle or Palace of Lochfergus. For many years he devoted his time and attention to the founding of religious houses. During the subsequent part of the reign of David there is nothing of importance to chronicle regarding Fergus or Lochfergus. David died in 1153, and was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm IV., then a minor. He was the first King who was crowned at Scone.

Somerled and several others of the northern chiefs were dissatisfied with the succession, and taking advantage of the extreme youth of the King, and the distracted councils which prevailed at Court, rose in insurrection, and put forward a son of the former Pretender, M'Eth. Fergus at first did not join them, because we find that he seized the claimant Donald when he sought sanctuary at Whithorn, and sent him to prison at Roxburgh, where his father, the elder M'Eth, was also confined. However, the English King Henry II. having persuaded Malcolm to resign that part of his territory south of the Tweed and go to France to assist him in fighting his battles there, the Gallovidians refused to have an English King to reign over them, so they, under Fergus, joined Somerled. The young Scottish King hurried home, and took up arms to chastise the Gallovidians, but the impenetrable forests, the treacherous morasses, and the rugged hills of Galloway were practically inaccessible, except to those who knew them intimately. Twice Malcolm entered Galloway, but had to retire beaten and discomfited. The third time, however, he doubled his forces, and by this means, in addition to propitiating some of the rebels, he prevailed, and Somerled became reconciled.

Fergus, thus deserted by his former friends, resigned the Lordship of Galloway, or what is more probable, deprived of his office, and retired once more to the Abbey of Holyrood, where he became a Canon Regular, and it is said ended his days in the following year through grief and sorrow. Before he died, however, he bestowed on Holyrood Abbey the village and church of Dunrodden (Dunrod, near Kirkcudbright). There seems little doubt that Fergus was a wise and beneficent ruler, and that Galloway made great progress under his sway.

<http://www.old-kirkcudbright.net/books/lochfergus.htm>

Elizabeth, Princess Of ENGLAND, son of Henry I, King of England and Matilda "Aethiling", Princess of Scotland, was born about 1095 in Talby, Yorkshire, England.

Waltheof, Earl Of DUNBAR, son of Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland and Aethelreda, Princess of England, was born about 1062 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. He died in 1138. He married Sigrid (Sigarith) in about 1138.

"Waltheof was an important Anglian leader from Northampton in Northumberland who due to his young age was superceeded as leader of the English by Harold Godwinson of Wessex whose son led the English at the Battle of Hastings. Waltheof was later defeated by William I of England. The "Harrying of the North" between Tyne and Tees removed this warriors' army from contention when every male over the age of 15 was butchered for rebelling against the Norman invaders. Was this the origin for the Robin Hood dispossession of Munday's "Earl of Huntington", for Waltheof would appear to have been the Anglian Earl of Huntington in Yorkshire."

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Lane/8771/loxley.html>

"William, Lord of Copeland, divided his grant into two parts and gave that lying between the Derwent and the Cocker, which included the Five Towns of Dean, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Greysouthen and Clifton, to Waltheof, Son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar. This was the Gospatric who had been appointed Earl of Northumberland by the Conqueror was shortly afterwards expelled by him from that office and on his flight to Scotland was created by King Malcolm, Earl of Dunbar. The grant was henceforth known as the Barony of Cockermouth or the Honour of Cockermouth."

<http://members.aol.com/GrtClifton/Feudal.htm>

Sigrid (Sigarith) was born about 1075 in Scotland.

Hugh de MORVILLE, CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, son of Simon de Morville and Ada de, was born about 1105 in Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, England. He died in 1162. He married Beatrice de BEAUCHAMP.

"In the eleventh century King David I gifted the whole of North Ayrshire or Cunninghame to a great Norman Chief from Cumberland, Hugh De-Morville. It is said that Glengarnock Castle was built and occupied by Hugh De-Morville."

<http://www.monkton-farleigh.freereserve.co.uk/beith.htm>

Beatrice de BEAUCHAMP, daughter of Payne de Beauchamp and Roheise de Vere, was born about 1107 in Bedfordshire, England. She died in England.

William de LANCASTER, Lord of Kendal, son of Gilbert de Lancaster and Godith, was born about 1100 in Kendal, Westmorland, England. He died in 1170. He married Gundred de WARRENNE in about 1154.

Gundred de WARRENNE, daughter of William II de Warenne and Isabel de Vermandois, was born about 1117 in Warwick, Warwickshire, England. She died in 1166 in Warwickshire, England. She was buried in Kelso, Roxburgh, Scotland.

Gillebride, son of Imergi Somerledson, was born about 1080 in Scotland.

Olave I BITLING, KING OF THE ISLE OF MAN, son of Godfred Crovan Haraldson, was born about 1080 in the Isle of Man. He died after 1153 in the Isle of Man. He married Ingebiorg HAKONSDATTER.

"Olaf, who succeeded Lagman, was a minor, when King Magnus Barefoot raided Man and the Hebrides. He is variously known as Olaf Klining or Bitling from his small stature or florid complexion. He reigned for some 50 years and brought a long period of peace to the Isles by keeping on good terms with the Kings of Norway, Scotland, England and Ireland. He married Ingibiorg, daughter of Earl Hakon of Orkney by whom he had one son, Godred the Black. Some chroniclers also state that he married Elfrica, daughter of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. He had several illegitimate sons and many daughters, one of whom, Ragnhildis (Raghnaid), married Somerled MacGhillebrighde, regulus of Argyle and progenitor of the great Clan Donald, later to be Lords of the Isles. "Olaf Bitling sailed to Norway at the end of his reign to pay his 'scat' of 10 marks of gold to his superior. In consequence, he was ceremoniously crowned at Trondheim and left his son Godred to be educated in Norway. On his return to Man, he found that the sons of his deceased brother Harold were conspiring to overthrow him. On the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, 1153, Olaf arranged a meeting with the conspirators to consider their claims. Unfortunately Reginald, son of Harold, took advantage of the opportunity to dispatch his uncle with an axe."

<http://www.macleodgenealogy.com/ACMS/D0081/I76.html>

Ingebiorg HAKONSDATTER, daughter of Haakon Paalson, Earl of Orkney, and Helga Maddensdatter, was born about 1106 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland.

Dunegal (Dougal) of MORAY was born about 1090 in Stranith or Nithsdale, Scotland.

Ralph BASSET, son of Thurston Basset, was born about 1076 in Drayton, Staffordshire, England. He died in 1120 in Abbey, Adingdon, Berkshire, England. He married Alice in about 1101 in Drayton

Basset, Staffordshire, England.

Alice was born about 1080 in Weldon, Northamptonshire, England.

Alan Reginald DE DUNSTANVILLE, son of Reginald Robert de Dunstanville and Adeliza Deinsula, was born about 1080 in Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England. He died on 3 Apr 1150/1156 in Tewkesbury, Wiltshire, England. He was buried in Tewkesbury, Wiltshire, England.

Humphrey de BOHUN was born about 1075 in Gloucester, England.

"Humphrey (Honfroi) de Bohun I is said to have been a kinsman and a companion in arms of William the Conqueror. He was styled as "Humphrey with the Beard." He was in possession of the lordship of Taterford in Norfolk. This family originated from Bohon in the arrondissement of St. Lo in the Cotentin, Normandy, where there still exists St. Andre and St. Georges de Bohon. The mound of the old castle is still visible. Humphrey is reported in the chronicles of Wace as the companion of the Conqueror at Senlac. He is reputed to have been a near kinsman of Duke William, but how or in what degree is unknown. The fact remains that the witnesses to the Benedictine priory at St George's in 1092, were all members of King William's immediate family or branches thereof. Humphrey was married three times, the names of his wives being unknown. He died prior to 1113."

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f025.htm>

Malcolm III "Ceanmor (Longneck)", King Of SCOTLAND, son of Duncan I, King of Scotland and Sibyl Fitzsiward, was born about 1033 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. He killed Macbeth in battle 1057. He died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Dumferline, Fifeshire, Scotland. He married Margaret "Atheling" in 1067/1069 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.



"Malcolm was the son of Duncan I who was killed by Macbeth in 1040. He found safe haven in Northumbria and the support of its ruler Earl Siward, who led an army against Macbeth in 1054. Siward and Malcolm defeated Macbeth at the battle of Dunsinnan but although Malcolm's lands were restored to him, he did not dislodge Macbeth from the throne. It wasn't until three years later, on 15 August 1057 at the battle of Lumphanan, that Malcolm again defeated Macbeth. But it was Lulach, Macbeth's stepson and cousin who became king. After less than four months however, Malcolm had Lulach killed and replaced him on the Scottish throne. He submitted to William I, king of England in 1072. In 1078 he defeated Lulach's son Mael Snechta. His oath to William didn't prevent him from raiding Northumbria on a regular basis and it was while on such a raid, in August 1093, that he laid the foundation stone of Durham cathedral. He was killed two months later while raiding the border town of Alnwick." <http://www.historybookshop.com/articles/people/monarchs/malcolm-3-canmore.asp>

Margaret "Atheling", son of Edward "Atheling", Prince of England, and Agatha von Brunswick, was born about 1042/1045 in Wessex, England. She died on 16 Nov 1093 in Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. She was buried in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland.

"Margaret introduced English customs and language into the Scottish court and church procedures but she never learned Gaelic, which was spoken by a substantial number of Scots at that time. Her

son, King David I, built a small church within Edinburgh Castle dedicated to her memory. St Margaret's Chapel is now the oldest building in the castle."

<http://www.rampantscotland.com/famous/blfamcanmore.htm>

"Margaret had a strong influence over her husband, who revered her piety and secretly had jewel-encrusted bindings made for her religious books, which he himself was unable to read, never having learned to do so. He also substituted Saxon for Gaelic as the court language.

According to Margaret's biographer, she corresponded with Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, brought Benedictine monks to Dunfermline and did away with local usages in the Scottish Church. Margaret also began building what was later to be known as St Margaret's Chapel, situated on the highest part of Edinburgh Castle."

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page98.asp>

"Margaret had planned on becoming a nun and devoting her life to the Christian faith, but fate stepped in, bringing with it, her marriage to King Malcolm of Scotland at the age of 24. He was a brute and tyrant and she, a pious, good, loving woman. It is rumored that Margaret actually converted her husband into a new man; at least a charitable man. Through her life as Queen, Margaret inspired a return to Christian observances. She taught priests to live simply without wealth and to devote their whole lives to Christianity. She declared Sunday a day of worship, donated money and land to the poor, and built churches and monasteries. One of which is the chapel in Edinburgh Castle, now the oldest standing church in Scotland. "Queen Margaret was a virtuous woman, and in the sight of God she showed herself to be a pearl, precious in faith and works." - Turgot, Margaret's confessor and friend."

<http://www.angelfire.com/fl5/cabledrewgenealogy/History-St.%20Margaret.htm>



Waltheof, Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, son of Siward Biornsson and Aelfled of Bernicia, was born about 1046 in Northumberland, England. He died on 31 May 1076. He was buried in Jun 1076 in Crowland, Lincolnshire, England. He married Judith of BOULOGNE in 1070 in Artois, France.

"In 1066 when William, Duke of Normandy, invaded England, the manor of Hallam was owned by Waltheof, the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Northumberland. His father was Siward, who, as Earl of Northumberland before him, had defeated Macbeth at the battle of Dunsinane in 1054. In 1075 Waltheof, Ralph de Waer and other nobles plotted to drive William from the Kingdom. The plan failed and, according the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Waltheof escaped overseas but later chose to return. He was captured and beheaded at Winchester in 1076. He was the only Englishman William ever executed. His body was buried in the Abbey of Crowland, Lincolnshire. At his death, the possession of the Manor of Hallam was allowed to pass to his widow, Countess Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, with Roger the Busli as the principal tenant."

<http://www.sheffieldmarkets.co.uk/pages/history/waltheof.htm>

"Judith was the wife of Waltheof, the only surviving son of the Danish lord Siward, who was made Earl of Northumberland by King Canute. His father died when he was very young but about the year 1065 he was made Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton by Edward the Confessor. He did not take part in the Battle of Hastings but he afterwards fought valiantly against the Normans. He joined the Danes when they attacked York in 1069 and the Norse sagas credit him with killing a hundred of the followers of William the Conqueror. The following year he submitted to William. He took the oath of fealty to the king who restored his titles and lands and married him to Judith, the daughter of his sister Adelaide. Two years later he was made Earl of Northumberland. In 1075 Waltheof was implicated in a plot against William and after trial he was executed as a traitor under the old English law at St Giles Hill in Winchester on 15 May 1076."

<http://www.grendon-pc.fsnet.co.uk/history/Grendonhistory1.htm>

Judith of BOULOGNE, daughter of Lambert of Boulogne, Count of Lens, and Adelaide de Normandie, was born in 1054/1055 in Lens, Artois, France.

"As she had not taken part in the conspiracy his widow, the Countess Judith, inherited Waltheof's titles and lands including the manor of Yardley which contained Grendon, Brafield, Denton, Hackleton, Hardiningstone, Horton, Quinton, Whiston and Wollaston. She held three hides and two virgates in Grendon. (A virgate was a measure of land which, like the hide, varied in extent but averaged about 30 acres.) The arable land she owned in the village was nine carucates (each carucate was about half a virgate) which were looked after by twelve sokemen, or free farmers. There were also three mills, which paid a yearly rent of three shillings, and 30 acres of meadow.

Judith's contemporaries accused her of having betrayed her husband in order to marry somebody else and Ingulphus, a monk of Crowland, termed her impiissima Jezebel (ungodly Jezebel)! William the Conqueror then tried to marry her to Simon de St Liz, but as he was not the man of her choice she refused to do so. Annoyed at this, the king took her titles and lands away and gave them to her daughter Maud, who did marry Simon. After the death of Simon shortly after, Maud married the Scottish prince David in 1113. David thus became Earl of Huntingdon through his marriage before he ascended the throne of Scotland as David I in 1124."

<http://www.grendon-pc.fsnet.co.uk/history/Grendonhistory1.htm>

William de WARREN, Count of Surrey, son of Ralph de Warren and Emma, was born about 1055 in Bellencombe, Seine Inferieure, France. He died on 24 Jun 1088 in Lewes, Sussex, England. He was buried in the Priory of Lewes, Lewes, Sussex, England. He married Gundred, Princess Of ENGLAND before 1077 in Normandy, France.

"The first Earl of Surrey, William I de Warrene married before 1078, Countess Gundred, who was the sister to Gerbod, the Earl of Chester. William and Gundred founded the priory of Lewes in the year 1078. In 1088 a revolt occurred in which many of the Norman Barons took part. One baron who remained faithful to William II was William Earl de Warrene who unfortunately was fatally wounded by an arrow during the siege of Pevensey at the time of the barons' revolt."

<http://members.tripod.com/~midgley/index-3.html#First>

Gundred Princess Of ENGLAND, daughter of William I, "The Conqueror", and Matilda, was born about 1063 in Normandy, France. She died on 27 May 1085 in Castle Acre, Acre, Norfolk, England. She was buried in Priory, Lewes, Sussex, England.

Hugues "le Grand" de FRANCE, COUNT OF VERMANDOIS, son of Henri I, King of France, and Anna Agnesa Yaroslavna, Grand Duchess of Kiev, was born about 1053 in Vermandois, France. He died on 18 Oct 1102 in Tarsus, Cilicie. He was buried in St Paul De Tarse. He married Adelle (Adelaide) VERMANDOIS, about 1064 in France.

Adelle (Adelaide) VERMANDOIS, daughter of Herbert IV, Count of Vermandois, and Adelle, was born about 1065 in Valois, Isle de France, France. She died on 28 Sep 1120/1124 in Vermandois.

William de MANDEVILLE, son of Geoffrey de Mandeville and Adeliza de Balts, was born about 1054 in Great Waltham, Essex, England. He died about 1130 in England. He married Margaret de RIE about 1083 in England.

Margaret de RIE, daughter of Eudo de Rie le Dapifer and Rohese Fitzrichard de Clare, was born about 1088 in Rycott, Oxford, England. She died in England.

Aubrey II de VERE, Chamberlain of England, son of Alberic de Vere and Beatrice Gand, was born about 1082 in Hedingham, Essex, England. He died on 15 May 1141 in London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in Colne Priory, Earls Colne, Essex, England. He married Adeliza (Alice) de CLARE about 1102 in Suffolk, England.

"Alberic (Aubrey) de Vere, who was in high favor with King Henry I., was constituted by the monarch Great High Chamberlain of England in 1133, to hold the same in fee to himself and his heirs. He replaced Robert Malet, Lord of Eye in Suffolk, who had been banished and disinherited from that office."

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f042.htm>

Adeliza (Alice) de CLARE, daughter of Gilbert Fitzrichard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, and Adeliza de Clermont, was born about 1077 in Essex, England. She died about 1163 in England.

Geoffrey de SAY, son of William de Say and Agnes de Grentemesnil, was born about 1094 in Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, England. He married Hawise de CLARE.

Hawise de CLARE was born about 1099 in Kent, England.

Hugh V "Le Debonnaire" SIRE, son of Hugh IV Sire and Aldearde, was born about 1015 in Lusignan, Vienne, France. He died on 8 Oct 1060. He married Almodis de la HAUTE MARCHE, COUNTESS OF BARCELONA.

Almodis De La HAUTE MARCHE, COUNTESS OF BARCELONA, daughter of Bernard I, Comte de Marche and Amelie, Countess of Aubney, was born about 1000 in Toulouse, France. She died on 16 Nov 1071, murdered.

"She was murdered by her stepson, Peter Raimond of Barcelona."

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jast/D0030/G0000041.html>

Aimery IV, Viscount Of THOUARS, son of Geoffroi, Viscount of Thouars and Aenor, was born about 1015 in Thouars, Deux-Sevres, France. He died in 1093 in (murdered), La Cheze, Borugogne, France. He married Auremgarde MOULCON.

Auremgarde MOULCON was born about 1017 in Moulcon,, France.

William EU, son of Robert, Count of Eu and Beatrice d'Eu, was born about 1055 in Leicestershire, England. He died in 1096 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He married Béatrice BUSHLI.

Béatrice BUSHLI, daughter of Roger Busli and Muriel Chappell, was born about 1065 in Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, England.

William D' AUBIGNY (ALBINI), son of Roger d'Aubigny and Amice, was born about 1064 in St. Sauveur, Manche, Normandie, France. He died in 1139. He was buried in Wymondham, Norfolk, England. He married Maud (Mary) BIGOD about 1099 in Norfolk, England.

Maud (Mary) BIGOD was born about 1068 in Belvoir Castle, Belvoir, Leicestershire, England.

Godfrey "A La Barbe", Duke Of LORRAINE, COUNT OF BRABANT, son of Henri II, Count of Lorraine and Adelle, Countess of Beteau, was born about 1074 in Lorraine Inferie, France. He died on 25 Jan 1139/1140 in Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel. He was buried in Afflighem. He married Clementia, Countess Of NAMUR, Duchess of Lower Lorraine about 1099 in Belgium.

Clementia, Countess Of NAMUR, Duchess of Lower Lorraine, daughter of Albert III, Count of Namur and Ida Billung, was born about 1078 in Namur, Belgium. She died in 1117/1122.

Foulques V "le Jeune", Count Of ANJOU, KING OF JERUSALEM, son of Foulques IV, Count of Anjou, and Bertrade de Montfort, Queen of France, was born in 1092 in Anjou, France. He died on 10 Nov 1143 in Jerusalem, Israel. He was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, Israel. He married Ermengarde (Ermentrude) Du MAINE on 11 Jul 1110 in France.

"1092–1143, Latin king of Jerusalem (1131–43), count of Anjou (1109–29) as Fulk V, great-grandson of Fulk Nerra. He journeyed (1120) to the Holy Land as a pilgrim and returned there in 1129, making his son, Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou as Geoffrey IV. Having taken as his new wife Melisende, daughter of King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, he succeeded his father-in-law in 1131. Fulk's reign was disturbed by dissensions among the Latin princes and by the raids of the Turks, whose prisoner he was for a time in 1137. He was succeeded as king of Jerusalem by his son by Melisende, Baldwin III." <http://www.bartleby.com/65/fu/Fulk.html>

"FULK, king of Jerusalem (b. 1092), was the son of Fulk IV., count of Anjou, and his wife Bertrada (who ultimately deserted her husband and became the mistress of Philip I. of France). He became the count of Anjou in 1109, and considerably added to the prestige of his house. In particular he showed himself a doughty opponent to Henry I. of England, against whom he continually supported Louis VI. of France, until in 1127 Henry won him over by betrothing his daughter Matilda to Fulk's son Geoffrey Plantagenet.

Already in 1120 Fulk had visited the Holy Land, and become a close friend of the Templars. On his return he assigned to the, order of the Templars an annual subsidy, while he also maintained two knights in the Holy Land for a year. In 1128 he was preparing to return to the East, when he received an embassy from Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, who had no male heir to succeed him, offering his daughter Melisinda in marriage, with the right of eventual succession to the kingdom. Fulk readily accepted the offer; and in 1129 he came and was married to Melisinda, receiving the towns of Acre and Tyre as her dower.

In 1131, at the age of thirty-nine, he became king of Jerusalem. His reign is not marked by any considerable events; the kingdom which had reached its zenith under Baldwin II., and did not begin to decline till the capture of Edessa in the reign of Baldwin III., was quietly prosperous under his rule. In the beginning of his reign he had to act as regent of Antioch, and to provide a husband, Raymund of Poitou, for the infant heiress Constance. The great problem with which he had to deal was the progress of the atabeg Zengi of Mosul. In 1137 he was beaten near Barin, and escaping into the fort was surrounded and forced to capitulate.

A little later, however, he greatly improved his position by strengthening his alliance with the vizier of Damascus, who also had to fear the progress of Zengi (1140); and in this way he was able to capture the fort of Baniyas, to the N. of Lake Tiberias. Fulk also strengthened the kingdom on the south; while his butler, Paganus, planted the fortress of Krak to the south of the Dead Sea, and helped to give the kingdom an access towards the Red Sea, he himself constructed Blanche Garde and Other forts on the SW. to overawe the garrison of Ascalon, which was still held by the Mahommedans, and to clear the road towards Egypt.

Twice in Fulk's reign the eastern emperor, John Comnenus, appeared in northern Syria (1137 and 1142); but his coming did not affect the king, who was able to decline politely a visit which the emperor proposed to make to Jerusalem. In 1143 he died, leaving two sons, who both became kings, as Baldwin III. and Amalric I. Fulk continued the tradition of good statesmanship and sound churchmanship which Baldwin I. and Baldwin II. had begun. William of Tyre speaks of him as a fine soldier, an able politician, and a good son of the church, and only blames him for partiality to his

friends, and a forgetfulness of names and faces, which placed him at a disadvantage and made him too dependent on his immediate intimates. Little, perhaps, need be made of these censures; the real fault of Fulk was his neglect to envisage the needs of the northern principalities, and to head a combined resistance to the rising power of Zengi of Mosul."

<http://82.1911encyclopedia.org/F/FU/FULK.htm>

Ermengarde (Ermentrude) Du MAINE, daughter of Elias, Count of Maine, and Matilde de Chateau du Loire, was born about 1096 in Maine, France. She died in 1126 in Maine, France.

William TALVACE (TALVAS), Count of Alencon was born in 1084 in Sussex, England. He married Alice DE BOURGOGNE.

"He was the son of Robert Talvas II and Agnes. He married Alice of Burgundy. Alice of Burgundy, died 1194. She was the daughter of Eudes Borel I and Maud of Burgundy."

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~mysouthernfamily/myff/d0087/g0000055.html>

"The story went that William Talvas, lord of Belleme, one of the fiercest of his race, had cursed William in his cradle, as one by whom he and his should be brought to shame. Such a tale set forth the noblest side of William's character, as the man who did something to put down such enemies of mankind as he who cursed him. The possessions of William Talvas passed through his daughter Mabel to Roger of Montgomery, a man who plays a great part in William's history"

<http://www.bookrags.com/books/wlmcn/PART2.htm>

Alice DE BOURGOGNE was born about 1080 in Sussex, England.

Bernard III de SAINT VALERY, companion of William the Conqueror, son of Walter de Saint Valery and Elizabeth, was born about 1065 in Isleworth, Middlesex, England.

Walter de EWRUS, son of William Devereux, was born about 1033 in Rosmar, Normandy, France.

"A Norman warrior, Walter le Ewrus, was rewarded for his valour with the gift of a large tract of land around Salisbury and Amesbury, by William the Conqueror."

<http://www.chitterne.com/history/devereux.html>

Hugh CHAWORTH, son of Ernald de Chaworth, was born about 1025 in St. Symphoro, Lamans, Maine, France.

Ernulf de HESDIN was born about 1038 in Hesdin, France.

"Before the Conquest the manor of Keevil was held by Brixi, who held other manors in Somerset and Dorset. It was granted after 1066 to Ernulf of Hesdin, one of William's chief followers, who held land in ten counties, and he held in in 1086. It has been suggested that he forfeited his lands because of his complicity in the rising of 1093; certainly a large part of his fief passed to Patrick de Chaworth, who is said to have married his daughter, but Keevil, with some other manors, passed to a second Ernulf of Hesdin, son of the first, who held it in 1130. He was executed in 1138; a third Ernulf of Hesdin witnessed a charter in 1141, and quite possibly held Keevil in his turn."

<http://www.rward.clara.net/history.htm>

"After the Conquest, Wit's lands went to the Norman Ernulf de Hesdin, whose estates were broken up when he rebelled against William Rufus and then left the country to join the First Crusade at the end of the 11th century." www.brent.gov.uk

Richard "De Tonbridge" "De Clare" FITZGILBERT, Lord de Bienfaite, son of Gilbert, Count

de Brionne and Gunnora d'Aunou, was born about 1024 in Bienfaite, Normandy, France. He was christened in Brionne, Normandy, France. He died about 1090 in St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, England. He was buried in Priory, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, England. He married Rohese GIFFARD about 1054 in England.

"He accompanied WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR on the invasion of England in 1066 and received great estates, including Clare in Suffolk, from whence the family took its name. "A Baronial Family in Medieval England: The Clares, 1217-1314; Michael Altschul; The Johns Hopkins Press, 1965: Richard FitzGilbert, styled (from his possessions) "de Bienfaite", "De Clare", and "de Tonbridge". Lord of Bienfaite, Orbec in Normandy; Clare & Tonbridge in England. Regent of England jointly with William de Warenne during the Conqueror's absence in 1075. King William granted him one of the largest fiefs in the territorial settlement. The lordship centered on Clare, Suffolk, which had been an important stronghold in Anglo-Saxon times. The bulk of Richard's estates lay in Suffolk, Essex, Surrey, and Kent, but comprised holdings in other counties in the southern and eastern parts of the kingdom as well. In addition, William (King) arranged for his marriage with Rohese, sister of Walter Giffard, later earl of Buckingham, and her dowry, consisting of lands in Huntingdon and Hertford, became absorbed in the family inheritance. "De Tonbridge", Lord Bienfaite."
<http://www.reach.net/~roanne/clare.html>

Rohese GIFFARD, daughter of Walter Giffard, Lord Longueville, and Agnes Ermentrude Fleitel, was born in 1034 in Longueville, Normandy, France. She died after 1133.

Hugh, Count Of CLERMONT (CREIL, MOUCHY), son of Renaud de Clermont, Great Chamberlain of France, and Ermangardis, was born about 1030 in Clermont, Oise, France. He died in 1101. He married Margaret (Marguerite) de MONTDIDIER about 1065 in Picardy, France.

Margaret (Marguerite) de MONTDIDIER, daughter of Hildoun IV, Count of Montdidier and Alice de Roucy, was born about 1045 in Montdidier, Somme, France. She died about 1110.

Roger de BEAUMONT, son of Humphrey de Harcourt de Vieilles and Aubrey de la Haie, was born about 1022 in Pont Audemer, Normandy, France. He died in 1094. He was buried in Abbey, Preaux, Normandy, France. He married Adeliza (Adeline) MEULENT, COUNTESS OF MEULENT in 1040 in Ile de France, France.

"Of Roger, Count de Beaumont, it is unanimously recorded that he was the noblest, the wealthiest, and the most valiant seigneur of Normandy, and the greatest and most trusted friend of the Danish family. Son of Humphrey de Vieilles, and grandson of Thorold de Pontaudemer, a descendant of the Kings of Denmark, through Bernard the Dane, a companion of the first Norman Conqueror, Duke Rollo, illustrious as was such as origin in the eyes of his countrymen, he considered his alliance with Adelina, Countess of Meulent, sufficiently honorable and important to induce him to adopt the title of her family in preference to that of his own."
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/beaumont.shtml>

"The King retained direct control of most of the strategically important holdings and wealthy lands. His most favoured benefactor was the Count of Meulan (Roger de Beaumont). Roger (sometimes the records in England show him as Robert but this may be a confusion between the son Robert with his father who actually held the lands) de Beaumont was the most powerful seignior in Normandy. His Chief domain in Normandy was Beaumont le Roger. He adopted the title Count of Meulan from Adelina, his wife's family. He received 90 manors in Warwick, Leicester, Wiltshire and Northampton. There is dispute whether he, Roger, was at Hastings, he was old at the time, but he contributed 60 ships to the invasion force. He was represented by the young Robert, his son, at the Battle of Hastings. Robert(Roger) held a total of 57 manors in Warwick at the Domesday survey. His Chief domain in England was Sturminster Marshal in Dorset. He shared with the King the great power in

Warwickshire." <http://www.infokey.com/Domesday/Godiva.htm>

Adeliza (Adeline) MEULENT, COUNTESS OF MEULENT, daughter of Waleran Beaumont, Count of Meulan, and Oda de Conteville, was born about 1014 in Ponteaudemere, Normandy, France. She died in 1081.

Donnhadh, King Of LEINSTER AND KING OF DUBLIN, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster and Darbforgaill of Leinster, was born about 1050 in Ireland. He died on 8 Dec 1090 in Dublin, Ireland.

Gillachomghaill O'TOOLE, son of Donnucan O'Toole, was born about 1055 in Ireland.

Twenty-First Generation

Adam DE ALDITHLEY was born about 1005 in Hooton, Cheshire, England.

"Among the Norman knights who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066, were Adam de Alditheley and his two sons, Lydulph and Adam. These received, as did others of William's associates, large possessions from the conquered lands as a reward for their services."

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~stanfam/stanname.htm>

Walchelinde (Walkelin) DE FERRERS was born about 1010 in Tutbury, Stfrd, England. He died in 1089.

"Walkelin de Ferrers, who fell in a contest with Hugh de Montfort I. early in the reign of Duke William, in which both of these noblemen were

killed" <http://www.mathematical.com/ferrershenry1036.html>

"He was slain in the civil wars which distracted Normandy during the minority of Duke William, later William the Conqueror." <http://www.btinternet.com/~russell.robinson/Ferrers.htm>

"FERRERS, the name of a great Norman-English feudal house, derived from Ferrières-St-Hilaire, to the south of Bernay, in Normandy. Its ancestor Walkelin was slain in a feud during the Conqueror's minority, leaving a son Henry, who took part in the

Conquest." <http://99.1911encyclopedia.org/F/FE/FERRERS.htm>

"William and Henri were both the sons of Walkelin de Ferrierers, seigneur of St.Hilaire de Ferrierers near Bernay in Normandy. The family were allied to the Count of Mortain, half brother of the Duke of Normandy. Walkelin had been killed in a joust with Hugh de Montfort prior to the Conquest, when both men died."

<http://www.infokey.com/Domesday/Derbyshire.htm>

Robert, Count de MORTAIGNE, son of Harlevin de Conteville and Harlette de Falaise, was born about 1037 in Mortaigne, Normandie. He died on 8 Dec 1090 in France. He was buried in Abbaye de Grestain. He married Maude de MONTGOMERY before 1058.

"Robert de Mortaigne, maternal brother to king William the conqueror, was created by that monarch earl of Cornwall, which title became extinct by the forfeiture of William, second earl of Cornwall, 1106."

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/History/Barons/Extinct1Earls.html>

Maude de MONTGOMERY, daughter of Roger de Montgomery and Mabel Talvas, was born about 1041 in Mortaigne, S-Mnch, France. She died in 1107. She was buried in Grestain Abbey.

Ranulph PEVERELL was born about 1030 in Normandy, France. He married Ingelrica Maud about Dec 1072 in Hatfield, Essex, England.

"The village derives its name from Ranulph Pevel, a knight of William the Conqueror who married Ingelrica daughter of Ingelric one of the richest and most powerful Saxon noblemen in Essex, the founder of St. Martin's-le-Grand in London."
<http://www.hadfelda.demon.co.uk/hatpev/hpshome.htm>

Ingelrica Maud, daughter of Ingelric of England, was born about 1032 in St. Martin's-le Grand, England.

"One story is that the daughter of Ingelric, an AngloSaxon nobleman, and a benefactor if not the founder of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, having been the mistress of Duke William and the mother by him of a son named after him, married subsequently Ranulph Pevel, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and that not only the children born of that marriage, but also the Duke's son William, were thenceforth known by the name of Pevel. The other version is, that the lady, by Leland called Ingelrica, and by Morant, Maud, was the wife of Ranulph Pevel before she became the mistress of the Duke, whose son by her took the name of her husband's family."
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/pevel.shtml>

"Ingelrica was a beautiful woman, and thereby attracted the attention of William the Conqueror. When the King became tired of her, she was permitted by her Royal seducer to marry Ranulph whose name is on the roll of Battle Abbey." <http://www.hadfelda.demon.co.uk/hatpev/hpshome.htm>

Roger de MONTGOMERY, son of Roger de Montgomery and Josceline de Pontaudemer, was born in 1022 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. He died on 27 Jul 1094 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. He was buried in the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. He married Mabel TALVAS in 1048 in Perche, France.

"Roger was a councillor of William, duke of Normandy, before his invasion of England and was probably entrusted by William with the government of Normandy during the expedition of 1066. Roger came to England in the following year and received extensive grants of land in different parts of the kingdom. He was created earl of Shropshire in December 1074, a position which gave him palatine control of that county and placed him among the greatest of the Marcher lords; but he and his successors were usually styled earls of Shrewsbury. A great patron of monasticism, he became a monk in his newly founded Abbey of Shrewsbury just before he died in 1094."
http://www.cma.ca/~mbone/webtree/data/geraldine_a/research0.htm

"King William (William the Conqueror) turned to another close friend and advisor, Roger of Montgomery, to control the middle range of the frontier (between England and Wales), and he built up a strong feudal enclave centred on his new castle of Shrewsbury. The gains which Earl Roger and his commanders made were compact and, with the exception of Arwystli, did not drive deeply into Wales, but they extended over a long stretch of the frontier. Roger of Montgomery died in 1094, to be succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert de Belleme, and in England by his second son Hugh, whose tenure of the earldom of Shrewsbury was brief."
http://www.castlewales.com/roger_m.html

"Roger de Montgomery was already an extremely powerful man in his native Normandy and had been a close friend of William's since William was a teenager as he was his cousin. He was present at the Council of Lillebonne in 1066, and agreed to contribute 60 ships to aid the invasion plans of England."

He returned with William from Normandy in 1067 and he was summoned to attend Christmas at Gloucester with the king where he was awarded his honours as one of William's most trusted men.

Earl Roger immediately started to build a classic motte and bailey castle of timber on his Sussex estate. It was planned with a central motte between two baileys, rather than the single bailey of most Norman castles and was similar in construction to the double bailey plan of Grimboscai in Normandy, South of Caen. The Earthworks at Arundel were begun in 1068 and are still in superb condition. They consist of a central motte protected by a deep fosse (dry ditch) on the west side. The motte is 100ft high from the bottom of the ditch and 69ft high on its inner side with a total dimension north to south of 950 ft. The original timbers were gradually replaced with stone, starting first with the curtain wall and gatehouse, which still survive with its original rectangular portcullis groove.

In 1071 Roger was made Earl of Shrewsbury, and although these lands were not in control of the Crown, the new Earl added his own special share to the conquest at the expense of the Welsh. This was done by setting up political government and a well devised scheme of castle-building. He later secretly supported the Conqueror's eldest son, Robert Duke of Normandy, in his claim against William Rufus, but took no active part in the rebellion. Roger de Montgomery died in 1094 and was succeeded at Arundel by his son, Robert, known as Robert de Belleme."
<http://www.castles-abbey.co.uk/Arundel-Castle.html>

"Arundel castle is situated in magnificent grounds overlooking the River Arun in West Sussex. There is nearly 1,000 years of history at this great castle. It was built at the end of the 11th century by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel. His ghost is reputed to haunt the keep."
<http://www.uktravel.com>

Mabel TALVAS, Countess Alençon, Bellême & Seez, daughter of William Talvas, was born about 1026 in Alençon, France. She died on 2 Dec 1079 in Bures Castle. She was buried on 5 Dec 1082 in the Abbey of Troarn, France.

Waldron de SAINT CLARE was born about 1015 in Normandy, France. He married Helena LE BON.

Helena LE BON was born about 1030 in Normandy, France.

Alured de TOTNAIS was born about 1015 in Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.

Roger de PITRES, Sheriff of Gloucester, was born about 1035 in Pitres. He died in England. He married Eunice de BAALUN in England.

"Roger de Pitres and his brother Durand were among the administrators of Earl William FitzOsbern of Hereford. They came from an estate in Normandy which Earl William had acquired from marriage into the Tosney family. Like many young men of the time, the brothers left their home to seek adventure." *<http://users.codenet.net/dterhune/blkmtn/brecknock.html>*

Eunice de BAALUN, daughter of Drew de Baalun, was born about 1150 in Gloucester, England. She died in England.

Geoffroy de NEUFMARCHE, son of Thureyitel Neufmarche, was born about 1025 in Neufmarché, France. He married Ada de HUGLEVILLE in France.

Ada de HUGLEVILLE, daughter of Richard de Hugleville and Ada de Hugleville, was born about 1030 in St.Valbery-En-Caux, Normandie.

Osbern FITZRICHARD, son of Richard Fitzscrob, was born about 1055 in Herfordshire, England. He died in 1080 in England. He married Nest verch GRUFFYDD.

"In late 1087, Bernard acquired lands in Herefordshire through marriage to the heiress of Osbern FitzRichard, who had himself married a Welsh princess. Osbern was the son of Richard le Scrob, a Norman knight who, in the time of Edward the Confessor, built Richard's Castle on the Welsh border." <http://users.codenet.net/dterhune/blkmtn/brecknock.html>

Nest verch GRUFFYDD, daughter of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, was born about 1059 in Rhuddlan, Flintshire, Wales.

Ranulf, Count de BAYEUX, son of Ancitel, Count de Bayeux, was born about 1017 in Bayeux, Calvados, Normandy, France. He married Alix de NORMANDY in France.

Alix de NORMANDY, daughter of Richard III de Normandie, was born about 1021 in Normandie.

Richard D' AVRANCHES, companion of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, son of Toustien le Goz and Judith de Montanolier, was born about 1025 in Avranches, Normandy, France. He died in 1066. He married Emma de CONTEVILLE.

"Richard Goz, Vicomte d'Avranches, or more properly of the Avranchin, was one of the sons of the aforesaid Turstain, by his wife Judith de Montanolier, and appears not only to have avoided being implicated in the rebellion of his father, but obtained his pardon and restoration to the Vicomté of the Hiemois, to which at his death he succeeded, and to have strengthened his position at court by securing the hand of Emma de Conteville, one of the daughters of Herluin and Herleve, and half-sister of his sovereign. By this fortunate marriage he naturally recovered the lands forfeited by his father and bestowed on his mother-in-law, and acquired also much property in the Avranchin, of which he obtained the Vicomté, in addition to that of the Hiemois."
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/avranche.shtml>

Emma de CONTEVILLE, daughter of Harlevin de Conteville and Harlette de Falaise, was born about 1043 in Conteville, France. She was the half-sister of William the Conqueror.

William MALET, companion of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, was born about 1014 in Alkborough, Lincolnshire, England.

"William fought with distinction at Hastings, as the following Excerpt from Wace's "Roman de Rou" attests:

*William whom they call Mallet,
Boldly throws himself among them;
With his flashing sword
Against the English he makes furious onset;
But his shield they clove,
And his horse beneath him killed,
And himself they would have slain,
When came the Sire de Montfort
And Lord William de Vez-Pont
With the great force which they had,
Him they bravely rescued.
There many of their men they lost;
Mallet they remounted on the field
On a fresh war-horse.*

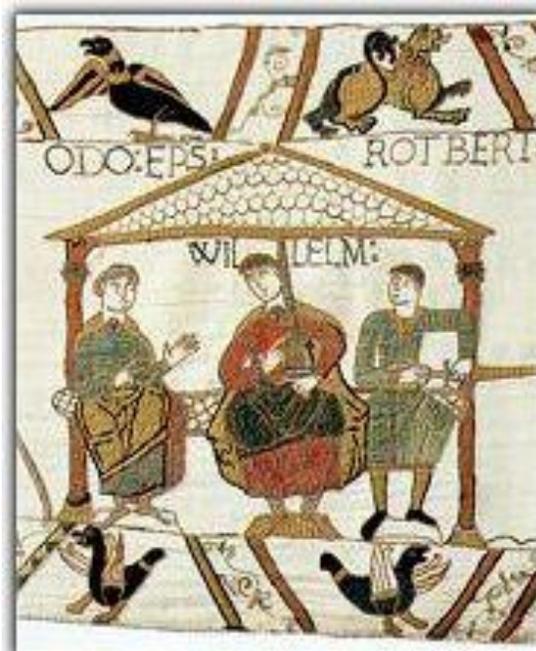
When the battle was over, Duke William entrusted William Malet to attend to the burial of the dead English king." <http://www.ott.igs.net/~rhmallett/families/fip00994.htm>

"William Malet, Lord Malet, a Norman baron, one of the generals and companions of William the Conqueror, said to have been the brother of King Harold's wife, and to have been entrusted with the guard of Harold's body after he had been slain on the battlefield. After the conquest he was made Governor of York Castle and was slain in its defense about 1071. He married Hesila (Esilia) Crispin, daughter of Gilbert Crispin I, baron of Tillieres. She probably married (2) Alured de Lincoln, a great Domesday baron who attended Duke William on his expedition to England in 1066." <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f033.htm>

William I "the Conqueror" of NORMANDIE, KING OF ENGLAND, son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Harlette de Falaise, was born on 14 Oct 1024 in Falaise Normandie. He was christened in 1066 in the Norman Conquest as an adult. He died on 9/10 Sep 1087 in Hermenbraville, Rouen, Normandie. He was buried in Abbaye de St. Etienne, Caen, Normandie. He married Matilda, Countess Of Flanders in 1050 in Castle of Angi, Normandy, France.

"Born around 1028, William was the illegitimate son of Duke Robert I of Normandy, and Herleve (also known as Arlette), daughter of a tanner in Falaise. Known as 'William the Bastard' to his contemporaries, his illegitimacy shaped his career when he was young. On his father's death in 1035, William was recognised by his family as the heir - an exception to the general rule that illegitimacy barred succession. His great uncle looked after the Duchy during William's minority, and his overlord, King Henry I of France, knighted him at the age of 15.

From 1047 onwards, William successfully dealt with rebellion inside Normandy involving his kinsmen and threats from neighbouring nobles, including attempted invasions by his former ally King Henry I of France in 1054 (the French forces were defeated at the Battle of Mortemer) and 1057. William's military successes and reputation helped him to negotiate his marriage to Mathilda, daughter of Count Baldwin V of Flanders. At the time of his invasion of England, William was a very experienced and ruthless military commander, ruler and administrator who had unified Normandy and inspired fear and respect outside his duchy.



William's claim to the English throne was based on his assertion that, in 1051, Edward the Confessor had promised him the throne (he was a distant cousin) and that Harold II - having sworn in 1064 to uphold William's right to succeed to that throne - was therefore a usurper. Furthermore, William had the support of Emperor Henry IV and papal approval. William took seven months to prepare his invasion force, using some 600 transport ships to carry around 7,000 men (including 2,000-3,000 cavalry) across the Channel. On 28 September 1066, with a favourable wind, William landed unopposed at Pevensey and, within a few days, raised fortifications at Hastings. Having defeated an earlier invasion by the King of Norway at the Battle of Stamford Bridge near York in late September, Harold undertook a forced march south, covering 250 miles in some nine days to meet the new threat, gathering inexperienced reinforcements to replenish his exhausted veterans as he marched.

At the Battle of Senlac (near Hastings) on 14 October, Harold's weary and under-strength army faced William's cavalry (part of the forces brought across the Channel) supported by archers. Despite their exhaustion, Harold's troops were equal in number (they included the best infantry in Europe equipped with their terrible two-handed battle axes) and they had the battlefield advantage of being based on a ridge above the Norman positions.

The first uphill assaults by the Normans failed and a rumour spread that William had been killed; William rode among the ranks raising his helmet to show he was still alive. The battle was close-fought: a chronicler described the Norman counter-attacks and the Saxon defence as 'one side attacking with all mobility, the other withstanding as though rooted to the soil'. Three of William's horses were killed under him.

William skillfully coordinated his archers and cavalry, both of which the English forces lacked. During a Norman assault, Harold was killed - hit by an arrow and then mowed down by the sword of a mounted knight. Two of his brothers were also killed. The demoralised English forces fled. (In 1070, as penance, William had an abbey built on the site of the battle, with the high altar occupying the spot where Harold fell. The ruins of Battle Abbey, and the town of Battle, which grew up around it, remain.)

William was crowned on Christmas Day 1066 in Westminster Abbey. Three months later, he was confident enough to return to Normandy leaving two joint regents (one of whom was his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, who was later to commission the Bayeux Tapestry) behind to administer the kingdom. However, it took William six years to consolidate his conquest, and even then he had to face constant plotting and fighting on both sides of the Channel. In 1068, Harold's sons raided the south-west coast of England (dealt with by William's local commanders), and there were uprisings in the Welsh Marches, Devon and Cornwall. William appointed earls who, in Wales and in all parts of the kingdom, undertook to guard the threatened frontiers and maintain internal security in return for land.

In 1069, the Danes, in alliance with Prince Edgar the Aetheling (Ethelred's great-grandson) and other English nobles, invaded the north and took York. Taking personal charge, and pausing only to deal with the rising at Stafford, William drove the Danes back to their ships on the Humber. In a harsh campaign lasting into 1070, William systematically devastated Mercia and Northumbria to deprive the Danes of their supplies and prevent recovery of English resistance. Churches and monasteries were burnt, and agricultural land was laid to waste, creating a famine for the unarmed and mostly peasant population which lasted at least nine years. Although the Danes were bribed to leave the north, King Sweyn of Denmark and his ships threatened the east coast (in alliance with various English, including Hereward the Wake) until a treaty of peace was concluded in June 1070.

Further north, where the boundary with Scotland was unclear, King Malcolm III was encroaching into England. Yet again, William moved swiftly and moved land and sea forces north to invade Scotland. The Treaty of Abernethy in 1072 marked a truce, which was reinforced by Malcolm's eldest son being accepted as a hostage.

William consolidated his conquest by starting a castle-building campaign in strategic areas. Originally these castles were wooden towers on earthen 'mottes' (mounds) with a bailey (defensive area) surrounded by earth ramparts, but many were later rebuilt in stone. By the end of William's reign over 80 castles had been built throughout his kingdom, as a permanent reminder of the new Norman feudal order.

William's wholesale confiscation of land from English nobles and their heirs (many nobles had died at the battles of Stamford Bridge and Senlac) enabled him to recruit and retain an army, by demanding military duties in exchange for land tenancy granted to Norman, French and Flemish

allies. He created up to 180 'honours' (lands scattered through shires, with a castle as the governing centre), and in return had some 5,000 knights at his disposal to repress rebellions and pursue campaigns; the knights were augmented by mercenaries and English infantry from the Anglo-Saxon militia, raised from local levies. William also used the fyrd, the royal army - a military arrangement which had survived the Conquest. The King's tenants-in-chief in turn created knights under obligation to them and for royal duties (this was called subinfeudation), with the result that private armies centred around private castles were created - these were to cause future problems of anarchy for unfortunate or weak kings. By the end of William's reign, a small group of the King's tenants had acquired about half of England's landed wealth. Only two Englishmen still held large estates directly from the King. A foreign aristocracy had been imposed as the new governing class.

The expenses of numerous campaigns, together with an economic slump (caused by the shifts in landed wealth, and the devastation of northern England for military and political reasons), prompted William to order a full-scale investigation into the actual and potential wealth of the kingdom to maximise tax revenues. The Domesday survey was prompted by ignorance of the state of land holding in England, as well as the result of the costs of defence measures in England and renewed war in France. The scope, speed, efficiency and completion of this survey was remarkable for its time and resulted in the two-volume Domesday Book of 1086, which still exists today. William needed to ensure the direct loyalty of his feudal tenants. The 1086 Oath of Salisbury was a gathering of William's 170 tenants-in-chief and other important landowners who took an oath of fealty to William.

William spent the last months of his reign in Normandy, fighting a counter-offensive in the French Vexin territory against King Philip's annexation of outlying Normandy territory. Before his death on 9 September 1087, William divided his 'Anglo-Norman' state between his sons. (The scene was set for centuries of expensive commitments by successive English monarchs to defend their inherited territories in France.) William bequeathed Normandy as he had promised to his eldest son Robert, despite their bitter differences (Robert had sided with his father's enemies in Normandy, and even wounded and defeated his father in a battle there in 1079). His son, William Rufus, was to succeed William as King of England, and the third remaining son, Henry, was left 5,000 pounds in silver. William was buried in his abbey foundation of St Stephen at Caen. Desecrated by Huguenots (1562) and Revolutionaries (1793), the burial place of the first Norman king of England is marked by a simple stone slab. <http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page18.asp>

Matilda, Countess Of Flanders, daughter of Baudouin, Count of Flanders, and Adele, Princess of France, was born about 1031 in Flandres. She died on 2 Nov 1083 in Caen, Normandie. She was buried in Eglise de la Sainte Trinité, Caen, Normandie.

"When William was in his early twenties he asked Count Baldwin V of Flanders for his daughter Matilda's hand in marriage. But Matilda was already in love with an Englishman named Brihtric. She supposedly proclaimed that she would rather become a nun than the wife of a bastard, which made William so angry that he attacked her in the street as she left church one day. He slapped her, tore her clothes, threw her to the ground, and rode off. Not an auspicious start to a marriage, yet William and Matilda did eventually marry, and they seem to have been quite happy together. They must have been an odd couple to behold, since William was tall and reportedly grew very fat later in life, while Matilda was short -- almost a dwarf -- and slender."
<http://www.royalty.nu/Europe/England/Conqueror.html>

Hamon FITZHAMON, Lord of Cruelly, son of Hamo Dentatus, was born about 1032 in France.

Amauri (Amaury), Seigneur de MONTFORT, son of Guillaume, Baron Montfort, was born about 1000 in Evreux, Normandy, France. He died after 4 Feb 1031. He married Bertrade de GOMETZ

about 1022 in Ile de France, France.

Bertrade de GOMETZ, daughter of Guillaume de Gometz, was born about 1001 in Ile de France, France.

Richard, D' EVREUX, COUNT OF EVREUX, son of Robert de Normandie and Havlive, was born about 986 in Rouen, Normandie. He died in 1067 in Normandie. He married Adèle before 1030.

"Richard, Count of Evreux, was the grandson of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and succeeded his father, Robert, Count of Evreux and Archbishop of Rouen, in 1037. He was twice married. His first wife was Adela (called by Pere Anselm, Helene), widow of the Roger de Toeni who was slain in 1038, by whom he had William, who succeeded him, and Agnes, third wife of Simon de Montfort, and whose abduction by her half-brother, Ralph de Toeni, I have already mentioned. By his second wife, Godechilde, of whose family we know as little as we do of that of his first, he had only one daughter, named after her mother, who became abbess of St. Sauveur, the abbey founded by her father at Evreux.

Of William, Count of Evreux, the undoubted companion of the Conqueror, much more is recorded, though nothing previous to the invasion, except his being present with his father at the great Council at Lillebonne, wherein that invasion was decided upon. He is reported as having borne himself valiantly in the battle, and received an ample share of the lands in England distributed by the Conqueror in 1070 to the chieftains who had accompanied him in his expedition. He returned to Normandy in 1078, and was one of the mediators in the treaty of Peace of Blanchelande (vide p. 198, ante). Shortly afterwards, King William, as if to indemnify himself for the property he had bestowed upon him in England, took from him the Castle of Evreux, and placed a royal garrison in it. Nevertheless, he fought on the King's side during the disturbances in Maine, and was taken prisoner at the assault of the Castle of Saint Suzanne, held against the King by Hubert, Vicomte de Maine. In 1087, on the death of the Conqueror, he recovered the Castle of Evreux, driving out the royal troops both from there and from the town of Dangu in the Norman Vexin."
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/evreux.shtml>

Adèle was born about 1004 in Normandie.

Guillaume de GARLENDE was born in 1043 in Normandy, France.

Guy de MONTLHERY, son of Guy, Seigneur de Montlhery and Hodierne de Gometz, was born in 1017 in Montlhéry, France. He married Elise de CORBEIL.

Elise de CORBEIL, daughter of Bouchard de Corbeil and Adelaide de Crecy, was born about 1017 in Corbiel, France.

Ranulph "The Rich", was born about 1018 in Normandy, France.

Ralph Seigneur de GAEL, Earl of Norfolk, son of Ralph, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, was born before 1040 in Gael, Brittany, France. He died after 1095. He married Emma FITZOSBORNE in 1075 in Exning, Cambridgeshire, England.

"Ralph de Waer (Wayer, Gauder, or de Waet) was constituted by William the Conqueror, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. Some historians affirm that he was an Englishman by birth, born in Norfolk; but others, that he was a native of Brittany, which is the more probably, as he was the owner of the castle of Gauder, in that province. Of this earl there is nothing memorable beyond his conspiracy against his royal master, King William, whom he sought to destroy or expel; and to that end drew into his plans, Roger, Earl of Hereford, Waltheof, the great Earl of Northumberland, and other persons of

distinction. He married Emma, sister of the Earl of Hereford, and he took the opportunity of his wedding day to disclose to the conspirators, when they were elated with wine, the whole of his projects. As soon, however, as they had recovered from the effects of their inebriation, the greater number refused to participate, and the Earl of Hereford alone joined him in openly resorting to arms. The rebellion was quickly, however, suppressed by those stout and warlike prelates, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Geoffrey, Bishop of Worcester. The Earl of Norfolk fled into Brittany, leaving his followers to their fate in the encampment at Cambridge.; of those, many were put to the sword, and more taken prisoners. The castle of Norwich was subsequently besieged, and his countess obliged to surrender, but she was suffered to go beyond the sea. In the end this turbulent person assumed the cross, and joined an expedition under Robert Curthose, to Jerusalem, against the Turks; where he afterwards became a pilgrim, and died a great penitent."
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f042.htm>

Emma FITZOSBORNE, daughter of William Fitzosbern and Alice de Toeni, was born about 1059 in Breteuil, Normandy, France. She died after 1095.

Hugh de GRENTMESNIL, son of Robert de Grentemesnil and Hawise d'Echafour, was born about 1030 in Grentemesnil, Calvados, Normandy, France. He died on 22 Feb 1094 in Leicestershire, England. He married Adeliza Or Alice de BEAUMONT about 1050 in Grentemesnil, Calvados, France.

"Hugh de Grentemesnil was described by Wace, the Chronicler, as "un vassal de Grentmesnil", as having been present at Senlac, but this is questioned by others, though supported by William of Poitiers and the Deric Vital. According to Wace, he was banished from Normandy by Duke William in 1058 for very little cause, but was pardoned in 1063, at which time he was given custody of the castle of Neufmarche-en-Lions. In 1067 he was one of those who, with William Fitz Osberne and the Bishop Odo, were invested with the government of England during the king's absence. Hugh received one hundred manors, mostly in Leicester, of which county he was the Sheriff. He married Adeliza of Beaumont, daughter of Ivo, Count of Beaumont-sur-L'Oise, who brought him Brokesbourne in Herefordshire, and three lordships in Warwickshire."
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f030.htm>

Adeliza Or Alice De BEAUMONT, daughter of Yves II Beaumont, Count of Beaumont-sur-Oise, and Judith, was born about 1035 in Beaumont, Sur-Risle, France. She died on 11 Jul 1091 in Rouen, Seine-Inferieure, France.

Gilbert de GAND (GAUNT), son of Ralph de Gand and Gisele, was born about 1048 in Alost, Flanders, Belgium. He died in 1094. He was buried in Bardney, Lincolnshire, England. He married Alice de MONTFORT (MORFORT) about 1071 in Folkingham, Lincolnshire, England.

"Amongst the Flemings who came to England with the Conqueror were Gilbert of Gand, Gaunt or Ghent (descendant of the counts of Alost) and William Peverel (descended from the counts of St. Pol), both grandsons of count Lambert of Lens and Walter and Hugh Fleming, Lambert's sons by his first marriage." <http://www.pillagoda.freewire.co.uk/FLEMING.htm>

Alice de MONTFORT, daughter of Hugh de Montfort and Alice de Beauffou, was born about 1050 in Montfort-Sur-Risle, France.

Henry I "Beauclerc" King Of ENGLAND

Matilda "Atheling" Princess Of SCOTLAND, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland and Margaret "Atheling", was born about 1079/1080 in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. She died on 1 May 1118 in Westminster, Middlesex, England. She was buried in Jun 1118 in the Church Of St.

Peter, Westminster, Middlesex, England.

"Henry's first main problem was the threat of invasion by his brother Robert from Normandy. The last thing Henry needed was to have any distractions in the north of England and so on 11/12 November 1100 Henry married Matilda of Scotland the daughter of Malcolm III, king of the Scots."
<http://www.btinternet.com/~timeref/hpr159.htm>

Gospatric, Earl Of NORTHUMBERLAND, son of Maldred, Earl of Dunbar, and Ealdgyth, Princess of Northumberland, was born in 1040 in Northumberland, England. He died about 1075. He was buried in Norham, Northumberland, England. He married Aethelreda, Princess of ENGLAND.

"Gospatric I, founder of the House of Dunbar, was the son of Maldred, King of Strathclyde, and thereby great grandson of Malcolm II, King of Scotland. His mother was Bethoc, daughter of the Earl Uchtred of Northumberland and his wife Elgiva who was the daughter of Ethelred II, Saxon King of England. In due course, Gospatric succeeded to his maternal grandfather's Earldom of Northumberland. Gospatric as Earl of Northumberland, with his father Maldred ruling Strathclyde presented a problem for William the Conqueror, who had recently triumphed in the south. For now, two Scots, cousin and uncle of the Scottish King, ruled all of what is now the north of England.

Gospatric remained Earl of Northumberland under William the Conqueror by payment of a large sum of money. William however, soon deprived Gospatric of the Earldom without repaying the treasure, and bestowed the Earldom on another. This was due to a rumor that Gospatric was involved in an attempted rebellion against William. Gospatric also held other lands in England which were later passed on to his descendants. This was the source of much trouble for his descendants as they owed fealty to both the Kings of Scotland and England.

In 1066, facing the wrath of William the Conqueror, Gospatric was forced to flee north to the court of his cousin Malcolm III, King of Scotland who bestowed on him the Earldom of Dunbar together with much land so as to have a kinsman in the strategic site in what is now East Lothian. Gospatric rebuilt the wood and wattle fortress of Bar into the stone castle that still sits at the mouth of the River Forth, though today it lies in ruins."
<http://www.clandunbar.com/gospatric.htm>

Aethelreda, Princess Of ENGLAND was born about 1042 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland.

Simon de MORVILLE was born in 1079 in Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, England. He married Ada de ENGAYNE.

Ada de ENGAYNE, daughter of Ralph de Engaine and Ebria Trivers, was born about 1081 in Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, England.

(Peganus) de BEAUCHAMP, son of Hugues de Beauchamp and Adeliza Matilda Taillebois, was born about 1118 in Hereford, Buckinghamshire, England. He died in 1157. He married Roheise (Roesia) de VERE.

"By his wife, unknown, Hugh de Beauchamp is said to have had three sons: Simon, who died without issue; Pagan or Payne, to whom William Rufus gave the whole barony of Bedford with the castle, which was the caput or head of the barony, and Milo, the ancestor of the Beauchamps of Eaton"
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/beauch.shtml>

Roheise (Roesia) de VERE, daughter of Alberic de Vere and Beatrice Gand, was born about 1070 in Hedingham, Essex, England. She died in England.

Gilbert de LANCASTER was born about 1089 in Cumberland, England. He married Godith about 1104 in England.

Godith, son of Fulk Fitzreinsfred and Alice St. Quentin, was born about 1091 in England.

Imergi (Gilledoman) SOMERLEDSON, son of Somerled I Gillebrideson, was born about 1050 in Scotland.

Godfred Crovan HARALDSON, son of Harald Godfredson, was born about 1050 in the Isle Of Man.

Haakon (Haco) PAALSON, EARL OF ORKNEY, son of Paul Thorfinnsson, Jarl of Orkney and Caithness, and Ragnhild Haakonsdatter, was born about 1070 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland. He died in 1122 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland. He married Helga MADDANNSDATTER about 1103 in Orkney Islands, Scotland.

"Haakon Paulson and St. Magnus Erlendson succeeded their fathers reign shortly after 1098, when King Magnus 'Barefoot of Norway came in that year to the islands putting them under his dominion, and sending Paul and Erlend off to Norway in exile where they died. Haakon and Nagnus ruled jointly for eight years until the jealous Haakon had his cousin killed for which he expiated the murder with the erection of the Church at Orfjara."

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Cottage/8016/newsmarch87.html>

"The saga states that "So long as they remained friends there were good times and peace in Orkney". However Haakon became jealous of the popularity and greatness of his kinsman and finally a meeting was arranged on Egilsay for 16 April 1116 (or 1117) to resolve their differences. Egilsay was Bishopric land and thus they were to meet on neutral territory.

Each Earl was to take two ships and an equal number of men. Earl Magnus arrived first and seeing Earl Haakon coming with eight ships, Magnus suspected treachery, went into the church to pray and refused help when his men offered to defend him. Haakon and his men sought out Magnus the next morning. He was praying when they came up to him, and made three offers: either to go to Rome or Jerusalem and not return, to go into custody in Scotland, or to be maimed and imprisoned. Haakon accepted the last, but the chiefs wanted one of them dead.

Magnus remained cheerful and fell on his knees in prayer. Haakon's standard bearer, Ofeig, vehemently refused to kill Magnus. Haakon then ordered his cook, Lifolf, to do the deed. Magnus gave his tunic to Lifolf, and prayed for his murderers, forgiving them for their offences against himself. Finally he told Lifolf "to hew him a mighty stroke to the head, so that he was killed as a lord and not a thief." <http://www.homecoming.co.uk/norwegian/cathedral.html>

Helga MADDANNSDATTER, son of Moddan, Earl of Caithness, was born about 1080 Caithness, Scotland.

Thurston BASSET, son of Fouque de Aulney, was born about 1050 in OUILLY-BASSET, Normandy.

Reginald Robert DE DUNSTANVILLE, son of Hugo De Dunstanville, was born about 1054 in Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England. He died about 1124/1135 in Tewkesbury, Wiltshire, England. He married Adeliza (Alicia) DEINSULA (DELISLE).

"The first recorded ancestor of this house is Reginald de Dunstanville, who married the daughter and sole heiress of Humphrey de L'Isle, variously called Adelina de Insula and Adeliza de Dunstanville; for it was the custom for great heiresses to retain their paternal names after marriage."

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2001-02/0982007060>

"Reginald de Dunstanville, became the first Baron, and is credited with building in 1140 AD the "Castell of Cumbe", on the same site chosen by the ancient Britons for their entrenched camp. Accordingly it became the feudal seat of the barony."

<http://www.ccombe.fsnet.co.uk/castle.htm>

Adeliza (Alicia) DEINSULA (DELISLE), son of Humphrey Deinsula, was born about 1058 in Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England.

Duncan I, King Of SCOTLAND, son of Crinan de Mormaer and Bethoc, Princess of Scotland, was born about 1013 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. He died on 14 Aug 1040 in Iona, near Elgin, Scotland (killed By Macbeth). He was buried in Iona, Near Elgin, Scotland. He married Sibyl FITZSIWARD in 1030 in Scotland.

"Duncan became king of Scotland following the death of Malcolm II in 1034, who died without a male heir. His unsuccessful attack on Northumbria in 1039 allowed Macbeth to challenge for his throne. Duncan led his army into Macbeth's kingdom of Moray only to be slain in battle. He died in his twenties and was not the old man portrayed by Shakespeare in his play Macbeth."

<http://www.historybookshop.com/articles/people/monarchs/duncan-1.asp>

"Duncan came to the throne by the decree of his dying grandfather Malcolm II in the year 1034. His father was Crinnan, Abbot of Dunkeld, Mormaer of Atholl and husband of Bethoc the daughter of Malcolm II.

The impetuous Duncan's ascension to that lofty position did not go down too well with others such as the Macbeth of Moray and Thorfinn of Caithness and Orkney factions. They felt that their own merits were better than that of Crinan's brood, and time was to prove them right to a point.

Duncan's next disaster was a full scale incursion deep into Northumbria where many a good man was left lifeless, for he was again humbled at the siege of Durham. Retreating north, information reached him of further disaster in Moray, for his chief lieutenant had just been soundly thrashed by Thorfinn, so he hastened to sort that one out. Some sources say that Macbeth was the leader of the trouble, some say Thorfinn was responsible and others say both. Whatever, Duncan was met in battle and killed at Pitgaveny near Elgin, not in his bed as the play (MacBeth) would have us believe.

<http://www.thelandofmacbeth.com/duncan.htm>

Sibyl FITZSIWARD, daughter of Seward, Earl of Northumbria, was born about 1014 in Northumberland, England. She died in 1040.

Edward "Atheling", Prince Of ENGLAND, Edmund II, King of England, and Ealdgyth, was born in 1016 in Wessex, England. He died in 1057 in London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in St. Paul Cathedral, London, Middlesex, England. He married Agatha von Brunswick about 1035 in London, Middlesex, England.

"Edgar Atheling, or Prince Edgar, son of Edward Atheling, also called Edward the Outlaw, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, was probably born in Hungary, whither his father and uncle, then children, had been sent after the accession of Canute. He came to England with his father in 1057, but though he was rightful heir to the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, his claims were passed over. After the fall of Harold at the battle of Hastings, he was actually proclaimed king at London, and appears to have been recognized for some time as such; however, he was one of the first to profess submission to the Conqueror, whom in the next year he followed into Normandy. In 1068 he was in Scotland, and his sister Margaret was married not long after to King Malcolm. He took part in

the invasion of England and the storming of York Castle in 1069, and was induced on several occasions subsequently to make rash attempts of a similar kind, followed by formal reconciliation with William. In 1086 he went to Italy, and is said to have joined the Norman bands there. In 1098 his nephew Edgar, with his aid, was raised to the Scottish throne. In the civil war between Henry I. and his brother Robert, duke of Normandy, Edgar joined the latter, and was captured by Henry at the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106. The year of his death is unknown."
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/royalty/prince.html>

Agatha von Brunswick, daughter of Liodulf, Count of Brunswick, and Gertrud, Countess in Nordgau, was born about 1018 in Braunschweig, Prussia. She died on 13 Jul 1024.

Siward BIORNSSON, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND was born about 1020 in Denmark. He died in 1055 in York, Yorkshire, England. He was buried in Galmanho Abbey, York, Yorkshire, England. He married Aelfled (Elfreda) of BERNICIA about 1033 in Northumberland, England.

"The Earl of Northumberland was one of the most important allies of Malcolm III in his fight to seize power in Scotland. Siward was connected to Malcolm in two ways. Aelflaed of Northumberland, who was either Siward's sister or his daughter, was the wife of Duncan I, which makes Siward either Malcolm's uncle or his grandfather. The name of Siward's father is unknown, which means that either the data is lost or that Siward's ancestors were not connected to the Royal house, who were one of the few families with a family tree reaching back several generations. His wife, Aefflaed of Bernicia, had at least two Earls of Northumberland in her ancestry, her grandfather and her great-grandfather. Being married to her could have been the reason why Siward was promoted Earl of Northumberland.

"A.D. 1054 . This year went Earl Siward with a large army against Scotland, consisting both of marines and landforces; and engaging with the Scots, he put to flight the King Macbeth; slew all the best in the land; and led thence much spoil, such as no man before obtained. Many fell also on his side, both Danish and English; even his own son, Osborn, and his sister's son, Sihward."

Shakespeare refers to this excerpt of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle during the siege of Dunsinane, only changing the relation of the two Siwards from uncle/nephew to father/son. Siward was one of the first to fight Macbeth, intruding into Scotland for the first time in 1046, and for a second time in 1054." <http://www.nisd.net/clarkww>

Aelfled (Elfreda) of BERNICIA was born about 1031 in Bernicia, Northumbria, England. Bernicia was an ancient Saxon kingdom on the east coast of English-Scottish border

Lambert de BOULOGNE, Count of Lens was born about 1020 in Boulogne, Flandres. He died in 1054 in Spm Bataille de Lille, Flandres. He married Adélaïde de NORMANDIE, COUNTESS OF AUMALE AND PONTHEIU in about 1053 in Normandy, France.

"Lambert of Boulogne, Count of Lens in Artois, slain at the Battle of Lille, 1054; m. Adelaide, b. 1030, d. before 1090, Countess of Aumale, sister of William I, the Conqueror." <http://patriot.net/~crouch/abor/L58.html>

"William the Conqueror made vast rewards to his Flemish followers. They were given many manors in England and his protégés were also, most of them, his wife's kinsmen. He had arranged a marriage between his niece Judith, daughter of his sister Adèle and Count Lambert of Lens (a "comté" lying between Bethune and Douai), and the last English nobleman, Waltheof, only surviving son and heir of the mighty Siward, Earl of Northumbria." <http://www.amg1.net/fleminfl.html>

Adelaide de NORMANDIE, COUNTESS OF AUMALE AND PONTHEIU, daughter of Robert,

Duke of Normandy, and Harlette de Falaise, was born about 1027 in Normandie, France. She died before 1090.

"The widow of Enguerrand, being still young, married secondly, and in the first year of her widowhood, Lambert, Count of Lens, in Artois, and brother of Eustace II, Count of Boulogne, and had by him a daughter, named Judith, whose hand was given by her uncle, William the Conqueror, to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. Count Lambert could scarcely have seen the birth of his child, for he was killed at Lille the following year, in a battle between Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and the Emperor Henry III. A widow for the second time, and still in the prime of life, she married, thirdly, Odo of Champagne, by whom she was the mother of Stephen, who, on the death of his elder sister Adelaide, became the first Comte d'Aumale, or Earl of Albemarle, the Seigneurie having been made a Comte by King William, but upon what occasion and at what time we have no evidence."
<http://www.patpnyc.com/conq/champgne.shtm>

Ralph de WARREN was born about 998 in France. He married Emma.

Emma was born about 1020 in France.

Henri I, KING OF FRANCE, son of Robert II, King of France, and Constance de Toulouse, was born in 1008 in Reims, Champagne. He died on 4 Aug 1060 in Vitry, Brie, France. He was buried in Abbaye de St. Denis, France. He married Anna Agnesa (Grand Duchess Of Kiev) YAROSLAVNA on 19 May 1051 in France.

"c.1008–1060, king of France (1031–60), son and successor of King Robert II. To defend his throne against his mother, his brothers Robert and Eudes, and subsequently against the count of Blois, he secured, at the cost of territorial concessions, the aid of Robert I, duke of Normandy, and of Geoffrey Martel, count of Anjou. After the submission of his brother Robert, Henry unwisely invested him with the duchy of Burgundy, setting up a powerful rival to the French kingdom. He found the chief enemy of his later reign in Robert of Normandy's son William, later William I of England, who successfully resisted two invasions by Henry. Henry was succeeded by his son Philip I."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/he/Henry1Fr.html>

"A member of the Capetian Dynasty, Henri was born in Reims, France, the son of King Robert II (972-1031) and Constance d'Arles (973-1032). He was crowned King of France at the Cathedral in Reims on May 14, 1027. The reign of Henri I, like those of his predecessors, was marked by territorial struggles, including joining his brother Robert in a revolt against his father. In a strategic move, Henri came to the rescue of his very young nephew, the newly appointed Duke William of Normandy, (who would go on to become William the Conqueror), to suppress a revolt by William's vassals. In 1047 Henri secured the dukedom for William in their decisive victory over the vassals at a battle near Caen. A few years later, when William, who was cousin to king Edward the Confessor of England, married the daughter of the count of Flanders, King Henri I feared William's potential power. In 1054 and again in 1058 Henri went to war to try to conquer Normandy from William, but on both occasions he was defeated. Despite his efforts, Henri's thirty-year reign saw feudal power in France reach its pinnacle." http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_I_of_France

"Henry I's reign saw the burning of Paris and a famine of seven year's duration. The King appears to have been something of a nonentity and is chiefly remembered for the novelty of his second marriage. His first wife, Matilda, niece of the Emperor Conrad II, bore one daughter who died young and died herself very soon after. Henry, anxious to avoid a marriage within the prohibited degrees of kindred and affinity, determined to find his next bride from far afield and in 1051 married Anne, daughter of Yaroslav I, Great Prince of Kiev, who duly bore him three sons. The eldest, Philip, was crowned as associate King at the age of seven in May 1059. Although only fifty-two Henry apparently suffered from premature senility, being described as "old and wretched". He obtained a potion which he hoped would

restore his health and prolong his life from a doctor in Chartres, but apparently disobeyed the instructions to take it without water and died the next day. Philip succeeded at the age of eight. Queen Anne refused the regency. She was soon after abducted by Count Raoul de Crepy and eventually became his second wife." Debreth's Kings and Queens of Europe

Anna Agnesa (Grand Duchess Of Kiev) YAROSLAVNA, daughter of Yaroslave I, Grand Duke of Kiev, and Ingrid Olafsdotter, Princess of Sweden, was born in 1036 in Kiev, Ukraine. She died in 1076/1089 in France. She was buried in Abbaye de Villiers, La-Ferte-Alais, France.

"King Henri I died on August 4, 1060 in Vitry-en-Brie, France, and was interred in Saint Denis Basilica. He was succeeded by his son, Philippe I, who was 7 at the time of his death; for six years Henri's queen, Anne of Kiev, ruled as regent." http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_I_of_France

Herbert IV, Count Of VERMANDOIS, son of Otho, Count of Vermandois, and Adelle of Vermandois, was born about 1028 in Vermandois, France. He died in 1080 in France. He married Adelle.

"In 1077 the last male of the first house of Vermandois, Herbert IV., received the countship of Valois in right of his wife. He died soon afterwards, leaving his inheritance to his daughter Aclela, whose first husband was Hugh the Great, the brother of king Philip I." <http://60.1911encyclopedia.org/V/VE/VERMANDOIS.htm>

Adelle was born about 990 in France.

Geoffrey de MANDEVILLE, Earl of Essex, was born about 1053 in Rycott, Oxford, England. He died after 1085 in Westminster, Middlesex, England. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, Westminster, Middlesex, England. He married Adeliza de BALTS about 1049 in England.

"Among the knights who fought alongside William at Hastings was a Norman landowner Geoffrey de Mandeville. He was rewarded with the grant of large stretches of land in Essex, Middlesex, and adjoining counties." <http://www.britainexpress.com/Myths/barnet.htm>

Adeliza de BALTS was born about 1040 in Rycott, Oxford, England. She died in Westminster Abbey, Middlesex, England.

Eudo de RIE LE DAPIFER was born about 1063 in Normandy, France. He died after 12 Jul 1080. He married Rohese Fitzrichard de CLARE about 1088 in England.

"This Eudo was the fourth son of Hubert de Rie, the loyal vassal who saved the life of Duke William in his flight from Valognes by mounting him on a fresh horse, and misleading his pursuers, who were close upon his heels. Three of Hubert's four sons were directed by him to escort the Duke, and not leave him till he was safe in Falaise. Whether Eudo was one of the three we know not, as Orderic does not name them; but as they must all have been young at that time, and Eudo the youngest of the four, it is probable that Ralph, Hubert, and Adam were the guides and guardians of their youthful prince, themselves not much his seniors. Whether all four were in the Conqueror's army we have at present no means of ascertaining, but we find them all in England, and, if we may trust our authority, their father also immediately after William was possessed of the crown.

Eudo, the fourth son, continuing here in King William's service, obtained from him divers lordships in sundry counties, viz, in Essex twenty-five, in Hertfordshire seven, in Berkshire one, in Bedfordshire twelve, in Norfolk nine, and in Suffolk ten; and personally attending the court it so happened that William Fitz Osbern, then steward of the household, had set before the King the flesh of a crane scarce half roasted, whereat the King took such offence as that he lifted up his fist and had stricken him

fiercely but that Eudo bore (warded off) the blow. Whereupon Fitz Osborn grew so displeased as that he quitted his office, desiring that Eudo might have it. To which request the King, as well for his father Hubert's demerits and his own, at the desire of Fitz Osborn readily yielded.

It is clear, however, that Eudo became Dapifer (Steward) after the departure of the Earl for Normandy, and for seventeen years enjoyed the favour of his sovereign, and being in attendance on the dying Conqueror at Rouen, was mainly instrumental to the securing of the crown to Rufus, whom he accompanied to England, and by his representations obtained from William de Pontarche the keys of the treasury at Winchester, wherein the regalia, as well as the money, was deposited. Thence he hastened to Dover, and bound the governor of the castle by a solemn oath that he would not yield it to any one but by his advice.

His great service was duly appreciated by Rufus, in whose favour he remained during his whole reign, and in 1096/7 founded the Church of St. Peter's at Colchester, he himself laying the first stone, Rohesia, his wife, the second, and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Clare, her brother, the third.

On the death of Rufus he was coldly looked upon by the new King, Henry, who suspected him of being a partisan of his brother Robert Court-heuse, but subsequently was reconciled to him and visited him when he was dying in his Castle of Préaux, and advised him as to the disposition of his temporal estates." <http://www.patpnyc.com/conq/edapifer.shtml>

Rohese Fitzrichard de CLARE, daughter of Richard Fitzgilbert, Lord de Bienfaite, and Rohese Giffard, was born in 1067 in Tunbridge, Kent, England. She died in 1121 in England.

Alberic (Aubrey) de VERE was born about 1030 in Hedingham, Essex, England. He died in 1088. He married Beatrice (Beatrix) GAND (GHENT).

"Aubrey or Albericus de Vere was present at the Battle of Hastings and obtained vast estates from William the Conqueror in 1066. These estates were once the property of Ulwine, a great Saxon thane, and consisted of manors in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Middlesex. He founded Earl's Colne Priory in 1105, and after the death of his wife Beatrice he became a Monk." <http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/devere.html>

"Aubrey de Vere, later Great Chamberlain to King Henry I, landed in England with William the Conqueror. For his distinguished service against the Saxons in the Battle of Hastings, he was awarded an ancient Saxon stronghold in Northampton, which is still known and admired as Drayton House." <http://www.magnoliaplantation.com/history/>

"Aubrey de Vere came to England in 1066 with his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror. For his part in the conquest De Vere was given lordship over Lavenham which was the centre for England's wool trade. He was married to Beatrice, the half-sister of King William. His son Aubrey II inherited." <http://www.oxfords.btinternet.co.uk/ancestry1.html>

Beatrice GAND (GHENT) was born about 1040 in Bourboucy, France.

"The wife of Aubrey was Beatrice, a half sister of the Conqueror himself, and because of this it is not surprising that their descendants obtained even further preference. The de Veres had many years of power ranking second in importance to the king." <http://www.greatbentley.info/History.htm>

William de SAY was born about 1065 in Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, England. He married Agnes de GRENTEMESNIL.

"A William de Say, the grandfather of that William, married Agnes, daughter of Hugh de Grentemesnil, and might have been in the battle with his father-in-law, as confidently stated in the pedigree of the Lords Say and Sele, who deduce their descent from him through the family of Fiennes, as do also the Dukes of Newcastle." <http://www.patpnyc.com/conq/picotsay.shtml>

Agnes de GRENTEMESNIL, daughter of Hugh de Grentemesnil and Adeliza de Beaumont, was born about 1070 in Grentemesnil, Calvados, France.

Hugh IV SIRE DE LUSIGNAN was born about 985 in Lusignan, Vienne, France. He died in 1030. He married Aldearde.

Aldearde of THOUARS was born in 989 in Toulouse, France.

Bernard I, Comte de la MARCHE was born about 970 in Toulouse, France. He married Amelie, Countess of AUBNAY.

Amelie, Countess of AUBNAY was born about 974 in Toulouse, France.

Geoffroi, Viscount de THOUARS (TOURS) was born in 985 in Thouars, Vienne, France. He died in Apr 1043 in St. Michael en Lherm, Leon, Spain. He married Aenor.

Aenor was born in 989 in Thouars, Vienne, France.

Robert, Count of EU, son of Geoffrey, Count D'Eu and Brionne, and was born about 1019 in Shenton, Leicestershire, England. He married Béatrice D' EU.

"The date of the death of the first William, Comte d'Eu, is not exactly known, but it was previous to 1054, when we find his son Robert one of the commanders of that division of the Norman army which defeated the French at Mortemer. In 1066, he contributed sixty ships to the invading fleet, and fought gallantly at Senlac, and for these services received large estates in Sussex and other counties in England, with the custody of the Castle of Hastings. In 1069, in conjunction with Robert, Comte de Mortain, he surprised the Danes in Lindsey, and drove them with great slaughter to their ships.

After the death of the Conqueror, the Comte d'Eu espoused the cause of Robert Court-Heuse, and maintained it for some time; but, disgusted by his capriciousness, levity, and debauchery, went over, with many other Norman lords, to the side of William Rufus, allowing his castles to be garrisoned by the royal forces.

Robert I, Comte d'Eu, died circa 1090, leaving by Beatrix his wife, one of the many noble ladies of whose family we are left in lamentable ignorance, William, who succeeded him, and who, joining in the rebellion against Rufus in 1096, was taken prisoner, and deprived of sight, as well as horribly mutilated, and a younger son, named Robert. Of his "works of piety," as Dugdale phrases it, we may record the foundation, between 1057 and 1066, of the Abbey of Tréport, near Eu, by request of his wife, and the advice of Duke William and Maurilliers, Archbishop of Rouen." <http://www.patpnyc.com/conq/eu.shtml>

Béatrice D' EU was born about 1022 in Leicestershire, England. She died in 1085.

Roger BUSLI was born about 1038 in Somersetshire, England. He married Muriel CHAPPELL.

"Roger de Busli was alive in 1086 - about 1098 or 1100. Born in Normandy. Roger took his name from the town of Bully-en-Brai near Dieppe in Normandy. He held the Honour of Tickhill. This included Hellaby, Maltby, Wickersley, Laughton, Greasbrough and Kimberworth."

<http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/pages/ourtown/learning/islib/greats/norman.htm>

"At the time of Domesday, Hodsock was farmed by the Saxon, Ulsi, under the Norman overlord Roger de Busli of Tickhill Castle, who was granted massive holdings of land by William the Conqueror."
<http://www.snowdrops.co.uk/history.html>

"Peveiril's rival was Roger de Busli, who also held manors in Gedling. About Roger we know a great deal: he was of the best type of Norman baron. He derived his name from Bully-le-Vicomte near Neuf Chatel (Seine Inferieure); his title from the Abbey of Holy Trinity, Rouen. He also had large estates stretching into Derbyshire. He was lord of Hallam and built a castle where the river Sheaf meets the Don, and did his best to encourage the little company of cutlers there - a very poverty stricken group, but the forbears of those who have made Sheffield steel famous the world over. He founded his priory at Blyth in 1068, and built his main castle at Tickhill. His name is not often found on the writs of the reign which proves that he was rarely in attendance on the king; probably engaged with his lands. He dies just before Rufus (the Conqueror's son) in 1100, his only son predeceased him, therefore his honour escheated to the King." <http://www.innotts.co.uk/gedling/gedling3.html>

Muriel CHAPPELL was born about 1040 in Somersetshire, England.

Roger D' AUBIGNY was born about 1036 in St. Sauver, Manche, Normandy, France. He died after 1084. He married Amice.

Amice was born about 1040 in Montbrai, Manche, Normandie, France.

Henri II, Count of LORRAINE was born in 1021 in Brabant, France. He died after 1077. He was buried in 1079 in the Cloister of St. Gertrud, Nivelles, France. He married Adele (Alix) Countess of BETEAU.

Adele (Alix), Countess of BETEAU was born about 1023 in France. She died after 1086.

Albert III, Count of NAMUR was born about 1048 in Namur, Belgium. He married Ida BILLUNG.

Ida BILLUNG was born in 1046 in Namur, Belgium.

Foulques IV "Rechin", "The Surly", "The Rude", Count Of ANJOU was born in 1043 in Anjou, France. He died on 14 Apr 1109 in Anjou, France. He married Bertrade de MONTFORT, QUEEN OF FRANCE in 1089 in France. The marriage ended in divorce.

"Louis Halphen calls Fulk "un homme sans prestige, dont la conduite privée fut un objet de scandale." His first wife, daughter of Lancelin de Beaugency, died; he then married and repudiated Ermengarde de Bourbon, Orengarde de Chatelaillon, and the daughter of Gautier I of Brienne. Bertrade, his fifth wife, ran away with Philip in 1092."
<http://www.luc.edu/publications/medieval/vol16/16ch4n.html>

Bertrade de MONTFORT, QUEEN OF FRANCE was born about 1059 in Montfort Amaury, Ile de France, France. She died on 14 Feb 1117 in Fontevrault, France.

"Fulk IV, count of Anjou, and his wife Bertrada (who ultimately deserted her husband and became the mistress of Philip I. of France)" <http://82.1911encyclopedia.org/F/FU/FULK.htm>

"It was his second marriage which was the cause of Philip's greatest difficulties. On the 15th of May 1092 he carried off Bertrada, daughter of Simon, baron de Montfort, wife of Fulk Rechin, and

prepared to marry her, though his wife Bertha was still living."
http://90.1911encyclopedia.org/P/PH/PHILIP_I_FRANCE_.htm

Elias (Helie), Count of MAINE was born about 1060 in Maine, France. He died in 1110. He married Matilde de CHATEAU DU LOIRE before 1092 in France.

Matilde de CHATEAU DU LOIRE was born about 1055 in Chateau du Loire, France. She died in 1099.

Walter (Gauthier) de SAINT VALERY was born about 1035 in St. Valery-en-Caux, Normandy, France. He married Elizabeth about 1064 in Isleworth, Middlesex, England.

"Certainly not upon that of Orderic, who tells us nothing about Bernard except that he was the father of Walter de St.Valery, who was probably the Walter of Domesday, possessing at the time of its compilation, amongst other estates, the extensive manor of Isleworth, in the county of Middlesex, but whether as the heir of his father, on whom they might have been bestowed by the Conqueror, or acquired by himself, either as a reward for service rendered to his sovereign or through some fortunate marriage, we are left to conjecture." <http://www.patpny.com/conq/stvalery.shtml>

Elizabeth was born about 1040 in Isleworth, Middlesex, England.

Radulph BRIWERE was born about 1036 in Normandy, France.

William DEVEREUX was born in 1019 in Rosmar, Normandy, France.

Ernald de (Chaources) CHAWORTH was born about 1000 in St. Symphoro, Lamans, Maine, France.

Gilbert "Crispin", Count de BRIONNE was born about 1000 in Normandy, France. He married Gunnora D'AUNOU in England .

"For a short period in the autumn of 1040 following the sudden death of Count Alan of Brittany, Gilbert was chief tutor to the young William the Conqueror. Died in 1040, said to have been murdered by his cousin, Ralph of Gacé" <http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/declare1.html>

"Count Gilbert was one of the guardians of the young Duke William, and was murdered by assassins employed by Raoul de Gacé, as already related in the memoir of the Conqueror. Orderic gives us the name of one of the assassins -- Robert de Vitot; and Guillaume de Jumièges tells us that two of the family of Giroie fell upon and murdered him when he was peaceably riding near Eschafour, expecting no evil." <http://www.patpny.com/conq/bienfait.shtml>

Gunnora D'AUNOU was born about 984 in France.

Walter GIFFARD, Lord LONGUEVILLE, Earl of Buckingham, was born about 1010 in Longueville, Normandy, France. He died in 1085/1102 in France. He married Agnes Ermentrude FLEITEL about 1025 in France.

"We first hear of him in 1035, as a companion of Hugh de Gournay in the abortive attempt Edward son of King Ethelred to recover the crown of England, and next in 1053, when he was left by Duke William in command of the forces blockading the Castle of Arques, and at that period was Lord of Longueville, and already past the prime of life, judging by his account of himself only thirteen years afterwards. In the following year Wace informs us he was intrusted by the Duke with the defence of the district of Caux, in which Longueville is situate, on the occasion of the invasion of Normandy by Henry, King of France. Subsequently he appears to have made a pilgrimage to St. Iago de

Compostella, in Spain, or may perhaps have been sent there by the Duke on some mission to Alfonso King of Galicia, to whom William afterwards affianced his daughter Agatha, after the breaking off of the match with the Saxon Prince Edwin. All we learn from Wace is that in the great battle William's first horse had been brought to him by Giffard from Spain, "the gift of a king who had a great friendship for him." The Lord of Longueville accompanied his sovereign to England, having furnished his fleet, according to the List published by Taylor, with thirty vessels and a hundred men.

Previous to the battle, Raoul de Conches, the hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy, having prayed quittance of service on that day, that he might fight with greater freedom in the field, the Duke called to him Walter Giffard, and desired him to bear his gonfanon, who also requested to be excused the honour on the plea of being too old and too feeble. "For the mercy of God, sire," said the old knight, "look upon my white and bald head; my strength is impaired, and I am short of breath," and in answer to the Duke's passionate reproaches, urged that he had a large contingent of men-at-arms in the field, whom he was bound to lead into action, and at the head of them he was ready to die in his sovereign's cause. Whereupon the Duke excused him, and assured him that he loved him more than ever, and that if he survived that day it should be the better for him (Walter) as long as he lived."
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/giffard.shtml>

Agnes Ermentrude FLEITEL was born about 1014 in Longueville, Normandy, France. She died in France.

Renaud de CLERMONT, GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF FRANCE was born about 1010 in Clermont, Oise, France. He died after 1098. He married Ermengardis.

Ermengardis was born about 1010 in Clermont, Oise, France.

Hildouin IV, Count of MONTDIDIER, COUNT OF ROUCY was born about 1021 in Montdidier, Somme, France. He died in 1063. He married Alice (Adela) de ROUCY in 1031.

Alice (Adela) de ROUCY was born about 1014 in Roucy, Aisne, France. She died in 1063.

Humphrey de HARCOURT DE VIEILLES, son of Tourude de Harcourt and Wevia de Crepon, was born about 980 in Pont-Audemer, France. He died on 28 Sep 1044 in Normandy, France. He was buried in Preaux, Normandy, France. He married Aubrey de la HAIE about 1010 in France.

Aubrey de la HAIE was born about 984 in Pontaudemer, Normandy, France. She died on 20 Sep 1045.

Waleran BEAUMONT, COUNT OF MEULAN, son of Robert, Count of Meulan and Alix de Vexin, was born about 990 in Mellent, Normandy, France. He died in 1069. He married Oda de CONTEVILLE about 1017 in France.

Oda de CONTEVILLE, daughter of Jean de Conteville was born about 994 in Mellent, Normandy, France.

Murchadh (Murrough), King of LEINSTER, son of Dermot, King of Leinster and Dearbhforghaill of Leinster, was born about 1025 in Ireland. He died in 1090. He married Darbforghaill of LEINSTER.

Darbforghaill of LEINSTER was born about 1030 in Ireland.

Donncuan O'TOOLE, son of Gillacaemphin O'Toole, was born about 1030 in Ireland.

Twenty-Second Generation

Harlevin de CONTEVILLE, Viscount, son of Jean de Conteville, was born about 1001 in Conteville, France. He married Harlette de FALAISE after 1035.

Harlette de FALAISE, son of Fulbert de Falaise and Doda of Falaise, was born about 1003 in Falaise, Normandie.

"William's mother was Herleve, an ordinary girl of Falaise, who would become one of the most important women in North-West Europe's history. Shortly after she gave birth to William (during a relationship with Robert I), she married the Viscount of Conteville, with whom she had two children: one would become Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the other, Robert Count of Mortain. Both men were to be key to William the Conqueror's success."

<http://www.poinDEXterfamily.org/history/Europe/William/>

"His mother was Herleva, the daughter of a wealthy merchant from Falaise. As Robert and Herleva never married, William was therefore an illegitimate son: although he was Robert's only child."

<http://www.schoolshistory.org.uk/monarchs/williamI/>

Herleva, the daughter of a tanner from Falaise in Normandy, was born in 1010. When she was sixteen gave birth to a son called Richard. The boy's father was Gilbert, Count of Brionne, one of the most powerful landowners in Normandy. As Herleva was not married to Gilbert, the boy became known as Richard Fitz Gilbert. The term 'Fitz' was used to show that Richard was the illegitimate son of Gilbert. The following year, Herleva became the mistress of Robert, Duke of Normandy. In 1028, Herleva and Robert had a son who eventually became known as William, Duke of Normandy. Instead of marrying Herleva, Robert persuaded her to marry his friend, Herluin of Conteville. After marriage, Herleva had three more children, Odo, Robert and Muriel. Later the sons became known as Odo of Bayeux and Robert of Mortain."

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/NORherleva.htm>

Ingelric of ENGLAND was born about 1006 in St. Martin`s-le Grand, London, Middlesex, England.

Roger de MONTGOMERY was born about 985 in St. Germain Montgomery, Normandy, France. He married Josceline de PONTEAUDEMÉR.

Josceline de PONTEAUDEMÉR was born about 989 in France.

William TALVAS, son of William de Belleme and Hildeburg, was born about 1000 in Belleme, Perche, France.

Drew de BAALUN was born about 1125 in Gloucester, England. He died in England.

Thureyitel NEUFMARCHE was born about 990 in France.

Richard de HUGLEVILLE was born about 1005. He married Ada de HUGLEVILLE.

"Richard was seigneur of Hugleville and Auffay in Normandy; he is son of Gulbert de St. Valerie, advocate of St. Valerie, protector of the monastery of Fecamp. Richard's wife is said to be a daughter of Richard I (Duke of Normandy, d. 996) and a mistress."

<http://www.aemyers.net/genealogy/d0024/g0000032.html>

Ada was born about 1005.

Richard FITZSCROB was born about 1030 in Herefordshire, England.

"This plot, a few miles south-west of Ludlow, was a grant to Richard FitzScrob, who built himself a strong castle on it about 1050, further elevating the hilltop and bedrock with earth on which to site his keep. The castle continued in his line for several generations before it passed by marriage to the family of Talbot, under the overlordship of the Mortimers." <http://www.castlewales.com/richards.html> "

At Richard's Castle a plate found near the site states, "The Castle, one of only three eleventh century wooden mottes existing in England before the Norman Conquest - built by Richard Fitzscrob who gave his name to the parish." <http://www.castlewales.com/vanished.html>

Gruffydd ap LLEWELYN, son of Llywelyn ap Seisyllt and Angharad verch Maredydd, was born about 1011 in Rhuddlan, Flintshire, Wales. He died on 5 Aug 1063. He was married in 1058.

"Ruler of Wales (1039-63). A series of campaigns against other Welsh princes made him the ruler of virtually all Wales. Allied with the outlawed Ælfgar of Mercia, he launched a series of raids into W England, but his power was broken by Harold in two invasions (1062-63). His defeat plunged Wales into confusion and paved the way for the conquest of Wales by the Normans. The name also appears as Griffith ap Llewelyn."

http://www.slider.com/enc/23000/Gruffydd_ap_Llewelyn.htm



Ancitel, Count de BAYEUX was born about 992 in Bayeux, Calvados, Normandy, France.

Richard III, de NORMANDIE, son of Richard II, Duke of Normandy, and Judith de Bretagne, was born about 1001 in Normandie. He died on 6 Aug 1028.

Toustien Le GOZ was born about 989 in Normandy, France. He married Judith de MONTANOLIER about 1014.

"The third son of Gerlotte was Ansfrid the Dane, the first Vicomte of the Hiemois, and father of Ansfrid the second, surnamed Goz, above mentioned, whose son Turstain (Thurstan, or Toustain) Goz was the great favourite of Robert Duke of Normandy, the father of the Conqueror, and accompanied him to the Holy Land, and was intrusted to bring back the relics the Duke had obtained from the Patriarch of Jerusalem to present to the Abbey of Cerisi, which he had founded. Revolting against the young Duke William in 1041, Turstain was exiled, and his lands confiscated and given by the Duke to his mother, Herleve, wife of Herluin de Conteville. Richard Goz, Vicomte d'Avranches, or more properly of the Avranchin, was one of the sons of the aforesaid Turstain, by his wife Judith de Montanolier, and appears not only to have avoided being implicated in the rebellion of his father, but obtained his pardon and restoration to the Vicomté of the Hiemois"

<http://www.patpny.com/conq/avranche.shtml>

Judith de MONTANOLIER was born about 994 in Normandy, France.

Robert I "The Magnificent", Duke of NORMANDY, Richard I, Duke of Normandy and Gonnor de Crepon, was born about 1003 in Normandie. He died on 22 Jul 1035 in Nicea, Bithynia, Turkey. He was buried in Nicaea, Bithynia, Turkey. He had a son by Harlette de FALAISE (not married).

"(Robert the Magnificent), d. 1035, duke of Normandy (1027-35); father of William the Conqueror. He is often identified with the legendary Robert the Devil. He aided King Henry I of France against

Henry's rebellious brother and mother, intervened in the affairs of Flanders, and supported Edward the Confessor, then in exile at Robert's court. He also sponsored monastic reform in Normandy. After making his illegitimate son William his heir, he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and died at Nicaea."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/rb/Rbrt1-Norm.html>

"Robert the Magnificent was also called "the Devil" and "the Saint," by foes and fans respectively. His elder brother (another Richard!) survived their father by one year and died unwed -- so Robert became duke. He is best known as the protector of exiled princes and a king-maker -- assisting Henry, King of France, regain his throne. For this service, Robert received the Vexin territory. He claimed the English throne, but his invasion failed. He had married his ex-step-mother Estrith but they had no children and soon divorced. Robert fell in love with a worker in his household named Herleve (aka Arlette), daughter of Fulbert, a tanner in Falaise. Six years after becoming duke, he did pilgrimage to the Holy Land where he was noted for paying the tolls of pilgrims who could not afford to enter Jerusalem. On his way home Robert took ill and died (some say by poison) in Nicaea. But before leaving on the perilous trip to the East, Robert had arranged for his nobles to recognize his natural son by Herleve as heir to the dukedom." <http://members.aol.com/GreersWest/charlemagne.html>

Harlette De FALAISE

Baudouin V, Count Of FLANDERS was born about 1012 in Flanders. He died on 1 Sep 1067 in Lille. He was buried in Lille. He married Adèle (Alix), Princess of FRANCE about 1028 in Paris, Seine, France.

"After the death of Henri I (King of France), the government was entrusted to Philippe's mother, Queen Anne, and Baudouin V, count of Flanders."
<http://lego70.tripod.com/fran/philippe1.htm>

"Baudouin V, who in 1036 had succeeded his father as Count of Flanders, continued the expansion policy pursued by Boudouin IV by enlarging his estates through wars and alliances. He became one of the leading men of the period and was held in such high esteem that the French appointed him regent during Philippe I's minority. In 1051 Baudouin's daughter, Matilda, married Guillaume of Normandy who, 15 years later, conquered England."
<http://www.heritagesites.eu.com/france/lille.htm>

Adèle (Alix), Princess of FRANCE was born in 1003 in France. She died on 8 Jan 1079 in Monastère de L'Ordre de St. Benoist, Messines, France. She was buried in Monastère de L'Ordre de St. Benoist, Messines, France.

Hamo DENTATUS "The Toothy" was born about 1002 in France. He died in 1047 in Val-es-Dunes.

Guillaume, Baron MONTFORT was born about 960 in Evreux, Normandy, France. He died in 1003.

Guillaume de GOMETZ was born about 975 in Ile de France, France.

Robert de NORMANDIE was born about 965 in Normandie. He died in 1037. He married Havlive.

Havlive was born about 968 in Normandie.

Guy, Seigneur de MONTLHERY was born about 1009 in Montlhery, France. He married Hodiernne de GOMETZ.

"At some point in time in 1095/1096 an elderly Gui I de Montlhery patriarch of the Montlherys entered the Abbey at Longport as a monk and died."
<http://www.tsj.org/hugues.htm>

Hodierne de GOMETZ was born in 1014 in Montlhery, France.

"In 1096 Hodierne de Gometz matriarch of the Montlhery (widow of Gui I) along with her new husband Walter Pagan made a substantial gift to the Clunaic Priory of St. Martin in the Fields (St. Martin de Champs) – it was witnessed by their overlord Bouchard IV de Montmorency"
<http://www.tsj.org/hugues.htm>

Bouchard de CORBEIL was born in 1022 in Corbiel, Marne, France. He married Adelaide de CRECY.

"In the year 1076 or 1081 Etienne (Steven) de Blois killed the 'notorious robber Baron' Bouchard de Corbeil with a lance. Bouchard had had visions of grandeur and longed to be the King of France."
<http://www.tsj.org/hugues.htm>

Adelaide de CRECY was born in 1026 in Corbiel, Marne, France.

"Gui Le Rouge de Montlhery married Adelaide de Crecy who was the widow of Bouchard de Corbeil."
<http://www.tsj.org/hugues.htm>

Ralph "The Staller", Earl of NORFOLK, Earl of Suffolk was born before 1011 in Brittany, France. He died after Feb 1068. He was buried before Apr 1070.

William FITZOSBERN was born about 1030 in Poitiers, Poitou, France. He died on 20 Feb 1070/1071 in Flanders. He was buried in Cormeilles Abbey, France. He married Alice (Adelise) de TOENI, Countess of Hereford about 1051 in France.

"William Fitz-Osbern's family had long served the Dukes of Normandy. He was steward to William the Conqueror, fought with the king at Hastings in 1066, and was rewarded with large estates in England shortly thereafter. The Welsh Marches, were one of many areas of concern to King William. Although Welsh kings had done homage to the Saxon kings of England, the country retained a stubborn sense of independence. This posed a serious threat to the Conqueror's plans, and he quickly took steps to secure the Marches as a buffer zone. The king realized castles of the simple motte and bailey type, common in England at the time, were insufficient for the task of subjugating the Welsh. Massive stone castles were needed as launching points for Norman military expeditions and as a refuge for the king's men. It was Fitz-Osbern the king called on to be his chief military strategist and castle builder. King William gave Fitz-Osbern wide powers along the southernmost portions of the Welsh Marches. From here, Fitz-Osbern built a formidable force of fighting men, including close relatives and powerful magnets, with Hereford as his focal point. He established castles and garrisons at Monmouth, Clifford and Wigmore, but his greatest work was the magnificent castle at Chepstow, on the mouth of the river Wye. Chepstow became a springboard for westward Norman expeditions and the focal point of Norman settlement in Wales. Construction of Chepstow's "Great Hall," was begun by Fitz-Osbern in 1067 and still stands today, the oldest surviving stone castle of its type in Britain. Fitz-Osbern died in February 1071 at the Battle of Cassel in his native Normandy, but in that short interval between the conquest and his death, he introduced major changes in England. His initiative was the key to early Norman settlement." <http://www.castlewales.com/osbern.html>

Alice (Adelise) de TOENI, Countess of Hereford was born about 1035 in Tosni, France. She was buried in Lire Abbey, France.

*"William married Alice (Adelise) de Toni. Alice was born about 1058, lived in Tosni, France. She was the daughter of Roger "The Spaniard" de Toeni and Godeheut (Godehilde) Borrell of Barcelona."
<http://www.aritek.com/hartgen/htm/of-denmark.htm>*

Robert de GRENTEMESNIL was born about 990 in Grentemesnil, Calvados, Normandy, France. He died on 17 Jun 1039 in France. He was buried in St. Mary, Norrey, Calvados, France. He married Hawise D' ECHAFOUR about 1025 in Grentemesnil, Calvados, France.

Hawise D' ECHAFOUR was born about 1007 in Echafour, Normandy, France.

Yves II Beaumont, Count of Beaumont-SUR-OISE, was born about 1005 in Beaumont-sur-Oise, Normandy, France. He married Judith in about 1048 in Beaumont-sur-Oise, Normandy, France.

Judith was born about 1008 in Beaumont-sur-Oise, Normandy, France.

Ralph de GAND was born about 1022 in Gand, Flanders, Belgium. He married Gisele about 1047 in Alost, Flanders, Belgium.

Gisele was born about 1028 in Flanders, Belgium.

Hugh de MONTFORT, Count of Montfort was born about 1020 in Montfort, Normandy, France. He married Alice de BEAUFFOU.

Alice de BEAUFFOU was born about 1015 in Beaufou, Normandy, France.

Maldred, Earl of DUNBAR, son of Crinan de Mormaer and Bethoc, Princess of Scotland, was born about 1015 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. He died about 1045. He married Ealdgyth (Aglithia), Princess of NORTHUMBERLAND about 1036.

*"At this time Maldred of Scotland, Malcom's cousin, was Earl of Northumberland, who had married Princess Ealdgyth, granddaughter of Aethelred, King of England, and daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, and it was their son Gospatrick Dunbar 1040, who was the first Earl of Dunbar"
http://kingcrest.com/sinclair/Sinclair_History.html-ssi*

Ealdgyth (Aglithia), Princess of NORTHUMBERLAND was born about 1020 in Northumberland, England.

Ralph de ENGAINE was born about 1046 in Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, England. He married Ebria TRIVERS.

Ebria TRIVERS was born about 1051 in Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, England.

Hugues de BEAUCHAMP was born about 1087 in Normandie, France. He died about 1141. He married Adeliza Matilda TAILLEBOIS about 1112 in Bedfordshire, England.

Adeliza Matilda TAILLEBOIS was born about 1092 in Normandie, France.

Fulk FITZREINSFRED was born in 1050 in England. He married Alice St. QUINTIN.

Alice St. QUINTIN was born in 1052 in England.

Somerled I GILLEBRIDESON was born about 1030 in Scotland.

Harald GODFREDSON was born about 1000.

Paul THORFINNSSON, JARL OF ORKNEY AND CAITHNESS was born about 1040 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland. He died in 1103 in Bergen , Hordaland, Norway. He married Ragnhild HAAKONSDATTER.

Ragnhild HAAKONSDATTER was born about 1044 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland.

Moddan (Maddan), Earl of CAITHNESS was born about 1044 in Dalr, Caithness, Scotland.

Fouque (Fulco) de AULNEY was born about 1005 in OUILLY BASSET, Normandy.

Hugo DE DUNSTANVILLE was born about 1028 in Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England.

Humphrey DEINSULA (DELISLE) was born in 1032 in Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England.

Crinan de MORMAER, "The Thane" son of Duncan, Lord of Mormaer, was born about 975 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. He died in 1045 in Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, killed by MacBeth. He married Bethoc (Beatrix), Princess Of SCOTLAND about 1010 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.

"Hereditary Abbot of Dunkeld and Seneschal of the Isles. He held lands at Athol and was slain in battle at Dunkeld in 1045." <http://www.genpc.com/gen/files/d0058/f0000028.html>

"Malcolm, Duncan's eldest son, rebelled twice against MacBeth in an effort to gain the throne. His grandfather, Crinan, was slain in 1045 near Dunkeld "with nine times twenty heroes" as he led an aborted attempt to put his grandson on the throne." <http://www.missglen.net/misc/macbeth.html>

Bethoc (Beatrix), Princess Of SCOTLAND, daughter of Malcolm II Mackenneth, King of Scotland, was born about 984 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.

"The Kindred of St. Columba had come into the Crown of Scotland in earlier times, when Bethoc, daughter of Malcolm II, King of Albany married Crinan (ca. 975—1045), Thane (temporal lord) and (hereditary) Abbot of Dunkeld, and Seneschal (household officer or administrator) of the Isles." <http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/cairney/110.htm>

Seward, Earl Of NORTHUMBRIA, son of Biorn Styrbjornson, was born about 978 in Scotland.

"Seward (Siward) was alive in 1066. Seward was the great Saxon landholder in Stainton and Hellaby in the time of Edward the Confessor." <http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/pages/ourtown/learning/islib/greats/anglos.htm>

"Earl of Northumbria. A Danish warrior, he probably came to England with King Canute. At the behest of King Harthacanute in 1041 he ravaged Worcestershire and perhaps murdered Eadwulf of Northumbria; thereafter he was himself earl of Northumbria. He supported Edward the Confessor against Earl Godwin in 1051 and in 1054 defeated Macbeth, king of Scotland, on behalf of Siward's nephew, later Malcolm III." <http://www.bartleby.com/65/si/Siward.html>

Edmund II "Ironside", King of ENGLAND, son of Edmund, Prince of England, and Alfgifu, was born about 988 in Wessex, England. He died on 30 Nov 1016 in London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England. He married Ealdgyth (Alghitha) about Aug 1015 in London, Middlesex, England.

"Edmund was King of England for only a few months. After the death of his father, Æthelred II, in April 1016, Edmund led the defense of the city of London against the invading Knut Sveinsson (Canute), and was proclaimed king by the Londoners. Meanwhile, the Witan (Council), meeting at Southampton, chose Canute as King. After a series of inconclusive military engagements, in which Edmund performed brilliantly and earned the nickname "Ironsides", he defeated the Danish forces at Oxford, Kent, but was routed by Canute's forces at Ashingdon, Essex. A subsequent peace agreement was made, with Edmund controlling Wessex and Canute controlling Mercia and Northumbria. It was also agreed that whoever survived the other would take control of the whole realm. Unfortunately for Edmund, he died in November, 1016, transferring the Kingship of All England completely to Canute."
<http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon15.html>

Ealdgyth (Algotha), son of Morcar of England and Edgitha, was born about 986 in Wessex, England.

Liudolf, Count of BRUNSWICK, son of Bruno, Count of Brunswick, and Gisele, Duchess of Swabia, was born about 1016 in Brunswick, Germany. He died on 23 Apr 1038. He married Gertrud, Countess in NORDGAU.

Gertrud, Countess in NORDGAU, daughter of Hugo VI, Count in Nordgau, and Heilwig von Dagsburg, was born about 1006 in Nordgau Region, Medieval States. She died on 21 Jul 1077.

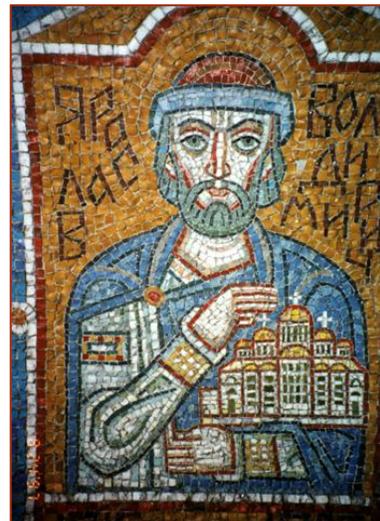
Robert II "The Pious", KING OF FRANCE, son of Hugues "Capet", King of France and Adelaide, Princess of Aquitaine, was born on 27 Mar 972 in Orléans, France. He died on 20 Jul 1031 in Melun, France. He was buried in St. Denis, France. He married Constance de TOULOUSE in 1000 in France.

"Robert II (Robert the Pious), 970–1031, king of France (996–1031); son of Hugh Capet, with whom he was joint king after 987. Distinguished for his piety and learning, he also sought to strengthen the weak royal power, conquered several towns, and secured the duchy of Burgundy for the crown. His son and successor was Henry I."
<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/people/A0842059.html>

Constance de TOULOUSE, daughter of Guillaume III Taillefer, Count of Toulouse, and Arsinde de Anjou, was born about 986 in Toulouse. She died on 25 Jul 1032 in Melun, France. She was buried in Abbaye de St. Denis, Isle de France, France.

Yaroslav I "The Wise", Grand Duke of KIEV, son of Vladimir I, Grand Duke of Kiev, and Rogneda, Princess of Polotsk, was born in 980 in Kiev, Ukraine. He died on 20 Feb 1054 in Kiev, Ukraine. He was buried in 1054 in Russia. He married Ingrid (Ingegerda) OLAFSDOTTER, PRINCESS OF SWEDEN in 1019 in Uppsala, Sweden.

"Yaroslav the Wise, grand duke of Kiev (1019–54); son of Vladimir I. Designated by his father to rule in Novgorod, he became grand duke of Kiev after defeating his older brother Sviatopolk, who succeeded Vladimir I. A shrewd statesman, he consolidated the power and prestige of Kievan Rus. He regained W Galicia from the Poles (who had obtained it in return for supporting Sviatopolk), crushed (1036) the Pechenegs (nomadic invaders), and suppressed rebellions by Lithuanian and Finnish tribes. In 1043 he organized the last Russian campaign against Constantinople, in which his troops were routed. At home he encouraged learning, codified



laws, erected magnificent buildings and churches, including the famous Cathedral of St. Sophia, and founded (1039) a patriarchate in Kiev. Yaroslav was in close contact with European dynasties; his daughters were married to Harold III of Norway, Andrew I of Hungary, and Henry I of France. Before his death Yaroslav divided his kingdom among his heirs, designating the oldest, Iziaslav, as grand duke of Kiev. The others were told to obey Iziaslav as they had their father, but civil war ensued."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ya/Yaroslav.html>

Ingrid (Ingegerda) OLAFSDOTTER, PRINCESS OF SWEDEN, daughter of Olaf Eriksson, King of Sweden, and Astrid, Princess of the Obotrites, was born about 1001 in Uppsala, Sweden. She died on 10 Feb 1050 in Kiev, Ukraine.

Otho (Otto), Count of VERMANDOIS, son of Herbert III, Count of Vermandois, and Ermengarde, was born about 979 in Vermandois, France. He died on 25 May 1043/1045 in France. He married Adelle about 1030 in France.

Adelle of VERMANDOIS

Richard FITZGILBERT, Lord de Bienfaite is printed as #20-101.

Geoffroy, Count D' EU AND BRIONNE, son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, was born about 953 in Brionne, Normandie. He died about 1015.

Tourude de HARCOURT, son of Torf de Harcourt and Ertemberge de Brioquibec, was born about 940 in Pont-Audemer, France. He was buried in Preaux, Normandy, France. He married Wevia (Duceline) de CREPON about 979 in France.

Wevia (Duceline) de CREPON, daughter of Herbastus de Crepon, was born about 942 in Pont-Audemer, France.

Robert, Count of MEULAN, son of Robert I Meulent, was born about 965 in Mellent, Normandy, France. He married Alix de VEXIN in 989.

Alix de VEXIN, daughter of Gauthier II, Count of Vexin, and Alix Senlis, was born about 970 in Mellent, Normandy, France.

Jean de CONTEVILLE was born about 969 in Conteville, France.

Dermot, King Of LEINSTER, son of Morough O'Brien, King of Leinster, was born about 995 in Ireland. He married Dearbhforghaill (Devorgilla) of LEINSTER.

Dearbhforghaill (Devorgilla) of LEINSTER was born about 1000 in Ireland. She died in 1080.

Gillacaemphin O'TOOLE, son of Gillachomhghaill O'Toole, was born about 1005 in Ireland. He died in 1056.

Twenty-Third Generation

Fulbert de FALAISE was born about 978 in Falaise, Normandie. He married Doda of FALAISE.

Doda of FALAISE was born about 980 in Falaise, Normandie.

Senfrie (Sainfrie) de CREPON, son of Herbastus de Crepon, was born about 970 in France.

William de BELLEME, son of William Belleme and Matilda Ganelon, was born about 966 in Belleme, Perche, France. He married Hildeburg about 991 in France.

Hildeburg, son of Arnulf, was born about 970 in France.

Llywelyn ap SEISYLLT, son of Seisyll ap Ednywain and Prawst verch Elise, was born about 980 in Rhuddlan, Flintshire, Wales. He died in 1021/1023. He married Angharad verch MAREDYDD in 1058.

"Gruffudd ap Llewelyn was born about 1011 in Rhuddlan, Flintshire, Wales, the son of Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, ruler of Gwynedd and his wife, Angharad Verch Maredydd, daughter of Maredudd ab Owain, King of Deheubarth." <http://marglynn.com/gen/wl.htm>

Richard II "The Good", Duke of NORMANDY, son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy and Gonnor de Crepon, was born about 963 in Normandie. He died on 28 Aug 1027 in Fecamp, Normandie. He was buried in Fecamp, Normandie. He married Judith de BRETAGNE about 1000 Normandie, France.

"On his death in 996 Richard I left a domain which had been at peace for 30 years to a child. This rule by a minor opened up the way to a general revolt of the peasantry. This uprising was, however, not directed against the power of the descendants of Rollo. On the contrary it showed that Normandy was part of the development of feudal society at its outset. The peasants were trying to throw off the growing pressures and demands of the aristocracy. Simultaneously, troubles in the Hiémois territories, a central region of Normandy, were a traditional attempt by a member of the ruling families, William of Exmes, to take power. The two rebellions were contained by the tutors of the young Richard. The counter-measures against the peasants were particularly bloody.

This troubled period enabled the Danish Vikings to use Normandy as a base for new raids into England. King Aethelred called upon the aid of Richard II and their alliance was sealed by a marriage. Emma, sister of Richard married Aethelred in 1002. This marriage gave rise to a political situation with major consequences. On the death of Aethelred, the Norman princess Emma married the Dane, Cnut, who in 1016 defeated the heirs of Aethelred. She was to be the mother of the last Danish king of England, Harthacnut (1040-2). The sons of Emma and Aethelred took refuge at Richard's court. Prince Edward was brought up at the court of the Duke of Normandy and was surrounded by Norman companions. After Edward succeeded to the throne of England in 1042, the Normans became directly involved in the affairs of the English kingdom.

In France, Richard II conducted himself as a loyal vassal of King Robert the Pious. He took part with him in expeditions into Burgundy (1003 and 1005) and into Flanders (1006). In exchange for which he obtained the support of the king in his own wars against Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou or Eudes of Blois, against whom he did not hesitate to use Viking mercenaries. Maine and Brittany were frontier zones in which Richard II was obliged to take an interest. Here too, marriage was an instrument of diplomacy. Richard II married Judith, sister of Geoffrey, the Count of Rennes, who married Havoise, Richard's sister. Judith was to be the first Christian princess, as a legitimate wife of a Duke of Normandy, to produce an heir outside the practice of concubinage 'in the manner of the Danes'.

Beside this Richard II turned his duchy into one of the richest and most stable principalities of the French kingdom. He was the first to exchange the title of Count of Rouen for that of Duke. Richard re-used much of the Carolingian administrative mechanism and pursued a reform of the Church, as a pillar of ducal power. As early as 1001 he called upon the services of the Italian reformer William of

Volpiano to restore the Abbey of Fécamp where the Dukes had their palace and had chosen to be buried." http://www.mondes-normands.caen.fr/angleterre/histoires/1/histoireNorm1_4.htm

Judith de BRETAGNE, daughter of Conan I, Duke of Bretagne, and Ermengarde d'Anjou, was born in 982 in Bretagne, France. She died on 16 Jun 1017 in Normandie, France.

Richard I "Sans Peur", Duke of NORMANDY, son of Guillaume I, Duke of Normandy, and Sprote of Bretagne, was born on 28 Aug 933 in Fécamp, Normandie. He died on 20 Nov 996 in Fécamp, Normandie. He was buried in Fécamp, Normandie. He married Gonnor de CREPON after 962 in France.

"Was only 10 years old when he succeeded, and the King of France, taking advantage of his age, thought it a favorable opportunity for reuniting Normandy to the dominion of the French crown. With this view, he went to Rouen soon after the assassination of Duke William, and found means to carry off the young duke under pretence of protecting him from his enemies, and superintending his education. However, by the dexterity of Osmond, his governor, Richard contrived, in a short time, to make his escape. The French king pursued him into Normandy and was defeated and taken prisoner by Airgold, King of Denmark, who the Normans had invited to the assistance of their young duke; nor was he set at liberty till he signed a solemn engagement not to molest Richard in the enjoyment of his duchy and was moreover obliged to deliver up his two sons, and some of his nobles, as hostages to his future conduct. This treaty was chiefly managed through the mediation of Hugh the Great, Duke of Paris, who was so much pleased with the young Duke of Normandy, that he betrothed to him his daughter Emma, then only eight years of age, whom he afterwards married. Some years after, Hugh the Great, being on his bed appointed Richard, guardian of his son Hugh Capet, a trust which he faithfully executed and moreover greatly contributed by his exertions to the elevation of Hugh Capet to the throne of France.

Richard displayed great personal courage in battle and was called "Sans Peur" by his contemporaries. He had no children by the Princess Emma. After her death he married Gunnor, a Norman lady, by whom he had Richard, William, Count of Du, ancestor to the Clifford family and several other children. He died in great sentiments of piety at the abbey of Fecamp, in Normandy in 996 and was buried in the abbey church." <http://www.spectrumdata.com/kelly/Kelly/np1.htm>

Gonnor de CREPON, daughter of Herbastus de Crepon, was born about 936 in Normandie. She died in 1031 in France.

"Robert de Torigny, writing after the Norman Conquest, recorded the genealogical traditions which tied many of the Norman nobility to the family of Gunnor, first mistress of Richard I, then Duchess of Normandy. He reported the tradition that Richard had become infatuated with the wife of one of his foresters, Senfria, but being the pious wife, she substituted her sister Gunnor, much to everyone's satisfaction. He proceeded to name the siblings of Gunnor, and also indicated the she had numerous nieces, who are left unnamed, but whose marriages and descendants are provided." <http://www.spectrumdata.com/kelly/Kelly/np1.htm>

Duncan, Lord of MORMAER was born about 949 in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland.

Malcolm II (Melkolf) MACKENNETH, KING OF SCOTLAND, son of Kenneth II, King of Scotland, and Sigurd, was born about 970 in Scotland. He died on 25 Nov 1034 in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland. He was buried in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

"Malcolm II, Melkolf MacKenneth, son of Kenneth II. Fought against the south and secured Lothian as part of Scotland" http://www.halifax-today.co.uk/specialfeatures/trivia/trail/k16_2.html

"Malcolm MacKenneth (1005~1034) was perhaps the greatest of the lawgivers amongst our Celtic sovereigns, and indeed amongst the earliest of our Scottish legal codes is that entitled " The Laws of King Malcolm MacKenneth." <http://www.fortunecity.com/bally/carlow/97/macduff.html>

Biorn STYRBIORNSON, son of Styrbjorn, was born about 953 in Scotland.

Edmund, Prince of ENGLAND, son of Edgar "The Peaceable", King of England, and Elfrida, was born about 966 in Wessex, England. He was buried in St. Paul's, London, Middlesex, England. He married Alfgifu (Aelflaed) about 985 in Wessex, England.

Alfgifu (Aelflaed), daughter of Thored Ealdarman Gunnarsson, was born about 968 in Wessex, England.

Morcar of ENGLAND was born about 960 in England. He married Edgitha.

Edgitha was born about 960 in England.

Bruno, Count of BRUNSWICK was born in 960 in Derlingo, Westfriesland. He died in 1016. He married Gisele, Duchess of SWABIA in 1015.

Gisele, Duchess of SWABIA was born on 11 Nov 999 in Schwaben, Bavaria. She died on 14 Feb 1043. She was buried on 16 Feb 1043.

Hugo VI, Count in NORDGAU was born about 960 in Nordgau Region, Medieval States. He died before 1049. He married Heilwig von DAGSBURG about 987 in Dabo, Moselle, France.

Heilwig von DAGSBURG was born about 964 in Dabo, Moselle, France. She died in 1046.

Hugues "Capet", King of FRANCE, son of Hugues Magnes, Duke of France and Count of Paris, and Hedwige, Princess of the Germans, was born about 939 in Paris, France. He died on 24 Oct 996 in Paris, France. He was buried in Abbaye de St. Denis, Isle de France, France. He married Adélaïde, Princess of AQUITAINE in 968.

"Hugh Capet: King of France (987–96), first of the Capetians. He was the son of Hugh the Great, to whose vast territories he succeeded in 956. After the death of Louis V, last Carolingian king of France, the nobles and prelates elected him king, setting aside the last Carolingian claimant, Charles I of Lower Lorraine. In order to secure the succession, Hugh took as his associate his son Robert (later King Robert II); he gave away much of his land to secure the dynasty. He spent much of his reign fighting Charles and later became involved in a controversy with the papacy—unsettled at his death—over deposition of the Carolingian archbishop of Reims."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/hu/HughCape.html>

"Born in 938, in Paris, France, from a wealthy and powerful family, the eldest son of Hugh the Great and Hedwige of Saxony (c.910-c.965). Hugh Capet wanted to become a lay abbot, and in 980 arranged to move the relics of St. Valery to Amiens Cathedral. He inherited his father's vast estates and became the most powerful noble of his time. Hugh allied himself with the German emperors, marrying the daughter of Emperor Otto, and exercised greater influence than the weak Carolingian king, Lothair. After Lothair and his son died in early 987, the archbishop of Reims convinced an assembly of nobles to elect Hugh Capet as their king. He was crowned King of France at Noyon, Picardie on July 3, 987, the first of the Capetian dynasty to rule France.

King Hugh possessed minor properties near Chartres and Anjou. Between Paris and Orléans he possessed towns and estates amounting to approximately 400 square miles. His authority ended there and if he dared travel outside his small area, he risked being ransomed or even murdered. Beyond this power base, in the rest of France, there were still as many codes of law as there were fiefdoms. The country operated with 150 different forms of currency and at least a dozen languages. Uniting all this into one cohesive unit was a formidable task and a constant struggle between those who wore the crown of France and its feudal lords. As such, Hugh Capet's reign was marked by numerous power struggles, both with the Roman Catholic Church and the vassals on the borders of the Seine and the Loire.

While King Hugh's military power was limited, and he had to seek military aid from the Duke of Normandy, his unanimous election as king gave him great moral authority and influence."
http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Capet

Adelaide, Princess of AQUITAINE, daughter of Guillaume III, Duke of Aquitaine, and Adele of Normandy, was born about 952 in Germany. She died in 1004.

Guillaume III TAILLEFER, COUNT OF TOULOUSE, son of Raimond III of Toulouse, and Garsinde, was born about 947 in Toulouse, France. He died in Sep 1037. He married Arsinde (Blanche) de ANJOU about 973 in France.

Arsinde (Blanche) De ANJOU, daughter of Foulques II, Count of Anjou, and Gerberge du Maine, was born about 945 in Anjou, France.

Vladimir I "The Great", Grand Duke of KIEV, son of Svyatoslav I, Grand Duke of Kiev, and Malusha of Lubech, was born in 960 in Kiev, Ukraine. He died on 15 Jul 1015 in Berestovo, Kiev, Ukraine. He was buried in the Church of the Tithes, Kiev, Ukraine. He married Rogneda, Princess of POLOTSK about 977 in Polotsk, Byelorussia.



"Vladimir I, 'The Great' Grand Duke Of Kiev won fame for establishing Christianity as Russia's official religion. In 972, he became ruler of Novgorod in Russia, but had to flee for his life to Scandinavia. Later he returned, defeated and killed his brother, who was ruling in Kiev, and became grand duke in Kiev.

Vladimir was born a pagan of Viking origin. In 988, he was converted to Christianity. He married Anna, the sister of the Byzantine emperor Basil II. Vladimir I founded cities and built churches, schools, and libraries. He promoted trade, established relations with the pope and European rulers, and ably defended Russia against its eastern neighbors.

Buried in Church of The Tithes, Kiev, Kiev, Ukraine, and was later declared a saint."
<http://www.smokykin.com/ged/f001/f89/a0018921.htm>

"Vladimir, d. 1015, first Christian grand duke of Kiev; son of Sviatoslav. In 970, Vladimir was sent by his father to govern Novgorod. After Sviatoslav's death Vladimir vied with his two brothers, Yaropolk and Oleg, for the succession. About 980, he defeated his brothers and became grand duke of Kiev. During his reign he conquered and united under Kievan Rus distant Slavic tribes and waged successful wars on the Lithuanians, the Bulgars, and the Byzantines in Crimea. At first a fervent pagan, he converted to Christianity, probably influenced by the political and economic advantages of an alliance with Byzantium. His baptism, in 988 or 989, was followed by his marriage to Anna, sister of the Byzantine Emperor Basil II. After the wedding he returned Kherson (in Crimea) to Byzantium. Vladimir renounced his profligate ways and made Greek Orthodox Christianity the religion of his

people. He devoted the remainder of his life to the building of churches, including the splendid Cathedral of the Tithes (989), and to the establishment of schools and libraries. He also enacted several statutes concerning the legal status and courts of the church."
<http://www.1upinfo.com/encyclopedia/V/Vladim1.html>.

Rogneda, Princess of POLOTSK, daughter of Rognwald, Count of Polotsk, was born about 962 in Polotsk, Byelorussia. She died in 1002.

"Izyaslav was the son of Vladimir Svyatoslav by Rogneda Rogvolodovna, princess of Polotsk, whom he took after she had at first refused him and he killed her father and brothers."
<http://www.xenophongi.org/rushistory/rulers/success15.htm>

"One thousand years ago there was an event, which chroniclers decided to write down without fail: the Polotsk princess Rognieda made an attempt on her husband's life. It was the grand duke of Kiev Vladimir Svyatoslavovich. Nobody helped Rognieda, she did not aspire to authority and conspiracy was not. She craved for revenge. At the night Rognieda took a knife of the prince, looked at her husband, who slept sweet, and she whispered: "Die"! - and the sharp, width about a palm knife attacked Vladimir in his heart. But the impact was inexact. Perhaps, there was the weak illumination or the pity was in Rognieda's soul - however the attempt didn't reached the purpose. It is necessary to tell, that Rognieda and Vladimir had three sons - Izyaslav, Yaroslav, Vsievobod and two daughters - Predslava and Promislava. Rognieda was twenty two years old that time. The princess expected the death for murder, or attempt on life of the husband under the laws of that time, however she did it. The prince Vladimir revenged his rebellious wife by punishment, maybe, more terrible, than the death.

The furious prince ordered his wife to dressed well and took his sword. Rognieda's seven-years son, Izyaslav, ran in shouting and took the mother's side. Vladimir didn't kill his wife because of their son, and in several days Vladimir said, that she would never see the children, except Izyaslav. Rognieda with her son were deported to a place at the sources the Svisloch river. Dobrynya went to Rognieda with a small militia. She was christened, and Rognieda became a nun. Dobrynya took away the son Izyaslav. The princess Rognieda died at a monastic cell in eleven years."
<http://www.belarustourist.minsk.by/common/history/names/rogneda.htm>

Olaf III "Skotkonung" ERIKSSON, KING OF SWEDEN, son of Erik VIII Bjornsson, King of Sweden, and Swietoslava, Princess of Poland, was born about 950 in Sweden. He died in 1022 (died in winter). He married Astrid (Inegrid), Princess of the OBOTRITES about 999 in Uppsala, Sweden.

"Sveyn married SIGRID THE HAUGHTY about 996. Sigrid was born in Sweden and died sometime before 1013. She was the daughter of Skogul-Tosti (died about 909). She married ERIC IV THE VICTORIOUS BJORNSSON, King of Sweden. They were the parents of Olaf Skotkonung of Sweden (King of Sweden) and Holmfrid Ericdottir."
<http://www.ancuairt.org/genealogy/aeddmawr.htm>

Astrid (Inegrid), Princess of the OBOTRITES, daughter of Mieceslas, Prince of Obotrites, and Sophia, was born about 979 in Sweden. (The Obotrites were one of the Slav tribes known under the common name of Wends, and dwelt along the Baltic in Mecklenburg).

Herbert III, Count of VERMANDOIS, son of Albert I, Count of Vermandois, and Gerberge, Princess of Lorraine, was born about 942/953 in Vermandois. He died on 29 Aug 997/1015. He married Ermengarde before 974.

Ermengarde, daughter of Reinald, Count of Bar, was born about 946 in Bourgogne, Champagne.

She died after 1018.

Torf "The Rich" de HARCOURT, son of Bernard "The Dane" Harcourt, and Sprote Bourgoyne, was born about 900 in Normandy, France. He married Ertemberge de BRIOQUIBEC in 938.

"Turquetil was the second son of Torf, the son of Bernard the Dane, which latter was governor and regent of Normandy in 912, from whom descended the sires de Beaumont, comtes de Meulent, the barons of Cacelles and Saint-Pare, the lords of Gournay and Milly, the barons of Neubourg, the vicomtes of Evereux, the Earls of Leicester, and many other noble French and English houses."
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f030.htm>

Ertemberge de BRIOQUIBEC, daughter of Lancelot de Brioquibec, was born about 930 in Normandy, France.

Herbastus de CREPON was born about 911 in Normandy, France.

Robert I MEULENT was born in 939 in Mellent, Normandy, France. He died on 18 Dec 967.

Gauthier II "Le Blanc", Count Of VEXIN, son of Gautier I, Count of Vexin, and Adele, was born about 944 in Vexin, Normandy, France. He died in 1027. He married Alix or Adele SENLIS in 974.

Alix or Adele SENLIS, daughter of Bormard de Senlis, was born about 944 in Isle de France.

Morough O'Brien, King of LEINSTER, son of Brian Boromhe, King of Ireland, was born about 975 in Ireland.

Gillachomhghaill O'TOOLE, son of Donnucan, King of Leinster, was born about 980 in Ireland. He died in 1041.

Twenty-Fourth Generation

William BELLEME was born about 979 in Normandy, France. He married Matilda GANELON.

Matilda GANELON was born about 980 in Normandy, France.

Arnulf was born about 940 in France.

Seisyll ap EDNYWAIN, son of Ednowain, was born about 938 in Wales. He married Prawst verch ELISE.

Prawst verch ELISE, daughter of Elise ap Anarawd and Angharad verch Llewelyn, was born about 940 in Gwynedd, Wales.

Mareddydd ap OWAIN, son of Owain ap Hywel, was born about 938 in Dynevor Castle, Carmarthshire, Wales. He died in 999.

"Maredudd ap Owain, Prince of Deheubarth who succeeded his father Owain ap Hywel Dha as ruler of South Wales/Deheubarth in 986. Maredudd conquered Gwynedd and temporarily united Wales once more, but his reign was a troubled one. From their strongholds in Dublin and the Isle of Man, the Norsemen ravaged the coast of Wales. It was recorded in 987 that two thousand men of the island of Anglesey were seized and sold as slaves. In 989 Maredudd was obliged to raise a penny poll-tax to bribe the Norsemen to stay away. Died in 999."

<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/powys.html>

Richard I "Sans Peur", Duke Of NORMANDY is printed as #23-17.

Gonnor de CREPON, DUCHESS OF NORMANDY is printed as #23-18.

Conan I, Duke of BRETAGNE was born in 927 in Bretagne, France. He died on 29 June 992. He married Ermangarde D' ANJOU about 952 in France.

Ermangarde D' ANJOU was born about 952 in Anjou, France. She died on 27 Jun 992.

Guillaume I "Longue Epbee", Duke of NORMANDY, son of Rollo Rognvaldsson, and Poppa, Duchess of Normandy, was born about 900 in Normandie, Neustria. He died on 17 Dec 942 in France. He married Sprote de BRETAGNE about 932 in Normandy, France.

"The territory handed over to the authority of Count Robert (Rollo) was not to have a destiny of any certainty. It could have been the same as that of the Normans installed on the Loire in the same period, who were finally eliminated from the area between 937 and 939. Rollo's successors managed, however, to establish themselves as the dominant princes of this kingdom.

William Longsword succeeded Rollo in 933. He was the son of one of Rollo's Frankish Christian concubines, Poppa, the daughter of the vanquished Count of Bayeux, and was himself, therefore, an example of the rapid assimilation of the conquerors.

In 933, William managed to take back Cotentin and Avranchin from the Bretons. King Ralph (923-936) helped him in this enterprise and in exchange received the homage due from a vassal. However, it was the Count of Rouen who actually held the power in the vanquished territories.

At the same time William needed to confirm his control over the Irish-Norwegian elements established in Cotentin and Bessin. It would appear that the rebels were keen to retain their peaceful roots, and the Scandinavian traditions of organisation based on a land holding free of the control of a political authority. They were thus ill-disposed to enter into the bonds of dependency which were developing in Frankish society and which the new count did not hesitate to turn to his own advantage.

In the Frankish kingdom William became involved in the conflicts facing the leaders of the aristocracy and the Carolingian King Louis IV (936-954) under the gaze of the powerful king of Germany, Otto. The Count of Rouen played on the competition between the two authorities to which, in theory, he was answerable, the King of France, and his direct overlord Hugh the Great, heir to the prerogatives of the Marquis of Neustria, Duke of the Franks. In general William allied himself with Hugh the Great, but in 940 he provisionally changed sides and obtained from Louis IV the renewal of the concession granted to Rollo. In 942 he was killed in an ambush set by the Count of Flanders who was hostile to

the rise in Norman power. From the second generation, William Longsword had been the first authentically Christian Norman prince, notably supporting the restoration of the abbey of Jumièges. He won the hand in marriage of the daughter of the Count of Vermandois and thus entered into the society of the most powerful lords of the kingdom."

http://www.mondes-normands.caen.fr/angleterre/histoires/1/histoireNorm1_4.htm

Sprote de BRETAGNE, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis, was born about 911 in Bretagne.

Kenneth II, King of SCOTLAND, son of Malcolm I, King of Scotland, was born about 932 in Scotland. He died in 995 in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. He was buried in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

"d. 995, Fettercairn, Scot. King of the united Picts and Scots (from 971), son of Malcolm I. He began his reign by ravaging the Britons, probably as an act of vengeance, but his name is also included among a group of northern and western kings said to have made submission to the Anglo-Saxon king Edgar in 973, perhaps at Chester; and the chronicler Roger of Wendover (*Flores Historiarum*, under the year 975) states that shortly afterward Kenneth received from Edgar all the land called Lothian (i.e., between the Tweed and the Forth rivers). This is the first mention of the River Tweed as the recognized border between England and Scotland. Kenneth was slain, apparently by his own subjects, at Fettercairn in the Mearns."

<http://www.corriebusinessgroup.com/research/kings2.php>



Sigurd was born about 930 in Scotland.

STYRBIORN was born about 928 in Scotland.

Edgar "The Peaceable", King of ENGLAND was born about 943 in Wessex, England. He died on 8 Jul 975 in Wessex, England. He married Elfrida (Elfthryth) in 964 in Wessex, England.

"Edgar was made King of Mercia and Northumbria in 957 and succeed to the throne of Wessex at his brother, Eadwig's, death in 959. With this, Edgar was King of Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex (the three most powerful kingdoms in England at that time), simultaneously and could be considered the first ruler of a United England.

Some of his predecessors were Kings of All England by virtue of being King of Wessex and, at the same time, enjoying a temporary military ascendancy over the other kingdoms. He was formally crowned in 973 and received the ceremonial submission of all the other kings in Britain. He wisely recalled (St.) Dunstan from exile and made him Archbishop of Canterbury and his closest personal advisor. His reign was prosperous and peaceful and he is generally credited with the revival of the English church." <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon12.html>

"King Edgar was the youngest child of King Edmund the Magnificent and St. Aelfgith. His mother died the year after his birth and his father when he was only three. He was, therefore, fostered by Aethelstan Half-King, the Ealdorman of East Anglia, and his wife, Aelfwinn. The family were keen supporters of monastic reform and Edgar's education was therefore placed in the hands of the movement's mastermind, St. Aethelwold, Abbot of Abingdon.

In AD 955, Edgar's uncle, King Edred, died and his elder brother, the fourteen year old Edwig, became King. However, when Edgar reached the same age two years later, the kingdom was divided and he was given the Northern regions of Mercia and Northumbria, while Edwig retained Wessex. Edgar immediately recalled his uncle's advisor, St. Dunstan, from exile and made him Bishop of

Worcester, before his transfer to London. Edwig died in AD 959 and Edgar became King of all England. Dunstan was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and Edgar naturally associated himself with the prelate's extension of monastic reforms. The establishment of English Benedictine monasteries across the country became the central policy of Edgar's reign. Though hugely successful, it was not universally popular. Vast areas of land were arbitrarily put under Church control, provoking considerable resentment which was to destabilize his son's reign.

Though a good king, Edgar was not overly religious. About AD 960, he married Ethelflaed Eneida (White-Duck), the daughter of a Hertfordshire nobleman named Ordmaer. She seems to have been some relation of Edgar's foster-father, Aethelstan of East Anglia. They had one son, Edward, before the lady died, around AD 963. The following year, Edgar heard of another great beauty, Aelfthryth the daughter of the Devonshire Thegn, Ordgar. He sent his foster-brother, Ealdorman Aethelwold of East Anglia to check her out; but the young man found her so stunning that he secretly married her and settled in distant Devon. Hearing that his foster-brother had married, but not to whom, the King insisted the newly-weds visit him at Court. Discovering Aethelwold's duplicitous nature, Edgar took him out hunting in Harewood Forest (Hampshire) and thrust a javelin through his back! After Ethelflaed's death, Edgar tried to persuade his lover, Wulfthryth, to marry him but the relationship seems to have been somewhat one-sided and she fled back to the safety of the confines of Wilton. He turned to Aethelwold's widow instead and the two were married in AD 964.

Though Edgar had almost certainly been crowned King of Wessex at Kingston-upon-Thames, early in his reign, by AD 973, he wished to mark a new stage in the development of Anglo-Saxon kingship with a great coronation ceremony on the Mercian-Wessex border at Bath. In this ancient Imperial city, he was officially declared King of the English. Then he showed his extensive and effective military power, by marching his army north - swelled with Viking warriors - in a great show of strength. His navy joined him in Chester where the kings of the north assembled to submit to his overlordship: King Kenneth of Scots, King Malcolm of the Cumbrians, King Magnus of Man and the Isles, King Donald of Strathclyde, Joint-King Hywel of Gwynedd, Joint-King Iago of Gwynedd, King Idwallon of Morgannwg and King Sigfrith (possibly a deputy in Norse York). According to tradition, originating with Florence of Worcester, they rowed King Edgar up River Dee, from the Royal palace to the monastery of St. John the Baptist. Edgar died on 8th July AD 975 and was buried in St. Dunstan's abbey at Glastonbury (Somerset) where he was revered as a saint, presumably for his monastic reforms and the stability he brought to the country."

<http://www.earlybritishkingdoms.com/adversaries/bios/edgar.html>

Elfrida (Elfthryth), was born about 947 in Devonshire, England. She died in 1000.

"Elfrida, Elfthryth queen - married to King Edgar "the Peaceable," stepmother of Edward "the Martyr" and mother of King Ethelred (Aethelred) II "the Unready". Her father was Earl of Devon, Ordgar. She married Edgar who died in 975, and was his second wife. Aelfthryth is sometimes credited with organizing, or being part of, a 978 assassination of her stepson Edward "the Martyr" so that her 10-year-old son Ethelred II "the Unready" could succeed."

http://womenshistory.about.com/library/bio/blbio_aelfthryth.htm

Thored Ealderman GUNNARSSON was born about 938 in Wessex, England.

Hugues Magnus, Duke of FRANCE, COUNT OF PARIS, son of Robert I, King of France, and Beatrice de Vermandois, was born about 898 in Paris, Isle de France. He died on 17 Jun 956 in Dourdan, Isle de France. He was buried in Abbaye de St. Denis, St. Denis, Isle de France. He married Hedwige (Hartwige), Princess of The GERMANS before 14 Sep 938 in Mainz Oder, Ingelheim, Rhineland, Germany.

"Hugh Magnus (perhaps title and not a surname) was leader of the first Crusade. He was Duke of France and Burgundy, Marquis of Orleans, Count of Amiens, Chaumont, Paris, Vermandois"
<http://www.aemyers.net/genealogy/d0027/g0000089.html>

Hedwige (Hartwige), Princess of the GERMANS, daughter of Heinrich I, King of the Germans, and Matilda, Countess of Ringelheim, was born about 922 in Saxony, Germany. She died on 10 May 965 in Aachen, Rheinland, Germany. She was buried on 10 May 965.

Guillaume III, Duke of AQUITAINE, COUNT OF POITIERS, son of Ebles II, de Poitiers, and Elgiva, Princess of England, was born about 929 in Poitiers, Aquitaine. He died on 3 Apr 963. He married Adèle (Gerloc) of NORMANDY.

Adèle (Gerloc) of NORMANDY, daughter of Rollo Rognvaldsson, and Poppa, Duchess of Normandy, was born about 897 in Normandie, Neustria. She died after 14 Oct 962.

Raimond III TOULOUSE was born about 917 in Toulouse, Haute-Garonne, France. He married Garsinde.

Garsinde was born about 927 in Toulouse, Haute-Garonne, France.

Foulques II "le Bon", Count Of ANJOU, son of Foulques I, Count of Anjou, and Roscille de Loches, was born about 909 in Anjou, France. He died on 11 Nov 958 in Tours, France. He married Gerberge du MAINE on 2 Mar 979.

"Ingelger's son Fulk [Foulque] I the Red [le Roux] rid the country of the Normans and enlarged his domains by taking part of Touraine. He died in 942, and under his successor, Fulk II 'the Good' [le Bon], the destruction caused by the preceding wars was repaired."
<http://xenophongroup.com/montjoie/anjou.htm>

Gerberge du MAINE, COUNTESS OF ANJOU was born about 913 in Maine, France. She died about 952.

Svyatoslav I, Grand Duke of KIEV, son of Igor, Grand Duke of Kiev, and Olga, was born in 942 in Kiev, Ukraine. He died in 972/973 in Kiev, Ukraine. He had children by Malusha of LUBECH (not married).

"W.H. Turton, "The Plantagenet Ancestry" (Balt.:Gen. Pub. Co., 1968), p. 26, gives Sviastoslav as son of Igor of Kiev (d. 945) and Olga (d. 969), and Igor as son of Rurik of Kiev (d. 879).} He was the first prince of Kiev to attempt conquest beyond Russia proper, invading Bulgaria and taking Preslav in 968; he was forced to withdraw in 972 and was killed in a battle with the Petchenegs (employed by the Byzantines to attack him)."
<http://www.aemyers.net/genealogy/d0007/g0000015.html#I1643>

"He was the son of Igor I Rurikovich, prince of Kyiv and Olga, princess from Pskov. He married Predslava. Their sons were Yaropolk, prince of Kyiv; Oleg, prince of the Drevlyani. He had a mistress, Malysya, with whom he had son, Vladimir I, prince of Kyiv. With his mother controlling Kyiv, Svyatoslav began his campaigns to expand Rus control over a wider tribute area, to defeat the rival Khazars and even to attack the Byzantines. His first efforts were directed along the Oka River in the Vyatichian lands. Learning that this tribe paid tribute to the Khazars, he then mounted a remarkable campaign clear to the Crimea, Volga and Kuban regions, defeating the Khazars in battle in 965 and sacking their cities. But then he sought bigger prizes in the Balkans. In 967 he campaigned to the Danube to attack the Bulgarians. The Chronicle notes that he captured 80 towns along the Danube and established residence at Peryeaslavets. The following year, while he was campaigning in the

Balkans the Pecheneg attacked and besieged Kyiv. Olga defended the city and called for reinforcements from the north. The Pecheneg were bought off before Svyatoslav returned. Then he launched a campaign to drive them back into the Steppe. At that point he told his mother that he intended to move to Peryaslavets. Apparently he considered it would be a better base of operations against Byzantium. She remonstrated and he delayed. Svyatoslav waited until the death of his mother, Olga, in 969, to move to Pereyaslavets.

He entrusted Kiev to his son Yaropolk and to his other son Oleg gave the conquered lands of the Drevliane which had been knuckled under by Olga in punishment for her slain husband. The teenage brothers were easily manipulated by the Warlord, Svenel'd, once the trusted druzhina captain of Prince Igor' who sought revenge on Oleg for murdering his son Lyuta when the lad had ventured onto the princes' land while hunting. He pitted one against the other and convinced Yaropolk to mount a campaign against Oleg and unite the Drevliane lands with that of Kiev. Fleeing his brother, Oleg was killed when he fell from the draw bridge at the gates of Ovruch. The intrigues continued resulting in Yaropolk's demise due to the third brother Vladimir's ascent to power. Vladimir had been sent with his uncle to be the prince at Novgorod. This enabled him to escape Yaropolk and obtain his own Varangian troops. But Svyatoslav's life at Peryaslavets turned out badly. On his next campaign in the Balkans he found the Byzantines much reenforced and the Bulgarians also. The Bulgarians had retaken Pereyaslavets, so Svyatoslav had to besiege it. After initial setbacks Svyatoslav stormed the city. From there he marched against the Byzantines. The Emperor, John Tsimiskes, marched against him. They then signed a treaty in 971 in which Svyatoslav promised also not to attack Crimea or Bulgaria. On his return journey to Kyiv by boat up the Dnieper, Svyatoslav found that the Pecheneg controled the passage of the rapids. He waited over the winter and then, against good advice, tried to continue in 972. The Pecheneg ambushed him, killing him and most of his druzhina. Kurya, the Pecheneg ruler made a drinking cup out of Svyatoslav's skull."
<http://www.xenophongi.org/rushistory/rulers/svyatoslav1.htm>

Malusha of LUBECH, daughter of Malk of Lubech, was born about 944 in Kiev, Ukraine.

Rognwald (Rogvolod), Count of POLOTSK was born about 936 in Russia.

Erik VIII "Seiersal" "Victorious" BJORNSSON, KING OF SWEDEN, son of Bjorn Eriksson, King of Sweden, was born about 930 in Sweden. He died in 994/995 in Uppsala, Sweden. He married Swietoslava Or Sygryda, PRINCESS OF POLAND about 985.

Swietoslava or Sygryda, PRINCESS OF POLAND, daughter of Miesz I, Prince of Poland, and Dubravka, Princess of Bohemia, was born about 970 in Poznan, Poland. She died after 2 Feb 1014.

Mieceslas, Prince of OBOTRITES, son of Mistui, Prince of Obotrites, was born in 919 in Sweden. He died in 999. He married Sophia.

Sophia was born in 921 in Sweden.

Albert I the Pious, Count of VERMANDOIS, son of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and Hildebrante, Princess of France, was born about 915 in Vermandois, Neustria. He died on 7 Sep 978 in St. Quentin, Flandres. He was buried in St. Quentin, Flandres. He married Gerberge, Princess of LORRAINE before 954 in France.

Gerberge, Princess of LORRAINE, daughter of Gilbert, Duke of Lorraine and Gerberge, Queen of France, was born about 925 in Lorraine.

Reinald, Count of BAR was born about 920 in Vermandois, Normandy, France

Bernard "The Dane" HARCOURT was born about 860 in Normandy, France. He died about 955. He married Sprote BOURGOYNE about 899.

"The family of Harcourt, illustrious on both sides of the Channel, is fairly enough shown by La Roque to have descended from Bernard the Dane, Governor and Regent of Normandy"
<http://www.patpny.com/conq/harcourt.shtml>

Sprote BOURGOYNE was born about 908 in Normandy, France.

Lancelot de BRIOQUIBEC was born about 905 in Normandy, France.

Gautier I, Count of VEXIN was born about 919 in Vexin, Normandy, France. He died about 944. He married Adele in June 948.

Adele was born about 924 in Vexin, Normandy, France.

Bormard de SENLIS was born about 919 in France.

Brian Boromhe (Brian Boru), King of IRELAND, son of Ceinnedigh, was born about 941 in Ireland. He died in 1013.

"The once High King of Ireland, Brian Boru has gained an almost mystical status in Irish history as the last great king of Ireland to influence the future of the Irish people and being responsible for the expulsion of the Vikings from Ireland in the eleventh century.

He was born in 940 AD, brother to the King of Munster (Mahon) and used his position to argue against his brother's attempts to make peace with the then invading Vikings.



After years of attacks upon the Vikings, Brian was able to gain the support of his brother Mahon and together they defeated the Viking leader, Ivar, and forced the Viking's from southern Ireland. A period of relative tranquility followed before Ivar returned and managed to slay Mahon. This allowed Brian to take the throne of Munster and control of most of Southern Ireland.

With the help of the King of Meath who was also leading attacks against Viking strongholds in the North of Ireland, they managed to expel the Vikings from large areas of Ireland allowing Brian to take the title "High King (Ard Ri) of Ireland". However, taking this title was not welcomed by all, and the King of Leinster, Maelmordha, sided with the Vikings who, combined with other rivals, brought together a formidable army.



Both Brian's army and the Vikings faced each other for a great battle at Clontarf, a small fishing village at the northern edge of Dublin Bay on Good Friday, 1014 AD. This is recorded in the history books as the "Battle of Clontarf". With an estimated 12,000 men behind him, Brian faced an equal number of Vikings as they fought for total control of Ireland.

The battle lasted an entire day, with both sides gaining and then losing the advantage throughout the day, even though the Vikings should have had the upper hand with their superior

armour and weapons. However, the valiant Irish fought well and by evening it was clear the Vikings were losing against the Irish forces. Yet with the end in sight, a small group of Vikings managed to pass the Irish defence and reach the High King's tent and although the Vikings were killed, they managed to reach the High King and strike a fatal blow.

Once the battle was over, the Vikings were indeed defeated and the Irish natives gained control of Ireland. An estimated four thousand Irish men died during the battle, including Brian Boru, but the defeat of the Vikings on that day resulted in their expulsion from Ireland. Without the leadership of Brian, the Irish clans quickly returned to feuding amongst themselves, but the Battle of Clontarf is seen as a decisive moment in Irish history."

http://www.2beirish.com/2be/about_ireland/famous_people/

Donncuan, King of LEINSTER, son of Dunlaing, was born about 950 in Ireland. He died in 1018.

"The text of the annals merely states that following the raid on Leinster, Maelsechlainn proceeded to appoint Donncuan, Dunlaing mac Tuathail's son, as provincial king. In the following year Donncuan with his ally, Ua Riain, were slain."

http://homepage.tinet.ie/~nobyrne/Rise_of_Gabhal_Raghnall.htm

Twenty-Fifth Generation

EDNOWAIN was born about 913 in Wales.

Elise ap ANARAWD, son of Anarawd ap Rhodri, was born about 885 in Aberffro, Malltraeth, Anglesey, Wales. He died in 942 in Wales. He was buried in Wales.

Owain ap HYWEL was born about 913 in Dynevor, Llandyfeisant, Carmarthenshire, Wales. He died in 987. He married Angharad verch LLEWELYN.

"Owain ap Hywel Dda, King of Deheubarth was a man of historical interests. A great deal of genealogy and the Annales Camriae were compiled at his request. Died in 988. Owain ap Hywel Dda married his second cousin Angharad Ferch Llewelyn, Queen of Powys."

<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/deheubarth.html>

Angharad verch LLEWELYN was born about 918 in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

Rollo ROGNVALDSSON, Duke of Normandy, son of Rognvald I Eysteinnsson, Earl of More and Romsdal, and Ragnhild Hrolfsdatter, was born about 846 in Maer, Nord-Trondelag, Norway. He died about 931 in Notre Dame, Rouen, Normandy, Neustria. He was buried in Notre Dame, Rouen, Normandy, Neustria. He married Poppa, Duchess of NORMANDY in 891.

"GANGER ROLF, "the Viking" (or ROLLO), banished from Norway to the Hebrides ca. 876; 890 participated in Viking attack on Bayeux, where Count Berenger of Bayeux was killed, and dau. Poppa captured and taken, 886, by Rollo (now called Count of Rouen) as his "Danish" wife. Under Treaty of St. Claire, 911, rec'd the Duchy of Normandy from CHARLES III, "the Simple"; d. ca. 927, bur. Notre Dame, Rouen." <http://www.hypertree.com/normandy/rollo.html>

Poppa, Duchess of NORMANDY, daughter of Berenger de Bayeux, was born about 872 in Evreux, Neustria.

Hubert, Count of SENLIS was born about 880 in Bretagne, France.

Malcolm I, King of SCOTLAND, son of Donald II, King of Scotland, was born about 897 in Scotland. He died in 954 in Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland.

Robert I, King Of FRANCE, COUNT OF PARIS, son of Robert, Duke of France, and Adelaide, Princess of the Holy Roman Empire, was born in 860 in Bourgogne, France. He died on 15 Jun 923 in Soissons, France. He married Béatrice de VERMANDOIS in 890.

"Robert I, was born about 860 and died June 15, 923. He reigned from 922-23 following a revolt in 922 against Charles III (The Simple) and was crowned king but soon was killed in battle."
<http://bapresley.com/genealogy/hawkins/crawford/roberti.html>

Béatrice de VERMANDOIS, daughter of Herbert I, Count of Vermandois, and the Princess of France, was born about 880 in Vermandois, Neustria. She died in March 931.

Heinrich I "The Fowler", King of the GERMANS, DUKE OF SAXONY, son of Otto, Duke of Saxony, and Hathui, was born in 876 in Saxony, Germany. He died on 2 Jul 936 in Memleben, Saxony, Germany. He married Matilda, Countess of RINGELHEIM in 909.

"Henry the Fowler, 876?-936, German king (919-36), first of the Saxon line and father of Otto I, the first of the Holy Roman emperors. Henry succeeded his father as duke of Saxony in 912. A foe of King Conrad I, who futilely tried to subdue the rebellious Henry, he was nevertheless named (918) by Conrad as his successor. Designated king by Saxon and Franconian nobles in 919, Henry refused to be crowned by the bishops, thus maintaining his independence of the church. As king he immediately turned to restoring monarchical authority, which had been whittled away by the dukes. By 921 he had secured recognition of his royal authority from the dukes of Swabia and Bavaria. In 925 he won Lotharingia from its allegiance to France. Henry also dealt with the Magyar raids, which Conrad had failed to halt. In 924 after a Magyar invasion of Saxony, Henry arranged a nine-year truce and agreed to pay yearly tribute to the Magyars. He used this respite to introduce military reforms in Saxony and Thuringia. Saxon soldiers were trained for mounted combat, and the new efficiency of his army enabled him to take Brandenburg from the Wends. In the marches, or frontier regions, Henry built large fortresses, primarily for military purposes; however, he attracted some permanent settlers in these regions. In 933 the truce with the Magyars ended when Henry refused to pay tribute; he defeated the Magyars in a great battle at Riade, near the Unstrut River. He expanded his frontier at Danish expense in 934. Before his death Henry secured from the nobles the succession of his son as Otto I." <http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/H/Henry1G1er.asp>

Matilda, Countess of RINGELHEIM, daughter of Theodoric, Count of Ringelheim, and Ludmilla Ragnhildis, was born about 878 in Ringelheim, Goslar, Hannover, Germany. She died on 14 May 968 in Memleben, Saxony.

"His wife, Matilda, founded many monasteries, including Quedlinburg, where she lies buried with her husband. She is a saint of the Roman Catholic Church; her feast is Mar. 14."
<http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/H/Henry1G1er.asp>

"Saint Matilda was daughter of Count Dietric (Theodoric) of Westphalia and Reinhild of Denmark. At a very early age her parents placed her under the care of her grandmother, Maud, abbess of Eufurt monastery, who had renounced the world upon her widowhood. Matilda relished the life of prayer and spiritual reading. Like all young ladies she learned the refined skill of needlework. She remained in the convent until her parents married her to Henry, son of Duke Otto of Saxony, in 909." <http://users.erols.com/saintpat/ss/0314.htm>

Ebles II de POITIERS, DUKE OF AQUITAINE, son of Ranulph, Count of Poitiers, and Adelaide,

Princess of France, was born in 876 in Poitiers, Aquitaine. He died in 935. He married Elgiva, Princess of ENGLAND about 928 in France.

Elgiva, Princess of ENGLAND, daughter of Edward I, King of Edward, and Elfleda, was born about 912 in England.

Foulques I (The Red) "le Roux", Count of ANJOU, son of Ingelger I, Count of Anjou and Orleans, and Aelinde de Amboise, was born about 870 in Anjou, France. He died in 938. He married Roscille de LOCHES before 5 July 905.

"Ingelger's son Fulk [Foulque] I the Red [le Roux] rid the country of the Normans and enlarged his domains by taking part of Touraine." <http://xenophongroup.com/montjoie/anjou.htm>

Roscille de LOCHES, daughter of Garnier, Seigneur de Loches de Villentroy, was born about 874 in France.

Rotbold II, Count of ARLES was born in 878 in Arles, France.

Igor, Grand Duke of KIEV, son of Rurik, Grand Duke of Novgorod, and Efenda, was born in 877 in Novgorod, Russia. He died in 945 in Kiev, Ukraine. He married Olga in 903 in Pskov, Russia.

"Duke of Kiev (912–45), successor of Oleg as ruler of Kievan Rus. According to the Russian Primary Chronicle, a medieval history, Igor was the son of Rurik, founder of the Russian princely line. Igor's expedition (941) against Constantinople was routed by the Greeks, and in 945 he concluded a new commercial treaty with the Byzantines. He was killed by rebellious Slavic tribespeople while attempting to collect tribute. His wife, St. Olga or Olha, served as regent for their son Sviatoslav after Igor's death." <http://www.bartleby.com/65/ig/IgorDu.html>

In 941 and 944 years the prince Igor went by campaigns on Byzantium. And though he was lucky in battles, but he died by not himself death. The citizens of the town of Malin - the Drievlyanies, angered by his avarice, killed Igor. The prince Mal governed there. Igor's wife - the princess Olga revenged severely for her husband."

<http://www.belarustourist.minsk.by/common/history/names/rogneda.htm>

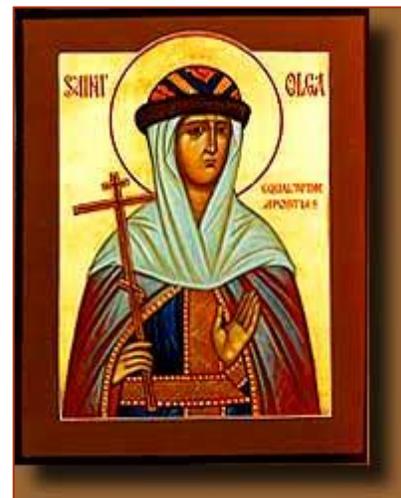
Olga was born about 881 in Pskov, Russia. She died on 11 Jul 969 in Kiev, Ukraine.

"Olga was the first ruler of Russia to be baptized into Orthodoxy, which found itself, at the time, in Constantinople. She was the wife of Duke Igor who ruled the Kiev Principality from 912-946. He was murdered by a band of warriors who decided to stop paying tribute, or taxes, to Kiev. Thus, his widow the Grand Duchess Olga took over control of the principality. She ruled from 946-969 and exacted revenge on the tribe of Slavs who killed her husband. Olga was canonized and now holds a legendary position in the history of Russia."

<http://www.sunbirds.com/lacquer/box/221066>

Malk of LUBECH was born in 918 in Kiev, Ukraine.

Bjorn "the Old" ERIKSSON, KING OF SWEDEN, son of Erik Edmundsson, King of Sweden, was born about 867 in Uppsala, Sweden. He died about 950.



Mieszko I, Prince of POLAND, son of Ziemomysl, Prince of Poland, was born about 922 in Poznan, Poland. He died on 25 May 992. He married Dúbravka, Princess of BOHEMIA in 965.

"Mieszko I was the first prince of the Piast dynasty to be mentioned by contemporary historical sources (ca. 960-992). We even know the names of his forefathers from oral tradition. Nonetheless, it is Mieszko I who is recognized as the founder of the Polish state. It was during his time that conquests were completed and the tribes whose languages and cultures showed great affinity were united. The prince reorganized the new territories and united them into a uniform state system. In 966, Mieszko was baptized, thus placing the Polish state in the political system of Central Europe and determining the European and Christian road of development of the Polish state and society."
<http://www.poloniatoday.com/history1.htm>

Dúbravka, Princess of BOHEMIA, daughter of Boloslav I, Duke of Bohemia, and Bozena, was born about 931 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. She died in 977.

"In 965 Mieszko married Czech Princess Dabrowka. Her retinue included priests who took up missionary work in Poland. The ruler himself was baptized in 966."
<http://www.poloniatoday.com/history1.htm>

Mistui II Prince of Obotrites Christian was born in 893 in Sweden. He died in 985.

Herbert II, Count of VERMANDOIS, son of Herbert I, Count of Vermandois, and the Princess of France, was born about 884 in Vermandois, Neustria. He died on 23 Feb 943 in St. Quentin. He was buried in St. Quentin. He married Hildebrante, Princess of FRANCE before 907 in France.

"His son, Herbert II. (902-943), a man absolutely devoid of scruples, considerably increased the territorial power of the house of Vermandois, and kept the lawful king of France, the unlucky Charles the Simple, prisoner for six years." <http://60.1911encyclopedia.org/V/VE/VERMANDOIS.htm>

Hildebrante, Princess of FRANCE, daughter of Robert I, King of France, and Beatrice de Vermandois, was born about 897 in Vermandois, Neustria. She died after 931.

Gilbert, Duke of LORRAINE, son of Rainier I, Duke of Lorraine, and Hersent, was born about 890 in Reims, Lorraine, France. He died on 2 Oct 939 in Andernach, Rhineland, Prussia. He married Gerberge Queen of FRANCE, ABBESS OF NOTRE DAME on 29 Jan 1044.

Gerberge, Queen of FRANCE, ABBESS OF NOTRE DAME, daughter of Heinrich I, King of the Germans, and Matilda, Countess of Ringelheim, was born in 913/914 in Nordhausen, Saxony, Prussia. She died on 5 May 984 in Reims, Champagne. She was buried in Reims, Champagne.

Ceinnedigh (ancestor of the Kennedys) was born about 900 in Ireland.

Dunlaing, King of LEINSTER, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, was born about 920 in Ireland. He died in 1014.

"Dunlaing mac Tuathail of this dynasty died at Glendalough as king of Leinster in 1014."
http://homepage.tinet.ie/~nobyne/Rise_of_Gabhal_Raghnall.htm

Twenty-Sixth Generation

26-1 **Anarawd ap RHODRI**, son of Rhodri "Mawr" ap Merfyn, and Angharad verch Meurig, was born about 857 in Gwynedd, Wales. He died in 916.

"Anarawd ap Rhodri Mawr became King of Gwynedd in 878 on the death of his father. He abandoned an alliance with the Danish Kingdom of York and acknowledged Ælfred the Great as overlord; as did his brothers and other lesser rulers. The precise nature of this overlordship is not known, and there was an attempt to portray this submission as a desire for unity among Christian rulers against the pagan Danes. However, this recognition by Welsh rulers that that the King of England had claims upon them would be a central fact in the subsequent history of Wales. Died in 916"
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/wales.html#gen19>

Rognvald I "The Wise" EYSTEINSSON, EARL OF MORE AND ROMSDAL, son of Eystein Ivarsson, and Ascrida Rognvaldsdatter, Countess of Oppland, was born about 830 in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway. He died in 890/894 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland. He married Ragnhild (Hilda) HROLFSDATTER about 867 in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway.

"On the voyage Sigurd's brother, Earl Rognvald of More, received the Earldom of Orkney from King Harald as compensation for the loss of his son, Ivar. Rognvald had no intentions of staying in the islands so passed the Earldom on to Sigurd, who became Earl Sigurd I of Orkney."
<http://www.orkneyjar.com/history/historicalfigures/signighty.htm>

"During his many campaigns, Harald allowed his hair to grow long and tangle into dread-locks, vowing that he would not cut his hair again until he was king of all Norway. Thus he had become known as Harald Mop-hair, at least behind his back. At first, Harald ruled primarily in the Southlands and Uplands. Jarl Hakon and his comrade, Rognvald of Mere, had originally fought against Harald Mop-hair, but eventually they realized that they had more to gain as Harald's allies than his enemies. Harald made Rognvald Jarl of North and South Mere and of Raumdall after his victory at Solskiel over Hunthjof, King of Mere, and Nokve, King of Raumdall. When Harald had finally conquered all of Norway, it was Rognvald Eysteinsson, Mere-jarl, who cut Harald's hair and gave him the new name, Harald Fine-hair."
http://www.mindandmemorypress.com/njall_excerpt.html

Ragnhild (Hilda) HROLFSDATTER, daughter of Hrolf Nefja, was born about 848 in Orkney, Orkney Islands, Scotland.

Bérenger de BAYEUX was born about 847 in Bayeux, Neustria.

"Rollo was a Duke. Banished from Norway to the Hebrides circa 876, 890 participated in Viking attack on Bayeux, where Count Berenger of Bayeux was killed, and his daughter Poppa captured and taken, 866, by Rollo (now called Count of Rouen) as his "Danish" wife.
<http://www.tacrocker.com/Website/p54.htm>

Donald II Dasachtach, King of SCOTLAND, son of Constantine I, King of Scotland, was born about 862 in Scotland. He died in 900 in Forres, Morayshire, Scotland.

"King of the Scots (from 889), son of Constantine I and successor to Eochaid and Giric (reigned 878-889). His reign coincided with renewed invasions by the Danes, who came less to plunder and more to occupy the lands bordering Scotland and the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. He was also embroiled in efforts to reduce the highland robber tribes. By one account he was slain at Dunnottar, meeting a Danish invasion; by another he died of infirmity brought on by his campaigns against the highlanders. He was succeeded by his cousin Constantine II."

<http://www.corriebusinessgroup.com/research/kings2.php>

"After the death of Eochaid and Giric, the care-taking of the throne see-sawed between two descendants of the sons of Kenneth MacAlpin, Constantine I and Aed. Constantine's son Donald II emerged as ruler, and he didn't pick the best time to be King. The Danish, led by 'Sigurd the Mighty', had conquered the whole of the north of Scotland. Sigurd claimed the lands, slew his adversary 'Melbrigda Tonn', cut off his head, and ceremoniously hung it from his saddle. This proved to be a fatal mistake. The severed head bounced against Sigurd's leg, a tooth from the head cut his leg, and caused him to die from blood poisoning. From then on, 'Melbrigda Tonn' was known as 'The Tooth'. Donald II, spent most of his reign fending off the Danish, from the north (formerly led by Sigurd), and the from the south (led by the Danish leader 'Guthrum'), and died near Forres in 900. Some say he was poisoned." <http://www.martinmchale.com/klan/monarch1.htm>

Robert "Fortis" Duke of FRANCE, COUNT OF ORLEANS, son of Rutupert III of Wormsgau, and Wiltrud of Orleans, was born about 820 in France. He died on 25 Aug 866 in Anjou, France. He was buried on 25 Aug 866 in St. Martin de Châteauneuf, France. He married Adélaïde (Adelheid), Princess of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 864 in France.

Adélaïde (Adelheid) Princess of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, daughter of Louis "The Pious", Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Ermengarde, was born about 824 in Tours, France. She died in 866.

Herbert I, Count of VERMANDOIS, son of Pepin II Quentin, Count of Vermandois, and was born about 848 in Vermandois, Neustria. He died in 902. He married the Princess of FRANCE.

Princess of FRANCE was born about 862 in France.

Otto, Duke of SAXONY, COUNT IN SOUTH THURINGIA, son of Liudolf, Duke of East Saxony, and Oda of Saxony, was born about 851 in Saxony. He died on 30 Nov 912. He married Hathui in 869.

Hathui was born about 855 in Saxony. She died in 906.

Theodoric, Count of RINGELHEIM, son of Reginhart, Count of Ringelheim, and Matilda, was born about 853 in Ringelheim, Goslar, Hannover, Prussia. He married Ludmilla Ragnhildis.

Ludmilla Ragnhildis, daughter of Gottfried and Matilda, was born about 858 in Germany.

Ranulph II, Count of POITIERS, son of Ranulph I, Count of Poitiers, was born about 855 in Poitiers, Aquitaine. He died on 5 Aug 890. He married Adélaïde, Princess of FRANCE about 875.

Adélaïde, Princess of FRANCE, daughter of Louis II, King of France, and Ansgarde, Princess of Burgundy, was born about 856 in France.

Edward I "The Elder", King of ENGLAND, son of Alfred "The Great", King of England, and Ealhswith, was born about 871 in Wessex, England. He died in 924 in Farrington, Berkshire, England. He married Elflæda.

"Edward became king of Wessex following the death of his illustrious father Alfred the Great in 899. His first task was to secure his throne against the challenge of his cousin Aethelwold, who seized the

royal estates of Wimbourne and Christchurch. Aethelwold fled from military confrontation with Edward only to return with a fleet, and to raise an army, in the following year. In the consequent battle (902) Edward triumphed and Aethelwold was killed. The kingdom of Wessex which Edward had inherited from his father was certainly far more secure than it was thirty years earlier at the time when Danish armies were first looking to establish permanent settlements in the north and east of England, but the presence of these settlements posed a constant challenge. Alfred had begun the task of fortifying the strategic points of his kingdom which had been so successful in nullifying the Danish invasion of 892. Now Edward, in alliance with Aethelred and Aethelfleda of Mercia, continued the process. The 'Burghal Hildage', a document from the early years of Edward's reign, details the 30 or more burhs that had already been set up in Wessex and these were added to by Edward. Aethelfleda, Edward's ally and sister, was especially successful in using the strategy to build up the defenses of Mercia.



At the Battle of Tettenhall in August 910, Edward defeated a Northumbrian force which had been raiding into Mercia and by 914 both Wessex and Mercia were ready to take the attack to the Danes. The combined campaign against Danelaw and its Five Boroughs of Leicester, Derby, Stamford, Nottingham and Lincoln, reached its successful conclusion in 918.

In that year Aethelfleda died and her daughter was appointed her successor in Mercia. At first Edward accepted the situation but after a year he seized the girl and ruled Mercia directly, thus ending the independence of the once powerful Mercian kingdom.

Edward was now ruler of all of the English and Danish peoples south of the Humber and, although he did nothing in 919 to stop the Danish kingdom of York falling to Ragnald, a Viking from the Norse kingdom of Dublin, he was recognised as overlord by all of the other significant kings of Britain (920). Edward died on 17 July 924; he was succeeded by his son Athelstan."
<http://www.historybookshop.com/articles/people/monarchs/edward-the-elder.asp>

Elflada, daughter of Ethelhelm, was born about 878 in Wessex, England.

Ingelger I, Count of ANJOU AND ORLEANS, son of Tertulle, Count of Anjou, and Petronilla, was born about 845 in Anjou, France. He died about 893 in St. Martin, Tours, Indre-et-Loire, France. He was buried in St. Martin, Tours, Indre-et-Loire, France. He married Aelinde (Rescinde) de AMBOISE about 869 in France.

"Located in the western French area of Maine-et-Loire, organized in the Gallo-Roman period as the Civitas Andegavensis, it later became the countship of Anjou and from 1360, the duchy of Anjou. Under a son of Robert the Strong, Ingelger became the founder of the first Angevin dynasty."
<http://marglynn.com/gen/france.htm>

Aelinde (Rescinde) de AMBOISE was born about 844 in Tours, France.

Garnier, Seigneur de LOCHES DE VILLENTOIS was born about 844 in Loches, France.

Ryurik, Grand Duke of NOVGOROD was born about 830 in Novgorod, Russia. He died in 879. He married Efenda (Edvina) about 876 in Novgorod, Russia.

"The political organization of the Eastern Slavs was still largely tribal; they had created no unified system through which their constant tribal conflicts could be resolved. According to Russian tradition

recorded in the Primary Russian Chronicle, the chief source of much of early Russian history, internal dissension and feuds among the Eastern Slavs around Novgorod became so violent that they voluntarily chose to call upon a foreign prince who could unite them into one strong state. Their choice was Rurik, or Ryurik, a Scandinavian chief, who in 862 became ruler of Novgorod."
<http://www.hopeforbryansk.com/Bryansk/history.htm>

"Semi-legendary Varangian warrior, regarded as the founder of the princely dynasty of Kievan Rus. Rurik and his two brothers, at the head of an armed band, apparently seized Novgorod and nearby districts (c.862). According to unreliable early accounts, they had been invited by the local Slavs. Rurik's successors founded the powerful Kievan state, which lasted until the 13th cent. The house of Rurik also came to rule the grand duchy of Moscow, and later all Russia, until the death of Feodor I in 1598." <http://www.bartleby.com/65/ru/Rurik.html>

Efenda (Edvina) was born about 850 in Novgorod, Russia.

Erik EDMUNDSSON, KING OF SWEDEN, son of Edmund Eriksson, was born about 849 in Sweden. He died about 900.

Ziemomysl, Prince of POLAND, son of Leszek IV, Prince of Poland, was born about 892 in Poznan, Poland. He died before 964.

Boleslav I, Duke of BOHEMIA, son of Vratislav I, Duke of Bohemia, and Drahomira ze Stodor, Princess of Lutice, was born about 900 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. He died on 15 Jul 967. He married Bozena or Biagota.

"Duke of Bohemia (929–67). He became duke by assassinating his elder brother, Duke Wenceslaus (see Wenceslaus, Saint). Although Boleslav was involved in constant warfare against the encroaching Germans, he was able to create a Bohemian state. He built fortresses to control restless tribes, conquered Moravia and part of Silesia, and encouraged the spread of Christianity. In 950 he was forced to recognize German suzerainty, although Bohemia remained largely autonomous."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/bo/Boleslav1.html>

"Many of the Bohemian nobles resented Wenceslas's attempts to spread Christianity, and were displeased when he swore allegiance to the king of Germany, Henry I. The duke's most deadly enemy proved to be his own brother, Boleslav, who joined the nobles who were plotting his brother's assassination. He invited Wenceslas to a religious festival and then attacked him on his way to mass. As the two were struggling, Boleslav's supporters jumped in and murdered Wenceslas."
<http://www.royalty.nu/Europe/Wenceslas.html>

Bozena or Biagota was born about 901 in Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Rainer (Regnier) I, Duke of LORRAINE, son of Giselbert, Count of the Moselle, and Ermengarde, was born in 860 in France. He died in 916. He married Hersent in 889.

Hersent, daughter of Charles II, the Bald King, was born about 865 in Lorraine, France.

Tuathal, King of LEINSTER, son of Ugaire, King of Leinster, was born about 890 in Ireland. He died in 956.

Twenty-Seventh Generation

Rhodri "Mawr" ap MERFYN, son of Merfyn ap Gwriad and Epyllt verch Cynan, was born about 789 in Caer Seiont, Carnarvonshire, Wales. He died in 878 in Anglesey, Wales. He married Angharad verch MEURIG.

"Rhodri Mawr (the Great) ap Merfyn, Prince of Wales, who became King of Gwynedd in 844 on the death of his father Merfyn Frych, King of Powys in 855 on the death of his uncle Caell ap Brochwell, and King of Seisyllwg in 871 on the death of his brother-in-law Gwgon. Rhodri Mawr was the first ruler recognised as Prince of Wales. He defeated the Danish leader Horn in 856. Died in 877 or 878, killed in battle with the English as was his son Gwriad. Rhodri Mawr ap Merfyn married Angharad, daughter of Meuric ap Dyfnwal ap Asthin ap Sitsllt, Lord Caerdigan."
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/deheubarth.html>

"Chroniclers of his generation hailed Rhodri ap Merfyn as Rhodri Mawr (Rhodri the Great). Rhodri's fame sprang from his success as a warrior. That success was noted by The Ulster Chronicle and by Sedulius Scottus, an Irish scholar at the court of the Emperor Charles the Bald at Liege. It was his victory over the Vikings in 856 which brought him international acclaim. Wales was less richly provided with fertile land and with the navigable rivers that attracted the Vikings, and the Welsh kings had considerable success in resisting them. Anglesey bore the brunt of the attacks, and it was there in 856 that Rhodri won his great victory over Horn, the leader of the Danes, much to the delight of the Irish and the Franks.

It was not only from the west that the kingdom of Rhodri was threatened. By becoming the ruler of Powys, his mother's land, he inherited the old struggle with the kingdom of Mercia. Although Offa's Dyke had been constructed in order to define the territories of the Welsh and the English, this did not prevent the successors of Offa from attacking Wales. The pressure on Powys continued; after 855, Rhodri was its defender, and he and his son, Gwriad, were killed in battle against the English in 878." <http://www.castlewales.com/rhodri.html>

Angharad verch MEURIG, daughter of Meurig ap Dyfnwallon, was born about 825 in Ceredigion, Wales.

"The eleventh (successor) was Gwgan, who was accidentally drowned in 870, after which event, Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, sovereign of North Wales and Powys, became possessed of this principality (which at that time held supreme authority over the other petty states of South Wales), in right of his wife Angharad, who was Gwgan's daughter."
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/CGN/Lewis1833C.html>

Eystein "Glumra", "The Noisy" IVARSSON, Earl of Orkney, Jarl of the Uplanders, son of Ivar Halfdansson and Eysteinsdatter, was born about 800 in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway. He married Ascrida (Aseda) ROGNVALDSDATTER, COUNTESS OF OPPLAND about 846 in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway.

Ascrida (Aseda) ROGNVALDSDATTER, COUNTESS OF OPPLAND, daughter of Rognvald Olafsson, was born about 804 in Maer, Nord Trondelag, Norway.

Hrolf NEFJA (NEFIA) was born about 826 in Norway.

Constantine I, King of SCOTLAND, son of Kenneth I "Macalpin", King of Scotland, was born about 836 in Scotland. He died in 877 in Inverdovat, Forgan, Fifeshire, Scotland.

"King of Scotland or Alba, the united kingdom of the Picts and Scots (862-877), who succeeded his uncle Donald I. Constantine's reign was occupied with conflicts with the Norsemen. Olaf the White, the Danish king of Dublin, laid waste the country of the Picts and Britons year after year; in the south the Danish leader Halfdan devastated Northumberland and Galloway. Constantine was slain at a battle at Inverdovat in Fife, at the hands of another band of northern marauders. His heir was his brother Aed, who was killed by the Scots after a year and was succeeded by a nephew, Eochaid."
<http://www.corriebusinessgroup.com/research/kings2.php>

Rutpert (Robert) III, of WORMSGAU, COUNT OF OBER-RHEINGAU, son of Rutpert Wormsgau, and Theodorata of Wormsgau, was born about 789. He married Wiltrud (Waltrada) of ORLEANS.

Wiltrud (Waltrada) of ORLEANS was born about 795.

Louis "The Pious", Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE was born about 799. He married Ermengarde.

"With the death of Charlemagne, his son Louis the Pious inherited the throne. Around the year of 840 AD after Louis the Pious' death, warfare broke out between his three sons."
<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/VerdunTreaty.html>

"Louis I (Holy Roman Empire), called The Pious (778-840), Holy Roman emperor (814-40), king of France (814-40), king of Germany (814-40), and king of Aquitaine (781-840). He was the son of Charlemagne, king of the Franks. In 817 Louis made plans providing for the posthumous division of the Carolingian Empire among his three surviving sons, Lothair I, Holy Roman emperor, Louis II, king of Germany, and Charles II, Holy Roman emperor. His reign, however, was troubled by quarrels with his sons, who were dissatisfied with his arrangements for the succession. Louis was physically strong but was easily influenced and was unequal to administering the large empire that he inherited from his father." <http://www.pa.uky.edu/~shapere/dkbingham/d0003/g0000066.html>

Ermengarde was born about 800.

"Daughter of Ingramm (Ingerman), the Duke of Hesbaye" www.wikipedia.com

Pépin II Quentin, Count of VERMANDOIS Lord St Quentin, son of Bernard, King of Italy, and Cunigunde.

Liudolf, Duke of East SAXONY, son of Bruno, Duke of East Saxony, was born in 806 in Saxony. He died in 866. He married Oda of SAXONY in 816 (betrothed).

Oda of SAXONY, daughter of Billing of Saxony and Aeda, was born about 810 in Saxony.

Reginhart, Count of RINGELHEIM, son of Wolpert von Ringelheim, and Alburgis, was born about 828 in Ringelheim, Goslar, Hannover, Germany. He married Matilda.

Matilda was born about 833 in Ringelheim, Goslar, Hannover, Germany.

Gottfried was born about 820 in Friesland, Germany. He married Matilda.

Matilda was born about 820 in Friesland, Germany.

Ranulph I, Count of POITIERS, son of Bernard I, Count of Poitiers, and Bilichilde d'Anjou, was

born about 835 in Poitiers, Aquitaine. He died in 875.

Louis II "The Stammerer", King of FRANCE, son of Charles II "The Bald", Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Ermentrude, Countess of Orleans, Queen of the West Franks, was born on 1 Nov 843 in France. He died on 10 Apr 879 in Compiègne, Neustria. He married Ansgarde, Princess of BURGUNDY in 862 in France. The marriage ended in divorce.



*Treaty of Fouron between Louis the Stammerer, king of France,
and Louis the Younger, king of Germany (878)*

"Louis II, French king or Louis the Stammerer, 846–79, French king. He succeeded (877) his father, Emperor of the West Charles II, as king. On Louis's death his kingdom was divided between his sons Carloman and Louis III." <http://www.bartleby.com>

"LOUIS II.2 (846-879), king of France, called "le Begue " or ' the Stammerer," was a son of Charles II. the Bald, Roman emperor and king of the West Franks, and was born on the 1st of November 846. After the death of his elder brother Charles in 866 he became king of Aquitaine, and in October 877 he succeeded his father as 'king of the West Franks, but not as emperor. Having made extensive concessions to the nobles both clerical and lay, he was crowned king by Hincmar, archbishop of Reims, on the 8th of December following, and in September 878 he took advantage of the presence of Pope John VIII. at the council of Troyes to be consecrated afresh. After a feeble and ineffectual reign of eighteen months Louis died at Compiègne on the 10th or 11th of April 879. The king is described as " un homme simple et doux, aimant la paix, la justice et la religion." By his first wife, Ansgarde, a Burgundian princess, he had two sons, his successors, Louis III. and Carloman; by his second wife, Adelaide, he had a posthumous son, Charles the Simple, who also became king of France."

http://60.1911encyclopedia.org/L/LO/LOUIS_IV_OF_FRANCE.htm

Ansgarde, Princess of BURGUNDY, daughter of Count Hardouin, was born about 844 in Aix-La-Chappelle, Austrasia. She died after 2 Nov 879.

Alfred "The Great", King of ENGLAND, son of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, and Osburh, was born about 848 in Wantage, Berkshire, England. He died on 26 Oct 901 in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He married Ealhswith in 868.

"King Alfred the Great reigned in England from 871-899. The title "great" was given to him because of his great leadership over the land and the people he served. This great leadership was shown most through his resistance to the Danes (Vikings) as they invaded the northwest portion of England trying to conquer the Anglo-Saxons in the 800's.

Alfred was born to his father, Aethelwulf, King of Wessex and his queen, Osbutga, in 849 in Wantage, Oxfordshire, England. He was born of the royal house of the Jutes of Wright. He was the fourth son born and had one younger sister. He became king only after each of his older brothers had ruled for some time.

King Alfred's education as a child was important to his reign. He did not have a formal education and learned to read and write only after he became king in 871, but he did receive great instruction throughout his life. At the age of four, Alfred went to see Pope Leo IV in Rome for instruction. The Pope later adopted King Alfred as his spiritual son. Most of the Pope's instruction to Alfred was concentrated on Christianity and not the liberal arts. This instruction was well suited for his future role as he would spend most of his reign defending the Christian Anglo-Saxons.

In the year 871, Alfred undertook the government of the kingdom after his brother, Ethelrod, had ruled in peace for about five years. After taking over the land, King Alfred was faced with some military choices. He was already somewhat experienced in battle because he had led several campaigns against the invading Danes. Alfred did not want to go into battle, so he kept the peace by paying tribute to the Danes for four years. The next year, 876, when the Danes came to collect their tribute, they did not leave the land. Instead they stayed and lived off of Alfred's people for the next two years. By 878 Alfred was fed up with supporting the Danes in his land, so he attacked them and won, forcing them to comply to his terms and pay tribute to him. The Danes, however, still had power in many other places. In 886 Alfred decided to attack London, a Danish-held city. He hoped to diminish the lands ruled under the Dane law since he thought of them as heathens. He succeeded in capturing it and making the West Saxons quite powerful. It is said that at this point Alfred earned the title of "King of England" because of his great success. In late 892, the Danes decided to make a violent return. Alfred was taken off guard, but, with a new tactic at sea, was able to defeat the Danes once again.

Although Alfred's greatest achievement during his reign was the defeat of the Danes, he also had other accomplishments. He pushed for better education and helped make learning important in the lives of the people of his land. This was necessary during his reign because education had declined due to the fact that the Danes were looting the monasteries and churches which were the center of education. Alfred believed that learning "makes life more rewarding and enjoyable...the worst thing of all is ignorance" (Alfred University). He also kept the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and established a code of law based on the teachings of the Bible. This helped maintain social order.



King Alfred the Great died on October 26, 899 and was buried in the Old Minister at Winchester. He is the only English monarch to be known as "the Great". He is well-deserving of this title. He defeated the Danes and protected his people, but he also contributed his ideas for better education and social order."

<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/AlfredGreat.CP.html>



The Alfred Jewel

Ealhswith of the Gaini, daughter of Ethelred "Mucil", Eald of the Gainai, and Eadburh Fadburn, was born about 852 in Mercia, England. She died on 5 Dec 905.

"She became a nun at widowhood. Reputed as a saint after death."

<http://nygaard.50g.com/files/1673.htm>

Ethelhelm (Earl) was born about 848 in Wessex, England.

Tertulle, Count of ANJOU, son of Torquat de Rennes, was born about 821 in Rennes, Anjou, France. He married Petronilla about 844 in Anjou, France.

Petronilla was born about 825 in Rhineland, Prussia.

Emund ERIKSSON, son of Erik Refilsson, was born about 832 in Sweden.

Leszek IV, Prince of POLAND, son of Ziemowit, Prince of Poland, was born about 865 in Poznan, Poland. He died in 921.

Vratislav I, Duke of BOHEMIA, son of Borijov, Duke of Bohemia, and Lidmila ze Psova, was born about 877 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. He died on 13 Feb 921. He married Drahomíra ze STODOR PRINCESS OF LUTICE.

Drahomíra ze STODOR, PRINCESS OF LUTICE was born about 881 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. She died in 937.

Giselbert, Count of the MOSELLE (MAASGAU) was born about 830 in Moselle, Austrasia. He died about 892. He married Ermengarde (Irmgard) in 846.

Ermengarde (Irmgard), daughter of Lothaire I, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Ermengarde, Countess of Tours, was born about 832 in Alsace-Lorraine.

Charles II, the Bald King, son of Louis I "The Pious", Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Judith, was born on 13 Jun 828 in Frank. He died on 6 Oct 877.

Ugaire, King of LEINSTER, son of Oilliol, King of Leinster, was born about 860 in Leinster, Ireland. He died in 915.

Twenty-Eighth Generation

Merfyn "Frych" ap GWRIAD, "The Freckled", King of Powys, son of Gwriad ap Elidir and Nest verch Cadell, was born about 764 in Wales. He died in 843 in the Battle of Cyfeiliog, Ketell, Wales. He married Epyllt verch CYNAN.

"Merfyn Frych (the Freckled), Gwynedd, reigned abt. 825-844 son of Gwriad of Man. After the reign of Hywel 814-825. Merfyn came to power following the death of Hywel ap Caradog, and his accession marked the end of a period of turmoil in Gwynedd's affairs and the start of a new dynast. Merfyn was the son of Gwriad, the king of the Isle of Man, through whom he could claim descent from Llywarch Hen. His alliance with Powys meant that the two kingdoms presented a powerful front to the Saxons in the east. Merfyn thus established a stable, if uneasy peace. Merfyn Frych died in 844 passing his reign to his son Rhodri Mawr who would become king of all North Wales."
<http://www.users.qwest.net/~butchmatt/EinionapCuneddaNotes.html>

"Merfyn Frych (Merfyn the Freckled 817-843)-King of Powis and the Isle of Man. Also King of Gwynedd or North Wales by right of his wife Epyllt. He was slain about 838-844 in battle with Berthryd, King of Mercia. He married Epyllt, daughter and heiress of Prince Cynan Tindaethwy who reigned from 755 to 817"
<http://www.bigenealogy.com/surnames/davis/page97.htm>

Epyllt verch CYNAN, daughter of Cynan ap Rhodri, was born about 770 in Caer Seiont, Carnarvonshire, Wales.

Meurig ap DYFNWALLON, King of Ceredigion, son of Dyfnwallon ap Arthen, was born about 780 in Ceredigion, Wales.

Ivar HALFDANSSON, EARL, son of Halfdan Sveidasson, was born after 770 in Oppland, Norway. He married EYSTEINSDATTER about 824 in Oppland, Norway.

EYSTEINSDATTER, daughter of Eystein Hognasson was born about 785 in Trondheim, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway.

Rognvald OLAFSSON, son of Olaf Gudrodsson, King of Jutland and Vestfold, was born about 816 in Vestfold, Norway. He died in 850.

Kenneth I "Macalpin", King Of SCOTLAND, son of Alpin, King of Scotland, was born about 810 in Scotland. He died on 6 Feb 859 in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. He was buried in Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland.

"Kenneth MacAlpin earns his place in Scottish history as the first king of the united Scots of Dalriada and the Picts, making him virtual king of Scotland north of a line between the Forth and the Clyde. By the year 843, he had created a semblance of unity among the warring societies of the Picts, Scots,

Britons and Anglos after he had defeated the Picts in battle. MacAlpin created his capital at Forteviot, in Pictish territory; he then moved his religious center to Dunkeld, on the River Tay, in present-day Perthshire, to where he transferred the remains of St. Columba from Iona.

At roughly the same time that the people of Wales were separated from the invading Saxons by the artificial boundary of Offa's Dyke, MacAlpin was creating a kingdom of Scotland. MacAlpin's successes in part were due to the threat coming from the raids of the Vikings, many of whom became settlers. The seizure of control over all Norway in 872 by Harald Fairhair caused many of the previously independent Jarls to look for new lands to establish themselves.

One result of the coming of the Norsemen and Danes with their command of the sea, was that the kingdom of Scotland became surrounded and isolated; the old link with Ireland was broken; the country was now cut off from southern England and the Continent; thus the kingdom of Alba established by MacAlpin was thrown in upon itself and united against a common foe. According to the Huntingdon Chronicle, he "was the first of the Scots to obtain the monarchy of the whole of Albania, which is now called Scotia." <http://www.britannia.com/bios/kenneth1.html>

Rutpert (Robert) WORMSGAU, COUNT, son of Thuringbert, was born about 770. He died on 12 Jul 807. He married Theoderata (Tiedrada) of WORMSGAU.

Theoderata (Tiedrada) of WORMSGAU was born about 770. She died in 789.

Bernard, King of ITALY, son of Pepin, King of Italy, was born in 797 in Vermandois, Austrasia. He died on 17 Apr 818 in Milan, Italy. He married Cunigunde.

"Bernard was crowned King of Italy by Charlemagne, his grandfather, when Louis the Pious was made co-Emperor in 813. When Charlemagne died the next year, Louis became Emperor. In 817, right after Lothar was made co-Emperor, Bernard revolted but surrendered before Louis's army. He was sentenced to death, but was spared and only blinded. The next year he died of these wounds." <http://www.ghg.net/shetler/oldimp/310.html>

Cunigunde, was born about 797 in France. She died about 835.

Bruno, Duke of East SAXONY was born about 800 in Saxony, Germany.

"The early beginnings of the town of Brunswick are only described by a legend: There it is said that two Saxon dukes, the brothers Bruno and Dankward, have founded Brunswick in 861. The legend tells that Duke Dankward had built Dankward Castle and Duke Bruno founded a so-called "Wiek" on the right bank of the Oker river, which was called Brunswiek, today named Altewiek." <http://home.ica.net/~claus/braun1.htm>

Billing Of SAXONY was born about 780 in Saxony. He married Aeda.

Aeda was born about 784 in Saxony.

Wolpert von RINGELHEIM was born about 800 in Ringelheim, Goslar, Hannover, Germany. He married Alburgis.

Alburgis was born about 800 in Ringelheim, Goslar, Hannover, Germany.

Bernard I, Count of POITIERS, son of Renaud, Count of Poitiers, was born about 815 in Poitiers, Poitou, Aquitaine. He died in 844. He married Bilichilde D' ANJOU.

Bilichilde D' ANJOU, daughter of Roricon, Count of Maine, and Blichilde, was born about 817 in Anjou, France.

Charles II "The Bald", Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, son of Louis I, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Judith, Princess of Bavaria, was born 13 Jun 823 in Frankfurt, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. He died on 6 Oct 877 in Brides les Bains, Bourgogne. He was buried in St. Denis, France. He married Ermentrude (Irmtrud), Countess of ORLEANS, QUEEN OF THE WEST FRANKS on 13 Dec 842 in Crecy, France.

"King of France (i.e., Francia Occidentalis, the West Frankish kingdom) from 843 to 877 and Western emperor from 875 to 877. (He is reckoned as Charles II both of the Holy Roman Empire and of France.) Son of the emperor Louis I. (778-840) the Pious and his second wife, Judith, Charles was the unwitting cause of violent discord when, in 829, he was granted lands by his father; Louis's action precipitated a series of civil wars, lasting until 838, in which the three sons of his first marriage, Lothair I. (795-855), Louis II the German, and Pippin I, strove to maintain or to increase the rights that they had been guaranteed by the succession settlement of 817, the Ordinatio imperii. Pippin died in 838, but after the death of Louis I in 840 the civil war resumed and continued until Louis the German joined with Charles to force Lothair to accept the Treaty of Verdun in 843, by which Charles received all the lands west of a line roughly following the Scheldt, Meuse, and Saône rivers, the eastern mountains of the Massif Central, and the lower reaches of the Rhône River, and Louis the German and Lothair received respectively the lands of the East Franks (Germany) and the middle kingdom, lying between the other two.



Until 864 Charles's political situation was precarious because few vassals were loyal to him. His lands suffered from raids by Northmen, who left only after receiving bribes; he was defeated by the Bretons and, in 858, faced an invasion by Louis the German. Yet he succeeded in gaining control of Aquitaine after the capture of Pippin's son in 864; and, by the Treaty of Meersen (870) with Louis the German, he received western Lorraine.

When Lothair's eldest son, the emperor Louis II, died in 875, Charles went to Italy and was crowned emperor on December 25 by Pope John VIII. In 876, after the death of Louis the German, Charles invaded Louis's possessions but was defeated at Andernach by Louis's son, Louis III the Younger. Charles's death in the next year occurred when another son of Louis the German, Carloman, was marching against him and when his own major vassals were in revolt.

During Charles's reign some of the splendours of the Carolingian renaissance were revived, and his close collaboration with the church enhanced his prestige and authority.

<http://www.hfac.uh.edu/gbrown/philosophers/leibniz/BritannicaPages/EmperorCharles-I>

Ermentrude (Irmtrud), Countess of ORLEANS, QUEEN OF THE WEST FRANKS, daughter of Eudes, Count of Orleans, and Ingeltrude, was born on 27 Sep 830 in Orléans, Neustria. She died on 6 Oct 869. She was buried in St. Denis, France.

HARDOUIN, Count was born about 815.

Ethelwulf, King Of WESSEX, son of Egbert, King of Wessex, and Redburh, was born about 806 in Wessex, England. He died on 13 Jan 857 in England. He was buried in Stamridge. He married Osburh in about 830.

"He was made ruler of the subkingdom of Kent (including Sussex, Essex and Surrey) in 825, and when his father died in 839, he became King of all Wessex. He was engaged in warfare with the Danes during most of his reign, and was defeated by them in a naval battle in 842. He had his revenge against them in a great victory at Oakley in 851. He made a pilgrimage to Rome with his youngest son, Alfred in 856, and married his second wife in Paris on the way home, in 857. His son Ethelbald quarreled with him over this marriage so Aethelwulf gave him Wessex proper as a settlement retaining only his old subkingdom of Kent."

<http://www.flemingmultimedia.com/Genealogy/EthelwulfKingofWessex.html>

Osburh, daughter of Oslac, Chief Butler of Wessex, was born about 810 in Wessex, England. She died in 846.

Asser writing in 893 provides the key to this particular ethnic manipulation when writing about King Alfred's mother's side of the family. Alfred understood his maternal grandfather Oslac not only to trace his descent from the ancient Jutish kings of Wight, but also to have been of Gothic ancestry: "Qui Oslac Gothus erat natione; ortus enim erat de Gothis et Iutis" (which Oslac was a Goth by race; for his origin was from Goths and Jutes) (Asser ch. 2). Asser ch. 23 later tells of the interest King Alfred's mother Osburh took in traditional poetry, including presumably that containing stories which reflected well upon her own ancestry. It was Osburh who challenged Alfred and his brothers to memorize poemata Saxonica, vernacular poems, which probably recounted the kind of dynastic traditions which she felt to be of special value. Perhaps Osburh chose this method of cultivating among her West Saxon sons an appreciation for her own distinguished ancestors, that is, her own Jutish/Gothic heritage. There are, in fact, only two Anglo-Saxons whom we know 'by name' valued these old legends in traditional poetry: King Alfred and his mother Osburh."

<http://www.mun.ca/mst/heroicage/issues/5/Davis1.html>

Ethelred "Mucil", Eald of the GAINAI was born about 825 in Mercia, England. He married Eadburh FADBURN.

Eadburh FADBURN was born about 830 in Mercia, England.

Torquat (Tortulfe) de RENNES was born about 800 in Rennes, Anjou, France.

Erik REFILSSON, son of Refil Bjornsson, was born about 814 in Sweden.

Ziemowit, Prince of POLAND, son of Piast, Duke of Poland, was born about 835 in Poznan, Poland. He died in 892.

Borijov I, Duke of BOHEMIA, son of Hostivit, Duke of Bohemia, and Miloslava, was born about 842 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. He died about 894 in Tetin, Horovice, Czechoslovakia. He married Lidmila ze PSOVA.

Lidmila "The Saint" ze PSOVA, daughter of Slavibor, Zupan of Psov, was born about 853 in Psov, Melnik, Czechoslovakia. She died on 16 Sep 921.

Lothaire I, Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, KING OF ITALY, son of Louis I, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Ermengarde, Princess of Hesbaye, was born in 795 in Altdorf, Bavaria. He died on 29 Sep 855 in Pruem, Rheinland, Prussia. He was buried in St. Sauveur, France. He married Ermengarde, Countess Of TOURS on 15 Oct 821 in Thionville, Moselle, France.

"Lothaire I was Emperor Of The Holy Roman Empire from 840 until his death. His brothers took away his authority as king of Germany in 843, but gave him control as Holy Roman Emperor of

northern Italy and Lorraine."
<http://www.smokykin.com/ged/f001/f98/a0019866.htm>

Ermengarde, Countess Of TOURS, daughter of Hugues II, Count of Upper Alsace and Tours, and Ava, was born about 800 in Alsace, France. She died on 20 Mar 851. She was buried in Abbaye D'Erstein, Strasbourg, Alsace, France.

Louis I "The Pious", Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, is printed as #27-11. He married Judith.

Judith, Princess of Bavaria, daughter of Guelph I, Duke of Bavaria, and Hedwig, was born about 800 in Altdorf, Bavaria. She died on 19 Apr 843 in Tours, France.

"When his wife died, he remarried and had a son, Charles, in 823. In all of his wills he had made his three sons Pepin of Aquitaine, Louis of Bavaria, and Lothar his co-Emperor, successors. When Charles was born, he tried desperately to include him. In 829, he dropped Lothar's imperial title and sent him off to Italy. The next year the three brothers united and attacked, forcing their father to abdicate, Lothar to be given back his imperial title, and Judith to be sent off to a nunnery. By the next year, Louis had re-gained his power, brought back his wife, dropped Lothar completely from the will, replaced him with Charles, and refused to allow Lothar to ever return to court without permission. In 833, the three brothers gained support from Pope Gregory IV and many of the Emperor Louis's own generals. Lothar made a settlement: Louis and Charles were imprisoned, Judith sent in exile to Italy under eye of Lothar, and Louis of Bavaria and Pepin were to gain territory (formerly under imperial authority). The next year, however, Pepin and Louis of Bavaria released their father and brother from jail, Judith was back, and peace was made."
<http://www.ghg.net/shetler/oldimp/299.html>

Oilliol, King of LEINSTER, son of Dunlaign, King of Leinster, was born about 830 in Leinster, Ireland. He died in 869.

Twenty-Ninth Generation

Gwriad ap ELIDIR, King of Gwynedd, was born about 738 in Wales. He married Nest verch CADELL.

Nest verch CADELL, daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel, was born about 742 in Powys, Wales.

Cynan "Dindaethwy" ap RHODRI, son of Rhodri ap Idwal, was born about 745 in Wales. He died in 817.

"Cynan Tindaethwy ap Rhodri who shared the Kingdom of Gwynedd with his brother Hywel ap Rhodri, King of Gwynedd. Died in 816."
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/wales.html>

Dyfnwallon ap ARTHEN, son of Arthen ap Seisyll, was born about 755 in Ceredigion, Wales.

Halfdan "the Aged" SVEIDASSON, son of Sveidi Svidrasson, was born about 700 in Oppland, Norway.

Eystein "Glumra" HOGNASSON, son of Hagne Eysteinsson, was born about 738 in Trondheim, Sor Trondelag, Norway.

Olaf GUDRODSSON, KING OF JUTLAND AND VESTFOLD, son of Gudrod Halfdansson, King in Vestfold, and Alfhild Alfarinsdatter, was born about 800 in Vestfold, Norway. He died in 840.

Alpin, King of SCOTLAND, son of Eochaid IV, King of Scotland, and Fergusa, was born about 778 in Scotland. He died on 20 Jul 834.

"Alpin was king of the Dalriadic Scots" <http://www.nwlink.com/~scotlass/mcalpin.htm>

Thüringbert (Thurincbertus), son of Rupert I, Count of Wormsgau, and Williswint, was born about 745. He died on 1 Jun 770.

Pépin (Carloman), King of ITALY, son of Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Hildegarde, Countess of Vinzgau, was born in Apr 773 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia. He was christened on 12 Apr 781 in Rome, Italy. He died on 8 July 810 in Milan, Italy.

Daughter of William, Count of Toulouse

Renaud, Count of POITIERS was born about 795 in Poitiers, France. He died on 23 Jun 843.

Roricon, Count of MAINE was born about 790 in Maine, France. He married Blichilde about 834 in Maine, Normandy, France.

Blichilde was born about 794 in Maine, France.

Eudes, Count of ORLEANS was born about 800 in Orleans, Loiret, France. He married Ingeltrude.

Ingeltrude, Vicountess of Autun, was born about 805 in Orleans, Loiret, France.

Egbert, King of WESSEX, son of Ealhmund, Under-King of Kent, was born about 784 in Wessex, England. He died after 19 Nov 838 in Wessex, England. He was buried in Wessex, England. He married Redburh in Wessex, England.



"Egbert was the son of Ealhmund, King of Kent. His mother is unknown but is possibly a daughter of Ethelbert II, King of Kent. As a young man Egbert aspired to great things, this led to his expulsion from England by Offa, King of Mercia and his son-in-law Beohrtric, King of Wessex in 789. Egbert fled to the Frankish court where Charlemagne took him in, here he meet his wife Raedburh, or Redburga, who was a daughter of Charlemagne's sister-in law.

On his return to England, Egbert peacefully ascended the throne. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle states in 802 that 'King Beohrtric passed away... and Egbert succeeded to the Kingdom of Wessex'. Nothing much of interest seems to have happened for the next 20 years, which is strange for the times but in 825 Egbert fought a battle at Ellendun, Wiltshire against Beornwulf, King of Mercia. He was victorious in what is recorded as a very bloody battle.

After this victory Egbert sent his son Ethelwulf into battle in Kent. He succeeded in driving King Baldred north of the Thames and soon Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, East Anglia had turned to Egbert to be their guardian and protector from the Mercians.

Beornwolf was slain by the East Angles to be followed quickly by two other Kings until in 829 Egbert conquered Mercia and thus everything south of the Humber, becoming the 8th Bretwalda or ruler of Britain. He spent his final years fighting the Danes as his successors would do, the Danes had allies in the Cornish but Egbert saw them off at Hingston Down. He died in 839 and is buried at Winchester." <http://www.bbc.co.uk>

Redburh, was born about 788 in Wessex, England.

Oslac, Chief Butler of WESSEX was born about 785 in Wessex, England.

Refill BJORNSSON, son of Bjorn Ragnarsson, was born about 796 in Sweden.

Piast or Chosciszko, Duke of POLAND was born about 813 in Poznan, Poland. He died on 25 May 992.

Hostivit, Duke of BOHEMIA, son of Neklan, Duke of Bohemia, and Ponislava, was born about 820 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. He died in 870. He married Miloslava.

Miloslava was born about 824 in Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Slavibor, Zupan Of PSOV was born in 827 in Psoy, Melnik, Czechoslovakia.

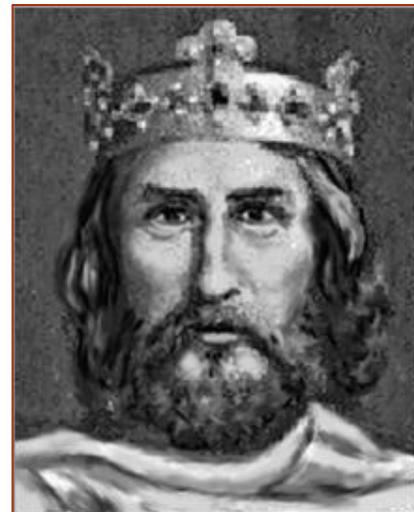
Ermengarde (Irmengarde), Princess of HESBAYE, daughter of Ingeramne, Duke of Hesbaye, was born about 778 in Hesbaye, Belgium. She died on 3 Oct 818 in Angers, France.

Hugues II, Count of Upper ALSACE, COUNT OF TOURS, son of Luitfrid II, Count of Upper Alsace, and Hiltrude, was born about 765 in Upper Alsace, France. He married Ava.

Ava was born about 769 in Tours, France.

Charlemagne, Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, son of Pepin "The Short", King of France, and Berthe, Countess of Laon, was born on 2 Apr 742 in Aix La Chapelle, Austrasia. He was christened in St. Denis, France. He died on 28 Jan 814 in Aix La Chapelle, Austrasia. He was buried in Notre Dame D'Aix la Chapelle, Austrasia. He married Hildegard, COUNTESS OF VINZGAU about 772 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia.

“Charlemagne (Charles the Great) was born on April 2, 742 in Northern Europe. "By the sword and the cross," he became master of Western Europe. Through his enlightened leadership the roots of learning and order were restored to Medieval Europe. In 768, when Charlemagne was 26, he and his brother Carloman inherited the kingdom of the Franks. In 771 Carloman died, and Charlemagne became sole ruler of the kingdom. At that time the Franks were falling back into barbarian ways, neglecting their education and religion. The Saxons of northern Europe were still pagans. In the south, the Roman Catholic church was asserting its power to recover land confiscated by the Lombard kingdom of Italy. Europe was in turmoil. Charlemagne was determined to strengthen his realm and to bring order to Europe. In 772 he launched a 30-year military campaign to accomplish this objective. By 800 Charlemagne was the undisputed ruler of Western Europe. His vast realm encompassed what are now France, Switzerland, Belgium, and The Netherlands. It included half of present-day Italy and Germany, and parts of



Austria and Spain. By establishing a central government over Western Europe, Charlemagne restored much of the unity of the old Roman Empire and paved the way for the development of modern Europe. On Christmas Day in 800, while Charlemagne knelt in prayer in Saint Peter's in Rome, Pope Leo III placed a golden crown on the bowed head of the king. Charlemagne is said to have been surprised by the coronation, declaring that he would not have come into the church had he known the pope's plan. However, some historians say the pope would not have dared to act without Charlemagne's knowledge. Charlemagne learned to read Latin and some Greek but apparently did not master writing. At meals, instead of having jesters perform, he listened to visiting scholars read from learned works. Charlemagne believed that government should be for the benefit of the governed. He was a tireless reformer who tried to improve his people's lives. He set up money standards to encourage commerce, urged better farming methods and worked to spread education and Christianity."

"He was six feet four inches tall, and built to scale. He had blond hair, animated eyes, a powerful nose ... a presence "always stately and dignified." He was temperate in eating and drinking, abominated drunkenness, and kept in good health despite every exposure and hardship.—Eginhard (the King's secretary) describing Charlemagne"
<http://www.lucidcafe.com/library/96apr/charlemagne.html>



A French relic c. 1350, the relic was created to house fragments of Charlemagne's skull.

Hildegard, COUNTESS OF VINZGAU, daughter of Gerold, Count of Vinzgau and Duke of Swabia, and Imma, was born about 757 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia. She died on 30 Apr 783 in Thionville, Austrasia. She was buried in Abbaye de St. Arnoul, Metz, Austrasia.

Dunlaing, King of LEINSTER, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, was born about 800 in Leinster, Ireland. He died in 867.

Thirtieth Generation

Cadell ap BROCHWEL was born about 740 in Powys, Wales. He died in 808.

Rhodri "Molwynog" "The Bald and Grey" ap IDWAL, son of Idwal ap Cadwaladr, was born about 690 in Wales. He died in 754.

Arthen ap SEISYLL was born about 730 in Ceredigion, Wales.

Sveidi (Sveithi) "the Sea King" SVIDRASSON, son of Svidri Heytsson, was born about 650 in Raumsdal, , Norway.

Hogne EYSTEINSSON, son of Eystein Thronndsson, King of Hedmark, and Solveig Halfdansson, was born about 700 in Trondheim, Sor-Trondelag, Norway.

Gudrod "Jagtkonge" HALFDANSSON, KING IN VESTFOLD, son of Halfdan Eysteinsson, King in Vestfold, and Hlif Dagsdatter, was born about 790 in Holtum, Vestfold, Norway. He died in 821. He married Alfild ALFARINSDATTER about 815 in Vestfold, Norway.

Alfhild ALFARINSDATTER, daughter of Alfarin, King of Alvheim, was born about 794 in Vestfold, Norway.

Eochaid IV, "The Venomous" King of SCOTLAND, son of Aodh Hugh Fionn, King of Scotland was born about 747 in Scotland. He died in 819. He married Fergusia (Urgusia).

Fergusia (Urgusia), daughter of Fergus, King of the Picts, was born about 755 in Scotland.

Rupert (Robert) I WORMSGAU, Duke, son of Chrodobertus II and Doda, was born about 720. He died about 764. He married Williswint.

Williswint was born about 725. She died about 768.

"Rutpert married circa 730 to Williswint who was a daughter and heiress of Count Achelhelm."
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/capet.html>

William, Count Of TOULOUSE was born about 745 in Toulouse, France.

Guelph I (Welf I), Duke of BAVARIA was born about 776 in Altdorf, Bavaria. He died about 830. He married Hedwig.

"Guelphs - European dynasty tracing its descent from the Swabian count Guelph or Welf (9th cent.), whose daughter Judith married the Frankish emperor Louis I."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/gu/Guelphs.html>

Hedwig was born about 780 in Bavaria.

Ealhmund, Under-King of KENT was born about 758 in Wessex, England. He died in 788.

"In 784, Prince Ealmond of Wessex becomes joint King of Kent, with his brother-in-law, King Egbert II. His rule continues until he and Egbert II are deposed by Offa in 785."
<http://www.kent-history.com/KingsofKent/jointkingsofkent.htm>

Bjorn "Ironsides" RAGNARSSON was born about 777 in Denmark.

Neklan, Duke of BOHEMIA was born about 800 in Praha, Czechoslovakia. He died in 873. He married Ponislava.

Ponislava, was born about 795 in Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Ingeramne, Duke of HESBAYE was born about 753 in Belgium.

Luitfrid II, Count of Upper ALSACE was born about 740 in Alsace, France. He died about 740. He married Hiltrude in 764.

Hiltrude was born about 744 in Upper Alsace, France.

Pépin "The Short", King of FRANCE, son of Charles "Martel" and Rotrude, was born in 714 in Austrasia. He died on 24 Sep 768 in St. Denis, France. He married Berthe (Bertrade) Countess of LAON about 740.

"Pepin the Short (Pepin III), c. 714–768, first Carolingian king of the Franks (751–68), son of Charles Martel and father of Charlemagne. Succeeding his father as mayor of the palace (741), he ruled Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence, while his brother Carloman (d. 754) received Austrasia and what came to be Thuringia. In 743 the brothers chose Childeric III, a Merovingian, as nominal king of all the Franks. With their help St. Boniface effected far-reaching reforms that strengthened the Frankish church and advanced the conversion of the Saxons. After Carloman had retired (747) to religious life, Pepin, with the consent of the pope, St. Zacharias, forced Childeric into a monastery and had himself proclaimed king (751). In return for recognition by the pope, Pepin defended Rome against the Lombards (754, 756), from whom he wrested the exarchate of Ravenna and other cities. These he ceded to the pope, thus laying the foundation of the Papal States. Pepin also extended his territories and subdued Aquitaine." <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/people/A0838232.html>

Berthe (Bertrade), "Broad Foot", Countess of LAON was born about 720 in Laon, Austrasia. She died on 12 Jul 783 in Choisy, Bourgogne. She was buried in St. Denis, France.

Gerold I, Count of VINZGAU, DUKE OF SWABIA was born about 710 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia. He married Imma.

Imma was born about 736 in Aachen, Rhineland, Prussia.

Muireadhach, King of LEINSTER, son of Bran, King of Ireland, and Eithne, was born about 770 in Ireland. He died in 813.

Thirty-First Generation

Idwal "Iwrch" ap CADWALADR, son of Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon, was born about 664 in Wales.

Svidri HEYTSSON, son of Heytir Gorrsson was born about 600 in Norway.

Eystein "Haardaade" THRONDSSON, KING OF HEDMARK, son of Thron, was born about 668 in Trondheim, Sor-Trondelag, Norway. He died in 710 in Norway. He married Solveig HALFDANSDATTER about 699 in Trondheim, Sor-Trondelag, Norway.

Solveig HALFDANSDATTER was born about 670 in Trondheim, Sor-Trondelag, Norway.

Halfdan "the Meek" EYSTEINSSON, KING IN VESTFOLD, son of Eystein Halfdansson, King in Vestfold, and Hildi Eiriksdatter, was born about 768 in Holtum, Vestfold, Norway. He died in Borre, Vestfold, Norway. He married Hlif DAGSDATTER about 788 in Vestfold, Norway.

Hlif DAGSDATTER was born about 772 in Holtum, Vestfold, Norway.

Alfarin, King of ALVHEIM was born about 769 in Vestfold, Norway.

Aodh Hugh Fionn, King of SCOTLAND, son of Eochaid III, King of Scotland, was born about 725 in Scotland. He died in 778.

"AODH FIONN: King of Scots. He was also called Aedh Find, The White of Argyll, Hugh. He was the son of Eochaidh III of Argyll. Aodh died in 778." <http://www.ancuairt.org/genealogy/julius.htm>

Fergus (Ungust), King of the PICTS, son of Urgust, King of the Picts, was born about 735 in

Scotland.

Chrodobertus (Robert) II, son of Lambert I, was born about 695 in Neustria. He married Doda.

"Robert (also Chrodobertus, Rodoberothus and Radobertus) who was majordomis of King Chlorodwig (II) in 653 and chancellor of King Chlotar (III) of Neustria in 658."

<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/capet.html>

Doda was born about 695 in Neustria.

Charles "Martel", Mayor of the Palace of AUSTRASIA, son of Pepin, Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, and Alpaide, was born in 676 in Heristal, Neustria. He died on 15 Oct 741 in Cressy sur Oise, Neustria. He was buried in Monastère de Saint Denis, Saint Denis, France. He married Rotrude (Chrotude).



"Frankish ruler, illegitimate son of Pepin of Heristal and grandfather of Charlemagne. After the death of his father (714) he seized power in Austrasia from Pepin's widow, who was ruling as regent for her grandsons, and became mayor of the palace. He subsequently subdued the W Frankish kingdom of Neustria and began the reconquest of Burgundy, Aquitaine, and Provence. Charles Martel defeated the Spanish Muslims at the battle of Tours (732-33) and began the military campaigns that reestablished the Franks as the rulers of Gaul. Although he never assumed the title of king, he divided the Frankish lands, like a king, between his sons Pepin the Short and Carloman."

<http://www.encyclopedia.com>

"Charles Martel became Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia when his father, Pepin II, died in 714. That year he was imprisoned by his step-mother Plectudis, but escaped later in the year to lead the Austrasian and Neustrian nobles. The next year, the new King Chilperic II refused to act as a puppet to the nobles, and was backed by the Aquitaine duke Eudo, who was by then semi-independent from Frankish sovereignty. In 719, Charles defeated Eudo and took Chilperic hostage. Eudo's terms for mercy were that Chilperic would be recognized as sole ruler of the Franks, and the Charles would control all royal offices (i.e. as Mayor). Eudo had no other choice but to accept. In 720, Chilperic II died, Theuderic IV became king, Charles was stripped of his positions, Eudo was able to attain full independence, and Charles was preoccupied with pushing back Saxon invaders across the Rhine. The next year, Eudo defeated the advancing Moslem armies and made peace with them, however in 725 they attacked Septimania and invaded Burgundy, drawn by the wealth of the Catholic Church. In 731, the Spanish governor Abd ar-Rahman, much loved by the Moslem people, invaded and easily overran all of Aquitaine. The next year he took Poitiers and marched to Tours, where he was soundly beaten by Mayor Charles, and Rahman was killed in the battle. Three years later Eudo died, and Charles took supreme control of Gaul. In 737, Provence invited back the Moslems, who were defeated by Charles and his younger brother Hildebrand, then pushed out of Gaul forever. In 741, Charles died." <http://www.ghg.net/shetler/oldimp/214.html>

"Charles 'Martel', Mayor Of The Palace Of Austrasia ruled the Merovingian Franks from A.D. 719 to 741. He used only the title of Mayor of the Palace, but he actually had the power of a king. Most of the lawful Frankish kings of this period were weak. In 732, Charles defeated the invading Moslems in the famous Battle of Tours near Poitiers. For repeatedly attacking the Moslems, Charles later received the title of Martel, meaning the Hammer. He built an army of mounted men by seizing church estates. Charles supported Saint Boniface in his reform of the Frankish church."

<http://www.smokykin.com/ged/f001/f99/a0019919.htm>

Rotrude (Chrotude), daughter of Leutwinus, Bishop of Treves, was born about 690 in (Moselle), Austrasia. She died about 724.

"Chrotrud was the wife of Charles Martel and mother of the king Pepin the Short. According to Frankish tradition, she was the daughter of Saint Leutwinus, son of Gunza and one Count Warinus, himself the son of Sigrada and Bodilan. Her mother, whose name was not known, was said to be the daughter of Doda and Rodobertus, son of Lantbertus I."

<http://www.ghg.net/shetler/oldimp/219.html>

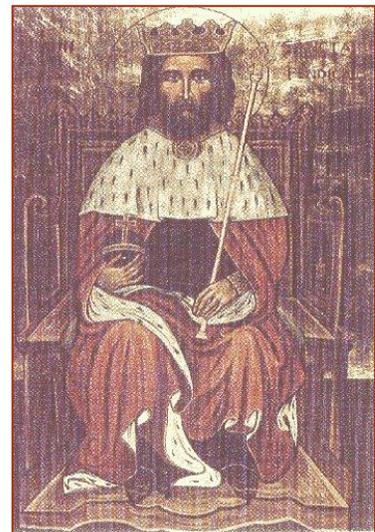
Bran, King of IRELAND, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, was born about 740 in Ireland. He died in 795. He married Eithne.

Eithne was born about 740 in Ireland.

Thirty-Second Generation

32-1 Cadwaladr "Fendigaid" ap CADWALLON "The Blessed", King of Gwynedd, son of Cadwallon ap Cadfan, was born about 615 in Wales. He died in 664.

"King Cadwaladr the Blessed was the last monarch to have any semblance of authority of the other Celtic Kings of Britain. He appears to have helped Penda of Mercia carry on his father's fight against the Northumbrians, though it is uncertain whether his men were present at King Oswald's final defeat at the Battle of Maes Cogwy (Oswestry) in 642. Tradition says he was ill for much of his reign, during which time, a Civil War broke out in Britain. This was not helped by a widespread famine, followed by a plague, that swept through the country at the same time. It is possible that Cadwaladr died of this plague in 664, but another theory has him fleeing to Brittany, where he accepted the hospitality of King Alain Hir (the Tall). Many years later, when the natural disasters abated, Cadwaladr sent his son, Ifwr, back to Britain to secure the Royal throne, while he went on a pilgrimage to Rome. He died there in 688. His body was brought back to Wales and buried in his church of Llangadwaladr on Ynys Mon (Anglesey)."



<http://www.pa.uky.edu/~shapere/dkbingham/d0001/g0000035.html>

"This holy king succeeded his father, Cadwallon ab Cadfan, about 634 A.D., and was the last Welsh king to have sovereignty over all Britain. The Mediaeval "Chronicles of the Princes" of Wales opens with the end of this King's reign.

In the Welsh Triads, he is said to be one of the "Three Golden-banded of the Island of Britain", i.e. one of the three Kings who wore the golden bands that were insignia of supreme temporal power, and were worn around the neck, the arms and the knees. In another Triad, he is called one of the three "Blessed" or canonised kings of Britain for the protection he afforded to the fugitive Christians when dispossessed by the pagans.

Unlike his warrior father, he was a man of peace and piety; and embodied the Biblical and Orthodox ideal of kingship according to which the king is the servant of God and of God's people.

It was indeed providential that this Saint reigned at that critical time in history. In 664, a plague broke out which desolated Britain and Ireland and in which the Saint himself probably died - but not before having distributed his possessions to the victims of that plague and of the pagan incursions.

He figures in Mediaeval Welsh poetry, and is regarded as an embodiment of other-worldliness, compassion and humility, all of which are virtues to which it is difficult to attain in such high office as St. Cadwaladr held. <http://www.orthodox.co.uk/cadwalad.htm>

Heytir GORRSON, son of Gorr Thorasson, was born about 425 in Raumsdal,, Norway.

Thron was born about 625 in Trondheim, Sor Trondelag, Norway.

Eysteinn "Fret" HALFDANSSON, KING IN VESTFOLD, son of Halfdan Olafsson, King in Uppsala, and Asa Eysteinsdatter, was born about 736 in Vestfold, Norway. He married Hildi EIRIKSDATTER.

Hildi EIRIKSDATTER, daughter of Eirik Agnarsson, was born about 740 in Vestfold, Norway.

Eochaid III, King of SCOTLAND, son of Findon, King of Scotland, and Spondana, was born about 695 in Scotland. He died in 721.

Urgust, King of the PICTS was born about 709 in Scotland.

Lambert (Lambertus) I, son of Chrodobertus, was born about 670 in Neustria.

Pépin, Mayor of the Palace of AUSTRASIA, son of Ansigisen, Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, and Beggue of Landen, was born about 635 in Heristal, Austrasia. He died on 16 Dec 714 in Junille, France. He had children with Alpaide (not married).

"Pippin of Herstal (Fr. Pépin), also known as Pippin the Younger, (b. 635 or 640 - d. December 16 714). He was the grandson of Pippin the Elder from the marriage of Ansegisel and Begga, the daughter of the Elder. As the Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, Neustria and Burgundy from 680 to 714, he gradually controlled the Frankish court. The Merovingian king Theuderic III attempted to oust Pepin from his post, but he was defeated at Tertry in 687. Pepin then became the actual ruler of Austrasia, keeping a strong influence over the other Frankish kingdoms. His descendants continued to serve as Mayors of the Palace, eventually becoming the legal rulers of the Frankish kingdoms.

Around 670, Pippin II married Plectrude for her inheritance of substantial estates in the Moselle region. They produced at least two children and through them at least two significant grandchildren. These legitimate children and grandchildren claimed themselves to be Pepin's true successors and with the help of his widow Plectrude tried to maintain the position of Mayor of the Palace after Pepin II's death on December 16, 714. However, Charles Martel, Pippin's son by his mistress, Alpaide (or Chalpaide), had gained favour among the Austrasians, primarily for his military prowess and ability to keep them well supplied with booty from his conquests. Despite the efforts of Plectrude to silence her rival's child by imprisoning him, he became the sole Mayor of the Palace and de facto ruler of Francia." http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pippin_of_Herstal

Alpaide was born about 654 in Heristal, Austrasia. She died in Orp-le-Grand, Brabant.

Leutwinus, Bishop of TREVES was born about 665 in Austrasia, France.

Muireadhach, King of LEINSTER, son of Murchad of Leinster, was born about 710 in Ireland. He

died in 755.

Thirty-Third Generation

Cadwallon ap CADFAN, son of Cadfan ap Iago and Tandreg "Ddu" verch Cynan, was born about 591 in Wales. He died in 635.

"632 - In this year was the battle of Meigen; and there Edwin was slain with his two sons; and Cadwallon ap Cadfan was the victor. And Penda and Eobba, sons of Pybba, fought with him there and Eobba fell.

635 - In this year Cadwallon fell at the battle of Cantscaul, and Oswald Brightblade, son of Aethelferth had the victory."

<http://www.webexcel.ndirect.co.uk/gwarnant/hanes/chronicle/chroniclemaelgwn.htm>

"Cadwallon ap Cadfan, King of Gwynedd. He killed Edwin of Northumbria at the battle of Meigen (Hatfield near Doncaster) in 632. In 633, he killed Edwin's successors, Osric of Deria and Eanfrith of Bernicia. The Venerable Bede declared that it was Cadwallon's intention to exterminate the English race. However, Cadwallon himself was killed in late 633 or 634 by Eanfrith's brother Oswald. This defeat denoted the extinction of the possibility of restoring Brythonic supremacy in Britain. In the battles of 632 and 633, Cadwallon's ally was Penda, King of Mercia, who carried on the struggle with Northumbria after Cadwallon's death. Oswald was killed in the battle of Cogwy (Oswestry) in 641, and Penda was killed by Oswy, brother of Oswald in the battle of Cai (Winwaed) in 654. Cadwallon died in late 633 or 634, killed in battle. Cadwallon married a daughter of Pebba who was a sister of Penda, King of Mercia." <http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/wales.html>

Daughter of Pybba

Gorr THORRASSON, son of Thorri Snaersson, King in Kvenland, was born about 365 in Raumsdal, Norway.

Halfdan "Hvitbein" OLAFSSON, KING IN UPPSALA, son of Olaf "The Woodcutter" Ingjaldsson and Solveig Halfdansson, was born about 704 in Romerike, Buskerud, Norway. He married Asa EYSTEINSDATTER in about 735.

Asa EYSTEINSDATTER, daughter of Eystein Thronndsson, King of Hedmark, and Solveig Halfdansdatter, was born about 708 in Uppland, Norway.

Eirik AGNARSSON, son of Eirik Agnarsson, was born about 715 in Vestfold, Norway.

Findon (Eochaid II), King Of SCOTLAND, son of Findon, King of Scotland, was born about 660 in Scotland. He died before 692. He married Spondana.

Spondana was born about 677 in Scotland.

Chrodobertus (Robert) I, son of Charibert, was born about 665 in Neustria.

Ansigisen, Mayor of the Palace of AUSTRASIA, son of Arnoul, Bishop of Metz, and Oda de Savoy, was born about 607 in Austrasia, France. He died in 685 in Andene Monastery. He was buried in Andene Monastery. He married Beggue (St Beggue) of LANDEN.

Beggue (St Beggue) of LANDEN, daughter of Pepin, Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, and Itte of Landen, was born about 613 in Landen, Liege, Belgium. She died in 698.



"Begga was the daughter of Pepin of Landen, mayor of the palace, and St. Itta. She married Ansegilius, son of St. Arnulf of Metz, and their son was Pepin of Herstal, founder of the Carolingian dynasty of rulers in France. On the death of her husband in the year 691, she built a church and convent at Andenne on the Meuse River and died there."

http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=263

"Begga married Ansegisilus, son of St. Arnulf of Metz, and spent practically her long life as a nobleman's wife "in the world". Of this union was born Pepin of Herstal, the founder of the Carolingian dynasty in France. After the death of her husband, St. Begga in 691 built at Andenne on the Meuse seven chapels representing the Seven Churches of Rome, around a central church, and in connection therewith she established a convent and colonized it with nuns from her long-dead sister's abbey at Nivelles. It afterwards became a house of canonesses and the Lateran canons regularly commemorate St. Begga as belonging to their order. She is also venerated by the Beguines of Belgium as their patroness, but the common statement that she founded them is a mistake due to the similarity of the names. St. Begga died abbess of Andenne and was buried there." http://www.beaugency.org/clovis_to_charlemnagne.html

Murchad of LEINSTER, son of Bran "Muit", King of Leinster, was born about 670 in Ireland. He died in 726.

Thirty-Fourth Generation

Cadfan ap IAGO, son of Cadfan ap Iago, was born about 569 in Wales. He married Tandreg "Ddu" verch CYNAN.

"Cadfan is remembered as a wise king. His reign was apparently relatively peaceful, even during a time of increasing hostilities between the Angles and the Welsh. While King Athelfrith of Northumbria was victorious, Cadfan continued to offer asylum to the disposed Edwin whom Athelfrith was trying to kill. When Athelfrith was killed about 619, Edwin was restored to the throne of Northumbria, but seems not to have shown any favoritism to the Welsh, as he later tried to conquer Celtic lands. He was eventually killed by Cadfan's son Cadwallon."

<http://prometheusli.com/genealogy/Wales/d13461.htm#P13461> "

"It was Cadfan who, as heir to the throne of his father, Iago ap Beli, took the little King Edwin of Deira under his wing. He and his wife, Afandreg Ddu (the Black - daughter of King Cynan Garwyn of Powys), brought him up as their own son. Cadfan fought bravely at the Battle of Caer-Legion (Chester) in AD 613 when Edwin's sworn enemy, King Athelfrith of Bernicia, invaded Gwynedd. When it was over, he found himself to be King. The Battle of Bangor-is-Coed followed in quick

succession, and the young monarch showed such leadership that he was, afterwards, declared High-King of the Britons. Edwin, meanwhile, thought it prudent to leave Wales for Mercia, thus protecting his foster-father from further attack. Cadfan was a patron of St. Beuno and the "wisest and most splendid of all kings" according to his memorial stone which can still be seen today in the church of Eglwys Ael (Llangadwaladr) on Ynys Mon (Anglesey). He died there around AD 625 (though some say AD 616) and was succeeded by his son, Cadwallon."

<http://www.earlybritishkingdoms.com/bios/cadfagd.html>

Tandreg "Ddu" verch CYNAN, daughter of Cynan ap Brochwel, was born about 569 in Powys, Wales.

Pybba was born about 570 in Mercia, England.

Thorri SNAERSSON, KING IN KVENLAND, son of Snaer Jokulsson, King in Kvenland, was born about 320 in Raumsdal, Norway.

Olaf "The Wood Cutter" INGJALDSSON, son of Ingjald Onundsson, King in Sweden, and Gauthild Algaudsdotter, was born about 682 Varmland, Sweden. He married Solveig HALFDANSDOTTER about 701 in Romerike, Buskerud, Norway.

"Olaf, the son of Ingjald the Ill-Advised, king in Sweden, cleared Vermaland. He was called Olaf the Tree-Feller. He was fostered in West Gautland by a man named Bofi. Bofi's son was named Saxi, who was called the Plunderer. Olaf's mother was Gauthild, the daughter of King Algaut, who was the son of King Gautrek the Mild, son of Gaut, after whom Gautland is named. Alof was the mother of Gauthild, daughter of King Olaf the Clear-Sighted, king in Naeriki. At that time, Ivar Widegrasp had conquered all Denmark and Sweden, and so Olaf and a great multitude of his folk fled, and were proclaimed outlaws by King Ivar. They went north to Vaeni, and cleared the forests and settled in a large area that they called Vermaland, and the Swedes elected Olaf the Tree-Feller, and he was their king until old age."

<http://www.northvegr.org/lore/of/>

Solveig HALFDANSDOTTER, daughter of Halfdan Solfasson, was born about 684 in Soleyum, Sweden.

"His wife was named Solva. She was the sister of Solvi the Old, who first cleared the Soley Isles."
<http://www.northvegr.org/lore/of/>

Eystein "Haardaade" THRONDSSON, KING OF HEDMARK, son of Thronnd, was born about 668 in Trondheim, Sor-Trondelag, Norway. He died in 710 in Norway. He married Solveig HALFDANSDATTER about 699 in Trondheim, Sor-Trondelag, Norway.

Solveig HALFDANSDATTER was born about 670 in Trondheim Sor-Trondelag, Norway.

Eirik AGNARSSON, son of Agnar Sigtrygsson, was born about 693 in Vestfold, Norway.

Findon (Eochaid II), King of SCOTLAND, son of Dongart, King of Scotland, was born about 630 in Scotland. He died in 692.

Charibert was born about 640 in Neustria.

Arnoul (St Arnoul) "de Heristal", Bishop of METZ was born on 13 Aug 582 in Heristal, Liege, Belgium. He died on 16 Aug 640/641. He was buried in Metz, Austrasia. He married Oda de SAVOY about 606.

"This Arnulf (Arnoul) passed his earlier life at the court of Theodebert II, king of Austrasia; through the marriage of his elder son with a daughter of Pepin of Landen (St. Begga), he became an ancestor of the Carolingian dynasty. At the age of thirty, he wanted to retire from public life, but instead in 614 he was chosen Bishop of Metz, though still a layman. He continued to act as adviser to King Chlotar II, whom he had helped to the Frankish throne, and was tutor to his son Dagobert. Arnulf made further attempts to resign his offices, but it was not till 629 that he was able to retire to the Vosges mountains. Here his friend St. Romaric had preceded him and begun the monastic community at Habend that was later called Remiremont. St. Arnulf settled near by, and lived there till his death twelve years later." <http://masseyfamgenealogy.tripod.com/a44.htm>

Oda de SAVOY was born about 586 in Old Saxony. She died after 615.

Pepin, Mayor of the Palace of AUSTRASIA, son of Carloman, Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, was born in 564 in Landen, Liege, Belgium. He died in 639. He married Itte (Itta) of LANDEN.

"(Pepin I), d. 639?, mayor of the palace of the Frankish kingdom of Austrasia. With Arnulf, bishop of Metz, he called in King Clotaire II of Neustria to overthrow (613) Queen Brunhilda of Austrasia. Clotaire II became king of Austrasia as well as Neustria but was forced to concede much of his authority to Pepin and Arnulf. From 623 they ruled Austrasia in the name of Clotaire's son Dagobert I, whom he had designated king. After Dagobert succeeded his father (629), Pepin lost his influence and withdrew into Aquitaine. By the marriage of Pepin's daughter with Arnulf's son, Pepin and Arnulf founded the Carolingian dynasty."
<http://www.bartleby.com/65/pe/PepinLan.html>

"Pepin was, perhaps, the most important, powerful person in the empire during his age. As duke of Brabant and mayor of the palace (first minister) of kings Clotaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert III, he determined much of the policy of the Franks. Pepin, the ancestor of the Carolingian dynasty of French kings, was the husband of Blessed Itta and father Grimoald, of Saint Gertrude of Nivelles and Saint Begga. He is described as "a lover of peace and the constant defender of truth and justice," though it may not seem that way at first glance. Pepin and Bishop Arnulf of Metz aided King Clotaire II of Neustria in overthrowing Queen Brunhilda of Austrasia in 613. In recognition of the important roles they played, Clotaire appointed them mayors of the palace to rule Austrasia for Clotaire's son Dagobert I from 623. When Pepin rebuked Dagobert (who had succeeded his father about 629) for his licentious life, Dagobert discharged him and he retired to Aquitaine. Dagobert still respected him enough to appoint him tutor of his three-year-old son Sigebert before his death in 638, and Pepin returned and ruled the kingdom until his own death the following year. Pepin worked to spread the faith throughout the kingdom, defended Christian towns from Slavic invaders, and chose responsible men to fill vacant sees. The marriage of his daughter, Begga, and Bishop Arnulf's son, Segislius, produced Pepin of Herstal, the first of the Carolingian dynasty in France. Pepin of Landen was buried at Landen, but his relics were later translated to Nivelles, where they are now enshrined with those of his wife and daughter Gertrude." <http://users.erols.com/saintpat/ss/0221.htm>

Itte (Itta) Of LANDEN, daughter of Arnoldus of Saxony and Dode of Heristal, was born about 591 in Landen, Liege, Belgium. She died in 652.

"After the death of Blessed Pepin of Landen, his wife Ida built a double monastery at Nivelles. She and her younger daughter, Saint Gertrude entered the monastery, which was placed under the Benedictine Rule and governed by Gertrude (Benedictines). She is invoked against toothache and erysipelas (Roeder)."

<http://users.erols.com/saintpat/ss/0508.htm>

Bran "Muit", King of LEINSTER, son of Conal, was born about 640 in Ireland. He died in 689.

Thirty-Fifth Generation

Cadfan Ap IAGO, King of Gwynedd, son of Iago ap Beli, was born about 540 in Wales. He died about 616.

Cynan "Garwyn" ap BROCHWEL was born about 544 in Powys, Wales.

Snaer (Svaer) JOKULSSON, KING IN KVENLAND, son of Jokul Frostasson, was born about 275 in Finland.

Ingjald "Braut" "The Wicked" ONUNDSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Onund Ingvarsson, King in Sweden, was born about 660 in Sweden. He married Gauthild ALGAUTSDOTTER about 681 in Varmland, Sweden.

Gauthild ALGAUTSDOTTER, daughter of Algaut Gautreksson, was born about 664 in Sweden.

Halfdan SOLFASSON was born about 660 in Sweden.

Thronnd was born about 625 in Trondheim Sor Trondelag, Norway.

Agnar SIGTRYGSSON was born about 671 in Vendil, Denmark.

Dongart (Eugene VI), King of SCOTLAND, son of Dongart, King of Scotland, was born about 600 in Scotland. He died in 673.

Arnoldus of SAXONY, son of Ausbert, the Senator of the Moselle, and Berthe, Queen of Kent, was born about 562 in Old Saxony, Germany. He died in 601. He married Dode (Oda) of HERISTAL.

"According to later Carolingian Frankish mythology, Itta was the daughter of Arnoldus, a Margrave of Schelde and Oda."

http://showcase.netins.net/web/washburn/html/genealogy/goods/jwwfullped04.shtml#Note_14

Dode (Oda) of HERISTAL was born about 556 in Heristal, Liege, Belgium. She died after 611.

Carloman, Mayor of the Palace of AUSTRASIA was born about 550 in Landen, Liege, Belgium. He died in 645.

"Mayor of the palace in the kingdom of Austrasia after the death (741) of his father, Charles Martel. Ruling with his brother, Pepin the Short, he carried on successful wars against the dukes of

Aquitaine, the Saxons, the Swabians, and the Bavarians. The brothers helped St. Boniface reform the Frankish Church, bringing church and state into closer relationship. In 747, Carloman retired to a monastery."

http://www.slider.com/enc/10000/Carloman_mayor_of_palace_kingdom_of_Austrasia.htm

Conal, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, and Huaisle, was born about 600 in Ireland.

Thirty-Sixth Generation

Iago Ap BELI, son of Rhun ap Maelgwn and Perwyr verch Rhun, was born about 517 in North Wales. He died in 599.

"Little is recorded of Iago (the Welsh equivalent to Jacob or James). Early in his reign he apparently abdicated in favor of his son Cadfan and became a monk. It was during his reign that the power of the Angles in Mercia grew, with some suggestion that Iago entered into an alliance with them. The kingdom of Northumbria under King Athelfrith also grew in power. Athelfrith had driven the young King Edwin out of Northumbria; and Iago had apparently given him asylum. Determined to be rid of Edwin, Athelfrith attacked Wales, killing the monks at Bangor and defeated and killed King Selyf of Powys at the Battle of Chester. Gwynedd continued to safely shelter Edwin. Iago may not have taken part in this battle, having already abdicated in favor of his son Cadfan and retired to a monastery until his death." <http://prometheusli.com/genealogy/Wales/d13462.htm>

Jokull FROSTASSON, son of Frosti Karasson, King in Kvenland, was born about 240 in Finland.

Onund "Braut" INGVARSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Invar "The Tall" Eysteinnsson, King in Sweden, was born about 638 in Sweden.

Algaut GAUTREKSSON, son of Gautrek Gautsson, was born about 639 in Sweden.

Dongart, King of SCOTLAND, son of Eochaidh Buidhe, was born about 448 in Scotland.

Ausbert, the Senator of the MOSELLE, son of Ferreolus, Duke of Moselle, and Outeria, was born about 536 in Old Saxony, Germany. He died about 570. He married Berthe (Aldeberge, Blithildis) Queen of KENT.

"Ansbertus was the son of Tonantius, son of Papinilla and Tonantius Ferreolus (c420-c475). Papinilla was said to be a daughter of the Roman Emperor Avitus, and Tonantius Ferreolus said to be a grandson of the Roman general Syagrius who was kicked out of Gaul by King Clovis I of the Salian Franks."

http://showcase.netins.net/web/washburn/html/genealogy/goods/jwwfullped04.shtml#Note_14

Berthe (Aldeberge, Blithildis), Queen of KENT, daughter of Charibert I, King of Paris, and Ingoberge, was born about 541 in Paris, France. She died in 580.

Faelan, King of LEINSTER, son of Colman, King of Leinster, was born about 570 in Ireland. He died in 663. He married Huaisle.

"633 - Faelan mac Colman becomes King of Leinster; he is an ancestor of the Ui Dunalige dynasty."

<http://members.aol.com/michellezi/timelines/ireland600-800.html>

Huaisle was born in 570 in Meath, Ireland.

Thirty-Seventh Generation

Rhun "Hir" ap MAELGWN, son of Maelgwn ap Cadwallon and Gwallwen verch Afallach, was born about 492 in Wales. He died in 586. He married Perwyr verch RHUN.

"He is described as "a great, tall man with red-brown curly hair." He was a King abt 549 -580s in Gwynedd, Wales. In the early years of his reign, he was the most powerful king of his day in Britain, and could have perhaps become head of a pan-British kingdom. Around 560 he was challenged by King Elidyr of the Isle of Man, the husband of his sister, for control of Gwynedd and especially Anglesey. Elidyr failed and was killed by Rhun. Kingdoms to the north, particularly Strathclyde and Lothian ruled by Elidyr's cousins, may have felt trapped between Rhun and his half-brother Brude who now ruled the Picts, and wished to teach Rhun a lesson. They attacked Anglesey and sacked the town of Arfon on the mainland. However, they did not build upon their advantage and retreated, perhaps believing the attack was sufficient to damage Rhun's power and prestige. Instead Rhun amassed a huge army, perhaps the largest since the legendary King Arthur, and marched from Wales through what is now Lancashire to York, probably in the 560's. He was largely unopposed, and in effect demonstrated control over all of northern Wales and north Britain, and in alliance with Brude, into the lands of the Picts. Perhaps believing that he had made his point, but that his power base in Wales was not strong enough to take full control of the territory, he made peace with the King of York (Peredur), married his cousin Perwyr, and returned to Gwynedd. While this campaign lasted a year and passed into Welsh legend, nothing is heard of Rhun for the next twenty years of his rule -- suggesting prosperity, a strong kingdom, and relative peace with it's neighbors."

<http://prometheusli.com/genealogy/Wales/d13464.htm#P13463>

Perwyr verch RHUN, daughter of Rhun of Great Wealth, was born about 496 in Wales.

Frosti KARASSON, KING IN KVENLAND, son of Kari Fornjotsson, King in Kvenland, was born about 210 in Finland.

Ingvar "The Tall" EYSTEINSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Eystein Adilsson, King in Sweden, was born about 616 in Sweden.

Gautrek GAUTSSON was born about 618 in Sweden.

Eochaidh I Buidhe, King of Scots, son of Edhan Aidan, was born about 477.

Ferreolus, Duke of MOSELLE, son of Sigimerus I, Bishop of Auvergne, and Miss Tonantius, was born about 465 in Moselle, France. He married Outeria.

Outeria, was born in 504 in Moselle, France.

Charibert I, King of PARIS, son of Clotaire I, King of France, and Ingonde, was born in 520 in Paris, France. He died on 7 May 570. He was buried in Abbaye de St. Vincent, Paris, France. He married Ingoberge.

"The eldest surviving son of Clotaire I and Ingonde, Charibert took possession of the region with center at Paris upon the partition made after the death of his father in late 561. During his reign the Huns plundered his kingdom. Charibert was excommunicated by Saint Germain, the bishop of Paris, after the king



illegally married Marcoüefe, a sister of his previous wife, Mirefleur. Charibert died excommunicated in 567 or 568 or on May 7, 570. He left three daughters and his three surviving brothers divided the kingdom of Paris." <http://lego70.tripod.com/frank/charibert1.htm>

Ingoberge was born about 520 in Paris, France. She died in 589.

Colman, King of LEINSTER, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, was born about 530 in Ireland. He died in 576.

"Colman, son of Carbri, chief of the fourth of the men of northern Leinster, in his youth took to wife a woman of rank, but since their habits did in no way agree, sent her away, and took another in her place. Now the woman thus dismissed was wise and dangerous in the magic arts, and being passionate against her husband, Colman, the chief, she brought to death all the children of the other by her incantations; for as soon as she heard that a son or daughter had been born to him, she would come from wherever she was to stand over the dun where the child lay, and sing magic songs, until the little creature was dead.

So, when a little son was born to him in his old age, he was straightway baptized, lest he should die through her witchcraft unchristened; and he was called Faolain. And then the chief his father sent him to Saint Kevin, that he might protect him by the strength of God from this woman, and bring him up in the ways of the world. And he offered him to Saint Kevin, promising that he and his seed after him should be buried by the house of Saint Kevin for ever, and should serve him, if Faolain should escape alive. And so Saint Kevin took the child gladly, and brought him up as a layman should be, even as his father had said; and he loved him dearly. But Saint Kevin knew not where to look for new milk to feed the small babe, because women and cows were far from his monastery; and he prayed to God to give him some assistance in the matter. And God sent Saint Kevin a doe from the mountain near by, and on her milk the babe Faolain was reared. Twice a day until the child was grown, the doe would come to Saint Kevin's monastery, and there be milked by one of the brethren, and go back in all gentleness to her pasture." <http://users.erols.com/saintpat/ss/0603.htm>

Thirty-Eighth Generation

Maelgwn "Gwynedd" ap CADWALLON, son of Cadwallon ap Einion and Meddyf verch Maeldaf, was born about 470 in North Wales. He died in 547. He married Gwallwen verch AFALLACH.

"Maelgwn ap Cadwallon, who was also known as Maelgwn Gwynedd and Maelgwn Hir (the Tall) was the King of Gwynedd. Maelgwn has been portrayed as a ruthless, wicked ruler of impressive sinfulness. He was also a man of culture, and many poets and musicians attended his court at Deganwyand. He entered a monastery, perhaps to in an attempt to atone for previous sins. Died in 547 or 549 at Rhos of the yellow plague which had originated in Egypt." <http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/wales.html>

Gwallwen verch AFALLACH was born about 471 in North Wales.

Kari FORNJOTSSON, KING IN KVENLAND, son of Fornjotur, King in Kvenland, was born about 185 in Finland.

Eystein ADILSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Adils Ottarsson, King in Uppsala, and Yrsa Helgasdatter, was born about 594 in Sweden.

Edhan AIDAN, son of Donart and Fedelmia, was born about 446.

Sigimérus I, Bishop Of AUVERGNE, son of Clodion, King of France, and Basina, Princess of the Thuringians, was born about 419 in Westphalia, Germany. He married Miss TONANTIUS in Germany.

Miss TONANTIUS, daughter of Ferreolus Tonantius and Miss Avitus was born about 429 in Rome, Italy.

Clotaire I "The Old", King of FRANCE, son of Clovis I, "The Great", King of France, and Clotilde, was born about 497 in Reims, Neustria. He died on 23 Nov 561 in Braines, France. He was buried in Abbaye de St. Médard, Soissons, France. He married Ingonde (Ingunde) in 517 in France.



"The youngest son of Clovis I and Clotilde, Clotaire inherited a part of his father's kingdom. Initially, Clovis' domain included the old lands of the Salian Franks in modern northern France and Belgium with the center in Soissons, but by the end of his reign he united all Frankish lands. Clovis went on military campaign against the Burgundians in 523. He seized Authun and then ravaged Burgundy in 525. The death of his elder brother, Clodomir, in 524 caused partition of the kingdom of Orléans, which benefited Clotaire and his two remaining brothers, Childebert and Thierry. To prevent the claims of Clodomir's sons to their father's lands, Clotaire along with Childebert organized their murder in 532. Clovis helped Thierry to conquer the Thuringians in 531 and also campaigned with Childebert against the Visigoths in 542/543.

In 555, Clotaire inherited the lands of Thibaud (Théodebald), Thierry's grandson, who died without issue. The death of Childebert I brought Clotaire the absolute power in the Merovingian kingdom. In 560 he crushed the revolt of his own son, Chramne, who first conspired with Childebert against Clotaire and then joined forces with the Bretons, but was defeated and put to death on orders of Clotaire. The unification of Merovingian lands came to an end with the death of Clotaire in December 561. His four sons again divided the Frankish kingdom."

<http://lego70.tripod.com/frank/clotaire1.htm>

Ingonde (Ingunde) was born about 499/502 in Thuringia.

Cairbre, King Of LEINSTER was born about 500 in Ireland. He died in 567.

Thirty-Ninth Generation

Cadwallon "Lawhir" "Long Hand" ap EINION, son of Einion ap Cunedda and Prawst verch Tidlet, was born about 442 in Wales. He married Meddyf verch MAELDAF.

"King of Gwynedd; Catvellaunus; in legend, the 'King Cradelmant of Nortgalis' who rebelled against High-King Arthur" <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jamesdow/s096/f754001.htm>

Meddyf Verch MAELDAF was born about 446 in Nanconwy, Arllechwedd, Caernarvonshire, Wales.

Fornjotur, King in KVENLAND was born about 160 in Finland.

"There was a king named Fornjot, he ruled over those lands which are called Finland and Kvenland; that is to the east of that bight of the sea which goes north-ward to meet Gandvik; that we call the Helsingbight. Fornjot had three sons; one was named Hler, whom we call Aegir, the second Logi, the third Kari; he was the father of Frost, the father of Snow the old, his son's name was Thorri; he (Thorri) had two sons, one was named Norr and the other Gorr; his daughter's name was Goi."
Orkneyingers' Saga, <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/%7Eamcolan/Dutton/Orkneyingers.html>

"These latter 3 generations are the Kings Fornjot, Kari, and Frosti from Orkneyingers' Saga. The other branch will get Mythological, but note afterward that this one does as well - Fornjot's sons were all primal elements, Kari being the Wind. Frosti is Frost, Jokull an Icecap/Glacier, and Snaer, Snow. What's being dealt with here are kings being ascribed Godly powers long after their existence, part of the exaggeration that occurs by passing things on orally."
<http://www.cs.umanitoba.ca/~andersj/sagas.html>

Adils "Athils" OTTARSSON, KING IN UPPSALA, son of Ottar Egilsson, King in Sweden, was born about 572 in Sweden. He married Yrsa HELGASDATTER about 593 in Sweden.

Yrsa HELGASDATTER, daughter of Helgi Halfdansson, was born about 565 in Denmark.

Donart, King of Scots, son of Donart, was born about 415. He died in 505. He married Fedelmia.

Fedelmia, Princess of Ireland, was born about 331.

Clodion "Le Chevelu", King of FRANCE, son of Pharamond, King of France, and Argotta, was born about 395 in Westphalia, Germany. He died in 447/449. He was buried in Cambrai, Nord, France. He married Basina Princess of the THURINGIANS in France.



"Clodion is considered by some authors the son and heir of Pharamond. According to Gregory of Tours, he lived in the castle of Dispargum, Thuringia. Chlodio's tribe renounced the suzerainty of Rome after 428 and broke across the Scheldt River, spreading southward into Gaul and occupying the region as far as the Somme. The Franks seized Tournai and Cambrai, but their defeat (c. 431) by the Roman military commander, magister utriusque militiae Flavius Ætius, at Helena (Hélesme), prevented further expansion. He made peace with Ætius and died c. 447/448."
<http://lego70.tripod.com/frank/clodion.htm>

Basina, Princess of the THURINGIANS was born in 398 in Thuringia, Germany.

"The third major group in Germany were the Thuringians. Unlike either the Alemans or Bavarians, the Thuringians never settled in regions that had been Roman. They emerged in the lands along the upper Elbe and Saale rivers in the third century. There appear to have been some marriage ties between the Thuringian nobility and the Frankish kings. Clovis' mother, Basina, was a Thuringian princess. Thereafter, some of the earliest Frankish campaigns were directed against the Thuringians. Clovis attacked them in 491, and after 530, a Frankish protectorate, similar to that imposed on the Alemans and Bavarians, was established over Thuringia. They remained pagan, however, and after 555 a revolt restored autonomy to the region."

http://www.facstaff.oglethorpe.edu/BSmith/ou/bs_foundations_chapter4.htm

Ferreolus TONTANTIUS

"Tonantius Ferreolus said to be a grandson of the Roman general Syagrius who was kicked out of Gaul by King Clovis I of the Salian Franks."

http://showcase.netins.net/web/washburn/html/genealogy/goods/jwwfullped04.shtml#Note_14

Miss AVITUS was born in 405 in Rome, Italy.

Clovis I "The Great", King of FRANCE, son of Childeric, King of France, and Basina, Princess of Thuringia, was born about 467. He was christened on 25 Dec 496 in Reims, Neustria. He died on 27 Nov 511. He was buried in Eglise de Saint Pierre, France. He married Clotilde about 492/493 in France.

"Clovis I king of the Franks, became the first powerful ruler of the Merovingian dynasty, the founders of the French state. In 481, when Clovis inherited the royal title, he was only one of several Frankish kings. Then, in 486, he defeated the last great Roman army in Gaul. In one campaign after another, he defeated the Alamanni, the Visigoths, and the Burgundians. By 507 he ruled over most of Gaul, western Germany, and the Low Countries of northwestern Europe. Clovis was the first Germanic king to become an orthodox Christian. Most Germanic rulers either became Arian heretics or remained pagans. By his conversion to Christianity, Clovis won the support of his Catholic subjects, including the clergy." <http://www.smokykin.com/ged/f002/f05/a0020562.htm>

Clotilde, daughter of Chilperic, King of Burgundy, was born about 475 in Bourgogne, France. She died on 3 Jun 548 in Tours, France.

"In 493 Clovis married Clothilde (Clotilda) of Burgundy (afterwards St. Clothilde), born 475, died at Tours in 545, "the girl of the French Vineyards". She was the daughter of Gondebaud (Chilperic II), King of Burgundy. She was Arian by religion, but with strong Roman Catholic tendencies. This marriage was of primary importance, as the real shape of France dated from it. It was she who led her husband to abandon his old beliefs and embrace Christianity. He was baptized in the 15th year of his reign at Rheims on Christmas Day in 496, with 3,000 of his followers. When Clovis first heard the story of Christ's crucifixion, he was so moved that he cried, "If I had been there with my valiant Franks, I would have avenged Him." <http://www.mathematical.com/clovisImeroving.html>

"Clotilda was the wife of Clovis I, and the daughter of Chilperic, King of Burgundians of Lyons, and Caretena. After the death of King Gundovic (Gundioch), the Kingdom of Burgundy had been divided among his four sons, Chilperic reigning at Lyons, Gondebad at Vienne, and Godegisil at Geneva; Gondemar's capital is not mentioned. Chilperic and probably Godegisil were Catholics, while Gondebad professed Arianism. Clotilda was given a religious training by her mother Caretena, who, according to Sidonius Apollinaris and Fortunatus of Poitiers, was a remarkable woman. After the death of Chilperic, Caretena seems to have made her home with Godegisil at Geneva, where her other daughter, Sedeleuba, or Chrona, founded the church of Saint-Victor, and took the religious habit. It was soon after the death of Chilperic that Clovis asked and obtained the hand of Clotilda.

From the sixth century on, the marriage of Clovis and Clotilda was made the theme of epic narratives, in which the original facts were materially altered and the various versions found their way into the works of different Frankish chroniclers, e. g. Gregory of Tours, Fredegarius, and the "Liber Historiae". These narratives have the character common to all nuptial poems of the rude epic poetry found among

many of the Germanic peoples. Here it will suffice to summarize the legends and add a brief statement of the historical facts. The popular poems substituted for King Godegisil, uncle and protector of Clotilda, his brother Gondebad, who was represented as the persecutor of the young princess. Gondebad is supposed to have slain Chilperic, thrown his wife into a well, with a stone tied around her neck, and exiled her two daughters. Clovis, on hearing of the beauty of Clotilda, sent his friend Aurelian, disguised as a beggar, to visit her secretly, and give her a gold ring from his master; he then asked Gondebad for the hand of the young princess. Gondebad, fearing the powerful King of the Franks, dared not refuse, and Clotilda accompanied Aurelian and his escort on their return journey. They hastened to reach Frankish territory, as Clotilda feared that Aredius, the faithful counsellor of Gondebad, on his return from Constantinople whither he had been sent on a mission, would influence his master to retract his promise. Her fears were justified. Shortly after the departure of the princess, Aredius returned and caused Gondebad to repent to the marriage. Troops were despatched to bring Clotilda back, but it was too late, as she was safe on Frankish soil. The details of this recital are purely legendary. It is historically established that Chilperic's death was lamented by Gondebad, and that Cartena lived until 506: she died "full of days", says her epitaph, having had the joy of seeing her children brought up in catholic religion. Aurelian and Aredius are historical personages, though little is known of them in the legend is highly improbable.

Clotilda, as wife of Clovis, soon acquired a great ascendancy over him, of which she availed herself to exhort him to embrace the Catholic Faith. For a long time her efforts were fruitless, though the king permitted the baptism of Ingomir, their first son. The child died in his infancy which seemed to give Clovis an argument against the God of Clotilda, but notwithstanding this, the young queen again obtained the consent of her husband to the baptism of their second son, Clodomir. Thus the future of Catholicism was already assured in the Frankish Kingdom. Clovis himself was soon afterwards converted under highly dramatic circumstances, and was baptized at Reims by St. Remigius, in 496. Clotilda bore Clovis five children: four sons, Ingomir, who died in infancy, and Kings Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire, and one daughter, named Clotilda after her mother.

Clovis died at Paris in 511, and Clotilda had him interred on what was then Mons Lucotetius, in the church of the Apostles (later Sainte-Geneviève), which they had built together to serve as a mausoleum, and which Clotilda was left to complete. The widowhood of this noble woman was saddened by cruel trials. Her son Clodomir, son-in-law of Gondebad, made war against his cousin Sigismund, who had succeeded Gondebad on the throne of Burgundy, captured him, and put him to death with his wife and children at Coulmiers, near Orléans. According to the popular epic of the Franks, he was incited to this war by Clotilda, who thought to avenge upon Sigismund the murder of her parents; but, as has already been seen Clotilda had nothing to avenge, and, on the contrary, it was probably she who arranged the alliance between Clovis and Gondebad. Here the legend is at variance with the truth, cruelly defaming the memory of Clotilda, who had the sorrow of seeing Clodomir perish in his unholy war on the Burgundians; he was vanquished and slain in the battle of Vesperuntia (Vezeronce), in 524, by Godomar, brother of Sigismund. Clotilda took under her care his three sons of tender age, Theodoald, Gunther, and Clodoald. Childebert and Clotaire, however, who had divided between them the inheritance of their elder brother, did not wish the children to live, to whom later on they would have to render an account. By means of a ruse they withdrew the children from the watchful care of their mother and slew the two eldest, the third escaped and entered a cloister, to which he gave his name (Saint-Cloud, near Paris).

The grief of Clotilda was so great that Paris became insupportable to her, and she withdrew to Tours where close to the tomb of St. Martin, to whom she had great devotion, she spent the remainder of her life in prayer and good works. But there were trials still in store for her. Her daughter Clotilda, wife of Amalaric, the Visigothic king, being cruelly maltreated by her husband, appealed for help to her

brother Childebert. He went to her rescue and defeated Amalaric in a battle, in which the latter was killed, Clotilda, however, died on the journey home, exhausted by the hardships she had endured. Finally, as though to crown the long martyrdom of Clotilda, her two sole surviving sons, Childebert and Clotaire, began to quarrel, and engaged in serious warfare. Clotaire, closely pursued by Childebert, who had been joined by Theodebert, son of Thierry I, took refuge in the forest of Brotonne, in Normandy, where he feared that he and his army would be exterminated by the superior forces of his adversaries. Then, says Gregory of Tours, Clotilda threw herself on her knees before the tomb of St. Martin, and besought him with tears during the whole night not to permit another fratricide to afflict the family of Clovis. Suddenly a frightful tempest arose and dispersed the two armies which were about to engage in a hand-to-hand struggle; thus, says the chronicler, did the saint answer the prayers of the afflicted mother. This was the last of Clotilda's trials. Rich in virtues and good works, after a widowhood of thirty-four years, during which she lived more as a religious than as a queen, she died and was buried in Paris, in the church of the Apostles, beside her husband and children.
<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04066a.htm>

Cormac, King of LEINSTER, son of Lillial, King of Leinster, was born about 460 in Ireland. He died in 546.

Fortieth Generation

Einion "Yrth" "The Impetuous" ap CUNEDDA, King of Wales, son of Cunedda ap Ederm and Gwawl verch Coel, was born about 417 in North Wales. He married Prawst verch TIDLET.

"In the division of the kingdom after Cunedda, the portion allotted to Einion was in the areas now known as Gwynedd. With the help of his brothers, especially Ceredig, and his nephew Meirion, he apparently extended the authority of his father to territories which later became the kingdoms of Gwynedd, Ceredigion and Meirionydd. The appellation 'Yrth' is believed to indicate that he was of a hasty and impetuous temperament."

<http://prometheusli.com/genealogy/Wales/d13467.htm#P13466>

Prawst verch TIDLET was born about 422 in Powys, Wales.

Ottar "Vendilkraka" EGILSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Egil Aunsson, King in Sweden, was born about 551 in Sweden.

Helgi HALFDANSSON, daughter of Halfdan Frodasson and Sigris, was born about 528 in Roskilde, Denmark.

Donart, son of Muredach and Marca, was born about 389.

Pharamond, King of FRANCE, son of Marcomir, Duke of the East Franks, was born about 370 in Westphalia, Germany. He died in 427/430. He married Argotta in 394.

"One of the many Frankish princes, Pharamond was probably the son of Sunno or Marcomir and was traditionally named by some chroniclers the first king of Franks. He probably became chief of a Frankish tribe in 419 or 420, though some later authors wrote it was in 417. The chronicle of Saint Prosper of Aquitaine says it could not have occurred before the sun eclipse of July 19, 418."
<http://lego70.tripod.com/frank/pharamond.htm>



"In the Arthurian romances, a Knight of the Round Table, said to have been the first king of France and have reigned in the early 5th century. Pharamond was the son of Marcomir and father of Clodion." <http://www.pantheon.org/articles/p/pharamond.html>

Argotta, daughter of Genebald, Duke of the East Franks, was born about 376 in France.
"Argotta, "mother of all the kings of France," wife of Pharamond"
<http://www.thecolefamily.com/hobby/springer.htm>

Childeric I, King of FRANCE, son of Merovee, King of France, and Verica, was born in 436 in Westphalia, Germany. He died on 26 Nov 481/484. He married Basina, Princess of THURINGIA 463/465 in Germany.

"Merovingian king of the Salian Franks (c.457–481), a Germanic tribe; son of Meroveus and father of Clovis I. Information on him is mostly legendary. His rule was that of a tribal chieftain. He defeated (463) the Visigoths at Orléans as an ally of the Roman general Aegidius. Subsequently he defeated the Saxons and the Alemanni. His tomb, containing armor and ornaments, was discovered in 1653 at his capital, near Tournai, Belgium." <http://www.bartleby.com/65/ch/Childeri.html>

Basina, Princess of THURINGIA was born about 438/440 in Thuringia. She died after 470.

Chilperic, King of BURGUNDY was born about 445 in Bourgogne, France.

Lillial, King of LEINSTER was born about 435 in Ireland.

Forty-First Generation

Cunedda "Wledig" ap EDERN, son of Cunedda ap Ederne, was born about 386 in Cardigan, Wales. He married Gwawl verch COEL in North Wales.

"King Cunedda was born about 400. He was a leader of the tribes between 430 and 450 in Votadina. This territory later became Bernicia and Lothian in southwestern Scotland. He probably was not native to these tribes, but achieved this command through his grandfather, Paternus, and his father, Eternus, deriving it from Roman authority. When he removed south to Wales, this command was placed under his eldest son, Tybion. He was a lord and King after 450 in north Wales, in the territory of the Venedotians (Venedos). This territory of the Venedotians in north Wales later became the core of the later kingdom of Gwynedd. It is not certain where Cunedda established his base, though the old Roman fort at Chester is the most likely. His role was probably to protect Wales from invasions of the Irish. Cunedda was largely successful in holding the Irish at bay, although he apparently was never able to drive them out of Demetia in south-west Wales. He died between 460 and 470. He was also known as Cunedda the Lion. The name Cunedda is known today as Kenneth, and derives from the Celtic Cunnodagos, meaning "great lord," and is related to the later name Cinead, meaning "born of fire." There is much debate among academics as to whether Cunedda actually existed, and especially

of his North Britain/Roman origins. By the 9th century, he had become firmly imbedded in the foundation legends of Gwynedd, a time when the rulers of Gwynedd were advancing their claims of primacy over all of Wales and Cunedda as a pan-Welsh figure.

He was married to Gwawl (daughter of Coel Hen and Ystradwal) between 430 and 450. While tradition gives him nine sons, from whom territories of north and central Wales derive their names, it is not until the 10th century that genealogies link them to Cunedda. It is therefore uncertain how many children Cunedda actually had, and how these were linked to later generations of rulers. It is uncertain whether the territories were named for the tradition of the sons, or the names of the sons were derived from the territories."

<http://prometheusli.com/genealogy/Wales/d13468.htm#P13467>

Gwawl verch COEL, daughter of Coel Hen, High King of Northern Britain, was born about 388 in Wales.

Egil AUNSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Aun Jorundsson, King in Uppsala, was born about 530 in Sweden.

Halfdan FRODASSON, son of Frodi Fridleifsson, was born about 503 in Denmark. He married Sigris about 523 in Denmark.

Sigris was born about 507 in Denmark.

Muredach, son of Muredach, was born about 363. He married Marca.

Marca was born about 368.

Marcomir, Duke of the East FRANKS, son of Clodius, Duke of the East Franks, was born about 347 in Germany. He died in 404.

Genebald, Duke of the East FRANKS, was born about 354 in France. He died about 419.

Mérovée, King of FRANCE, son of Clodion, Duke of the East Franks, and Basina, Princess of the Thuringians, was born about 415 in France. He died in 457/458. He married Vérica.

"Mérovée was probably the relative or the son of Clodion. He governed the Salian Franks, from whom Frankish tradition held the Merovingian dynasty to have taken its name. Nothing definite is known of Mérovée's life. He is mentioned in Gregory of Tours's History of the Franks and, according to later sources, fought along with Ætius and king of the Visigoths Theodoric I against Attila the Hun at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains (451). Mérovée expanded the borders of his kingdom to the Roman provinces Belgica Secunda and Germania." <http://lego70.tripod.com/frank/merovee.htm>



Vérica was born about 419 in Westphalia, Germany.

Forty-Second Generation

Cunedda "Wledig" Ap EDERN, son of Edern ap Padarn, was born about 364 in Wales.

Aun "The Aged" "Ani" JORUNDSSON, KING IN UPPSALA, son of Jorund Yngvasson, King of Uppsala, was born about 509 in Sweden.

Frodi FRIDLEIFSSON, son of Fridleif Frodasson, was born about 479 in Denmark.

Muredach, son of Foghan Owen, was born about 337. He died about 405.

Clodius, Duke of the East FRANKS, son of Dagobert, Duke of the East Franks, was born about 324 in Germany. He died in 389.

Forty-Third Generation

Edern ap PADARN, son of Padarn ap Tegid, was born about 339 in Wales.

Jorund YNGVASSON, KING OF UPPSALA, son of Ynvi Alreksson, King in Sweden, was born about 487 in Sweden.

Fridleif FRODASSON, son of Frodi Dansson, was born about 456 in Denmark.

Foghan OWEN, son of Eochy Moyvone and Inne, was born about 311. He died about 378.

Dagobert, Duke of the East FRANKS, son of Genebald, Duke of the East Franks, was born about 300 in Germany. He died in 379.

Forty-Fourth Generation

Padarn "Beisrudd" ap TEGID, son of Tegid, was born about 314 in Wales.

"Padarn Beisrudd, who was also known by the Latinised name of Paternus of the Red Robe which suggests that he wore the cloak of a Roman officer, and it is possible that he had been invested with his cloak as part of the efforts of Magnus Maximus to secure the borders of Britannia before departing with his army." <http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/wales.html>

Yngvi ALREKSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Alrek Agnasson, King in Sweden, and Dagreid Dagsdotter, was born about 466 in Sweden.

Frodi DANSSON, son of Dan Olafsson, was born about 433 in Denmark.

Eochy Moyvone, son of Murdeach Tireach and Muiron, was born about 287. He died about 357. He married Inne.

Inne was born about 291.

Genebald, Duke of the East FRANKS, son of Dagobert, Duke of the East Franks, was born about 262 in Germany. He died in 358.

Forty-Fifth Generation

TEGID was born in Wales.

"Tegid, who was also known by the Latinised name of Tacitus"

<http://www3.sympatico.ca/robert.sewell/wales.html>

Alrek AGNASSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Agni Dagsson and Skjalf Frostadottor, was born about 445 in Sweden. He married Dagreid (Dageith) DAGSDOTTER about 465 in Sweden.

Dagreid (Dageith) DAGSDOTTER, daughter of Dag "The Powerful", King, was born about 449 in Sweden.

Dan OLAFSSON, son of Olaf Vermundsson and Danpi, was born about 412 in Denmark.

Murdeach Tireach, son of Fiacha Srabhteine and Aiofe, was born about 261. He died about 326. He married Muiron.

Muiron was born about 266.

Dagobert, Duke of the East FRANKS was born about 230 in Germany. He died in 317.

Forty-Sixth Generation

Agni DAGSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Dag Dyggvasson, was born about 424 in Sweden. He married Skjalf FROSTADOTTER about 444 in Sweden.

Skjalf FROSTADOTTER, son of Frosti, King of Finland, was born about 428 in Finland.

Dag "the Powerful", King was born about 431 in Sweden.

Olaf "The Mild" VERMUNDSSON, son of Vermund Frodasson, was born about 391 in Denmark. He married Danpi about 411 in Denmark.

Danpi was born about 395 in Denmark.

Fiacha Srabhteine, King of Connaught, was born about 235. He died about 285. He married Aiofe about 260.

Aiofe, daughter of Coel, "Old King Cole", King of Britain, was born about 240.

Walter, King of the FRANKS, son of Clodius III, King of the Franks, was born before 289. He died in 306.

Forty-Seventh Generation

Dag DYGGVASSON, son of Dyggvi Domarsson, King of Sweden, was born about 403 in Sweden.

Frosti, King in FINLAND was born about 402 in Finland.

"Met the marauding army of King Agne of Uppsala, and in the great battle was killed along with a great many of his people."

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~cousin/html/d0005/g0000594.html>

Vermund FRODASSON, son of Frodi Havarsson, was born about 369 in Denmark.

Coel "Old King Coel" (Coilus), King of BRITAIN, son of Coel, King of Britain, was born in 125 in Britain. He died in 170.

Clodius III, King of the FRANKS, son of Bartherus, King of Franks, was born before 264. He died in 298.

Forty-Eighth Generation

Dyggvi DOMARSSON, KING IN SWEDEN, son of Domar Domaldasson and Drott Danpsdotter, was born about 382 in Sweden.

Frodi HAVARSSON, son of Havar Fridleifsson, was born about 347 in Denmark.

Coel (Coilus), King of BRITAIN was born about 0099 in Britain.

Bartherus, King of the FRANKS, son of Hilderic, King of the Franks, was born about 238. He died in 272.

"Bartherius [Bartherus], king of the Franks 253-272, born circa 238, led armies through Italy until Ravenna, pillaged Aragon, died 272."

<http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Forty-Ninth Generation

Domar DOMALDASSON, son of Domaldi Visbursson, was born about 361 in Sweden. He married Drott DANPSDOTTER about 381 in Sweden.

Drott DANPSDOTTER, son of Danp Rigsson and Danpi, was born about 365 in Sweden.

Haver FRIDLEIFSSON, son of Fridleif Frodasson, was born about 325 in Denmark.

Hilderic, King of the FRANKS, son of Sunno, King of the Franks, was born before 212. He died in 253.

Fiftieth Generation

Domaldi VISBURSSON, son of Visbur Vanlandasson, was born about 340 in Sweden.

Danp RIGSSON was born about 340 in Sweden. He married Danpi about 364 in Sweden.

Danpi was born about 343 in Sweden.

Fridleif FRODASSON, son of Frodi Fridleifsson, was born about 303 in Hleithra, Denmark.

Sunno (Huano), King of the FRANKS, son of Farabert, King of the Franks, was born about 137 in Austrasia, France. He died in 213.

"Sunno [Huano], king of the Franks 186-213, born circa 137 Austrasia, fought continuously against the Romans and the Goths, died 213."

<http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Fifty-First Generation

Visbur VANLANDASSON, son of Vanlandi Svegdasson and Driva Snaersdotter, was born about 319 in Sweden.

Frodi FRIDLEIFSSON, son of Fridleif Skjoldsson, was born about 281 in Hleithra, Denmark.

Farabert, King of the FRANKS, son of Clodomir IV, King of the Franks, and Hafilda, Princess of the Rugij, was born about 122 in Austrasia, France. He died in 186.

"Farabert, king of the Franks, born circa 122 Austrasia, renewed the treaty with the Romans, died 186." <http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Fifty-Second Generation

Vanlandi SVEGDASSON, son of Svegdi Fjolnarsson and Vana, was born about 298 Sweden. He married Driva SNAERSDOTTER about 318 in Sweden.

Driva SNAERSDOTTER, daughter of Snaer Jokulsson, King in Kvenland, was born about 302 in Finland.

Fridleif SKJOLDSSON, son of Skjold, King of the Danes, and Gefion, was born about 259 in Hleithra, Denmark.

Clodomir IV, King of the FRANKS, son of Marcomir IV, King of the Franks, and Althildis, Princess of the Britains, was born about 129. He died in 166. He married Hafilda, Princess of the RUGIJ.

Hafilda, Princess of the RUGIJ was born about 106.

Fifty-Third Generation

Svegdi FJOLNARSSON, son of Fjolnir Yngvi-Freysson, was born about 277 in Uppsala, Sweden. He married Vana about 297 in Sweden.

Vana was born about 281 in Vanaheim, Sweden.

Snaer (Svaer) JOKULSSON, KING IN KVENLAND, son of Jokul Frostasson, was born about 275 in Finland.

Skjold, King of the DANES, son of Odin and Frigg Frea, was born about 237 in Hleithra, Denmark. He married Gefion about 258 in Hleithra, Denmark.

"This Scyld is the same person whom the Beowulf poet alludes to at the beginning of that poem."
<http://www.pantheon.org/articles/g/gefion.html>

"Some of the oldest pre-English writings tell of a strange event at the beginning of time. They say that a ship once came drifting from the great sea and landed on the Danish coast. The only living creature on board was a little boy, sleeping on a golden shield. Otherwise the ship was loaded with tools and weapons. The Danes called the boy Skjold and made him King of Denmark. During his reign Denmark flourished. When King Skjold eventually died of old age, the Danes placed him on board the same ship as he had arrived on and sent him back to the gods."
<http://es.geocities.com/xavialme/imagen/feroe/nordilegends.htm>

"He told them about their forefathers. Their great-grandfather King Skjold (Shield), who was a son of Odin. It is told that Odin put his newborn male child in a longship, because he wanted to give the Danes a king who could unite the country."
<http://users.cybercity.dk/~ccc26059/eskilsoe/history.htm>

Gefion was born about 241 in Hleithra, Denmark.

"Gefion ("giver") is an old-Scandinavian vegetation and fertility goddess, especially connected with the plough. She was considered the patron of virgins and the bringer of good luck and prosperity. Every girl who dies a virgin will become Gefion's servant. She is married to King Skjold or Scyld, a son of Odin, and lived in Leire, Denmark, where she had a sanctuary. The Swedish kings are supposed to be her descendants. It is traditionally claimed that Gefion created the island of Zealand ("Sjaelland" in Danish) by ploughing the soil out of the central Swedish region with the help of her sons (four Swedish oxen), creating the great Swedish lakes in the process. In Copenhagen, Denmark, there is a large fountain showing Gefion in the process of ploughing."



<http://www.pantheon.org/articles/g/gefion.html>

"Then he sent Gefion across the sound to the north to discover new countries; and she came to King Gylve, who gave her a ploughgate of land. Then she went to Jotunheim, and bore four sons to a giant, and transformed them into a yoke of oxen. She yoked them to a plough, and broke out the land into the ocean right opposite to Odins. This land was called Sealand, and there she afterwards settled and dwelt. Skjold, a son of Odin, married her, and they dwelt at Leidre. Where the ploughed land was is a lake or sea called Laage. In the Swedish land the fjords of Laage correspond to the nesses in Sealand. Brage the Old sings thus of it: -

*Gefion from Gylve drove away,
To add new land to Denmark's sway --
Blythe Gefion ploughing in the smoke
That steamed up from her oxen-yoke:
Four heads, eight forehead stars had they,
Bright gleaming, as she ploughed away;
Dragging new lands from the deep main
To join them to the sweet isle's plain."
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/heim/02ynglga.htm>*

Marcomir IV, King of the FRANKS, son of Odomir, King of the Franks, was born before 128. He died in 149. He married Althildis, Princess of the BRITAINS in 129.

"Marcomir IV [Marcomer], king of the Franks 128-149, born circa 90, built the Marburg in Hessen, died 149 / 169, married: Athildis of Colchester, queen of the Franks, born circa 90, elder sister of Lleifer Mawr, king of the British." <http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Althildis, Princess of the BRITAINS, daughter of Coel "Old King Cole", King of Britain, was born before 125 in Britain.

*"Athildis was the daughter of "Old King Cole," known also as Colius I., who died in 170 A.D."
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~pmcbride/james/f010.htm>*

Fifty-Fourth Generation

Fjolnir YNGVI-FREYSSON, son of Yngvi Frey, King of the Swedes, and Gerd Gymsdotter, was born about 256 in Uppsala, Sweden. He died in Hleithra, Denmark.

Odin (Woden, Woutan), son of Frithuwald (Bor) and Beltsa, was born about 215 in Asgard. He married Frigg (Friege) FREA.

"First ruler of the Svear. He was the god of war, "the raging one", and was attended by wolves and two ravens. Woden himself was the chief god of the warriors at the time of the migration because in the early centuries of our era when the worship of Christ was advancing from Palestine to Britain, the worship of Woden, coming probably from the Rhine lands, was spreading both east and north. Woden, it seems, was driving out Thunor, the Thunderer, the weather-god beloved by the common people, much as Thunor coming at an earlier age from the west had driven out Tig (the god of our English Tuesday), the oldest of the great gods, so old indeed that by the fifth century he had faded into the background of men's minds. It was the kingly families who looked to Woden. From him they traced their descent. (History of the Anglo-Saxons, by R. Hodgkin, Vol. 1 & 2, 1952)

The few glimpses which we catch of Woden in England reveal him in a variety of characters, but omit many features which in the past have been fastened on him by borrowing from the Odin of Scandinavian mythology. He is not the All-Father: he is no heathen counterpart of the Christian Deity; he has no well-appointed residence like Valhalla. He is not a one-eyed god who wanders about the world. He appears to be first and foremost the god of War. He can give the victory. He can be appealed to in stress of battle; he can be appeased by a massacre. He can make an imposing earth-work like Woden's Dyke - 'the Wansdyke'. For the rest, we chiefly hear of Woden in England as a name which in later times could be employed in spells, or to head the genealogy of a royal family, and

there, linked with other gods or demi-gods, give the dynasty the stamp of respectability. In Germany Woden was a new-fashioned god introduced late to the northern tribes as the special protector of the kings and the military class. In England the mass of the immigrants had for a time become fighting-men; and it was thus that Woden nearly rivalled Thunor in the number of his place-names. (History of the Anglo-Saxons, by R. Hodgkin, Vol. 1 & 2, 1952)

From the survival of heathen customs in Christian times, we see how mixed were the ideas and how diversified were the practices of Anglo-Saxon heathenism; and that the cults of Thunor and Woden were but novelties superimposed on far older and better-rooted beliefs. (History of the Anglo-Saxons, by R. Hodgkin, Vol. 1 & 2, 1952)

The warriors were called Berserks, who were Odin's own men, and 'went without armour, and were made as dogs or wolves, and bit their shields and were strong as bears or bulls'. (History of the Anglo-Saxons, by R. Hodgkin, Vol. 1 & 2, 1952)

The ancestry of the Anglo-Saxon dynasties is invariably traced back to the gods, to Woden in seven of the eight surviving genealogies and to Seaxnot in the remaining one, the East Saxon dynasty. The Viking's banner had on it an emblem of the bird of Odin, a raven. "From this Woden sprang all our (the Northumbrian) royal family....." (The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles; 1953, 1960)

Odin (Old Norse Odhinn, Anglo-Saxon Woden, Old High German Wodan, Woutan), in Norse mythology, king of the gods. His two black ravens, Huginn ("Thought") and Muninn ("Memory"), flew forth daily to gather tidings of events all over the world. As god of war, Odin held court in Valhalla, where all brave warriors went after death in battle. His greatest treasures were his eight-footed steed, Sleipner, his spear, Gungnir, and his ring, Draupner. Odin was also the god of wisdom, poetry, and magic, and he sacrificed an eye for the privilege of drinking from Mimir, the fountain of wisdom. Odin's three wives were earth goddesses, and his eldest son was Thor, the god of Thunder. (Encarta Encyclopedia)

Valkyries, in Scandinavian mythology, warrior maidens who attended Odin, ruler of the gods. The Valkyries rode through the air in brilliant armor, directed battles, distributed death lots among the warriors, and conducted the souls of slain heroes to Valhalla, the great hall of Odin. Their leader was Brunhild. (Encarta Encyclopedia)

Asgard, in Norse mythology, the abode of the gods. Access to Asgard was possible only by crossing the bridge Bifrost (the rainbow). Asgard was divided into 12 or more realms in which each principal god had his own luxurious mansion of gold or silver. The most important palace was Valhalla, the home of Odin, the chief of the gods. (Encarta Encyclopedia)

<http://masseyfamgenealogy.tripod.com/a63.htm>

"Indeed, the various monarchs of Europe, as attested to in the medieval Viking sagas and histories, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and pedigree after pedigree of every European royal lineage, are all traced back to the same person. To the Germans he was known as Votan. To the Anglo-Saxons Woden. To the Norse and other Scandinavians, he was known by the name by which he is still commonly referred to today—Odin. Yet Odin is, of course, the chief god of the Teutonic pantheon known as the Aesir, who lived at the supposedly mythical Valhalla ("Hall of the Chosen") in Asgard—considered the Norse version of "heaven." <http://www.ucg.org/brp/materials/throne/appendices/ap10.html>

Frigg (Friege) FREA, daughter of Cadwalladr, was born about 219 in Asgard.

"The chief goddess of the early German pantheon and the consort of the god Wodan, who was the forerunner to Odin. Frea (Frig in Anglo-Saxon) gave her name to Friday."
<http://www.net-leroy.net/Frea.html>

Odomir, King of the FRANKS, son of Richemer, King of the Franks, was born before 114. He died in 128.

"Odomir [Odomar], king of the Franks 114-128, made a peace treaty with the Romans and the Goths, died 128" <http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Fifty-Fifth Generation

Yngvi Frey, King of the SWEDES, son of Njord, King of the Swedes, was born about 235 in Uppsala, Sweden. He married Gerd GYMERSDOTTER about 255 in Sweden.

"For many generations the kings of Upsala before King Ingjald married for their chief wives, generally, daughters of the Royal House of Vestergothland and also married kinswomen of the royal house." These were "daughters of the drotts or kings of Ingria, in what is now Russia and Finland." Then it was "called Yngvi Land, after Yngvi Frey the last ruler of the Swedes and Goths who was believed of divine origin." <http://www.thepeaches.com/genealogy/NL4.htm>

Gerd GYMERSDOTTER, son of Gymer and Orboda, was born about 239 in Uppsala, Sweden.

Frithuwald (Bor), son of Frithuwald (Bor), was born about 190 in Asgard. He married Beltsa.

Beltsa was born about 194 in Asgard.

Cadwalladr was born about 193.

Richemer, King of the FRANKS, son of Ratherius, King of the Franks, was born before 0090. He died in 114.

"Richemer, king of the Franks, founded Brandenburg, fought against the Romans and Goths, died 113 / 114, married Ascylla of the Franks" <http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Fifty-Sixth Generation

Njord, King of the SWEDES, son of Yngvi, King in Turkey, was born about 214 in Noatun, Sweden.

"Njord of Noatun was then the sole sovereign of the Swedes; and he continued the sacrifices, and was called the drot, or sovereign, by the Swedes, and he received scatt and gifts from them. In his days were peace and plenty, and such good years in all respects that the Swedes believed Njord ruled over the growth of seasons and the prosperity of the people. In his time all the diars, or gods, died, and blood-sacrifices were made for them. Njord died on a bed of sickness, and before he died made himself be marked for Odin with the spear-point. The Swedes burned him, and all wept over his grave-mound." <http://www.northvegr.org/lore/prose2/035.html>

Gymer was born about 214 in Scandinavia. He married Orboda about 238 in Sweden.

Orboda was born about 218 in Berg, Scandinavia.

"Gymer hight a man whose wife was Orboda, of the race of mountain giants. Their daughter was Gerd, the fairest of all women." <http://www.northvegr.org/lore/prose2/011.html>

Frithuwald (Bor), son of Finn, was born about 160 in Asgard.

Rathérius, King of the FRANKS, son of Antenor IV, King of the West Franks, was born before 0069. He died in 0090.

"Rathérius, king of the Franks prior to 69 – 90, founded Rotterdam, ratified the treaty with Germans and Saxons, died 90" <http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Fifty-Seventh Generation

Yngvi, King in TURKEY was born about 193 in Noatun, Sweden.

Finn, son of Finn, was born about 130 in Asgard.

Antenor IV, King of the West FRANKS, son of Clodemir III, King of the West Franks, was born before 0063. He died in 0069.

Fifty-Eighth Generation

Finn, son of Flocwald, was born about 100 in Asgard.

Clodemir III, King of the West FRANKS, son of Marcomir III, King of the West Franks, was born before 0050. He died in 0063.

"Clodomir, king of the Franks, born 3 AD, expelled Nero's legions from Metz and Trier, died 62/63" <http://www.mythopedia.info/ancestry-franks.htm>

Fifty-Ninth Generation

Flocwald was born about 0080 in Asgard.

Marcomir III, King of the West FRANKS, son of Clodius, King of the West Franks, was born before 0020. He died in 0050.

Sixtieth Generation

Clodius II (Clodie) King of the West FRANKS was born in 0006. He died in 0020.

This completes sixty generations of the ancestors of Henry Salisbury.

GWYNN ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF OWEN GWYNN AND CATHERIN LEWIS DAVID

Owen Gwynn was born in about 1500 of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Llewelyn Lloyd and Ankret ver Jenkin Goch. He married Catherin Lewis David in about 1523. Catherin was born in about 1502, the daughter of Lewis ap David and Elen verch Evan Goch. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says "*The latter married Catherine, the heiress of the old local family of Lewis ap David ap Llewelyn ap Griffith Hirvain*"

Owen and Catherin had the following children: 1. Morgan, born in about 1524 of Llanidloes; married Mahallt ver Lewis ap Maurice ap Ieuan ap Gruffyd Lloyd. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says "*Morgan Gwynne, Esq. appears as a magistrate for the county as early as the 13th Eliz, His disappearance from the roll receives some explanation from the Eschequer roll of minister's accounts of the 27th Eliz., from which we gather that Richard Herbert, sheriff of the county, had, on the 5th May, 26th Eliz., seized his estates in Keyney et Bryn, in the parishes of Llanidloes and Llangurif, for debt due to the crown.*"; 2. Jenkin, born in about 1526 of Llanidloes; 3. Edward, born in about 1528 of Llanidloes; 4. John, born in about 1530 of Llanidloes; died in 1598; 5. Griffith, born in about 1532 of Llanidloes; "*The earliest record of anyone living at Dol-lllys is of Gruffydd, or Griffith, the fifth son of Owen Gwynn of Llanidloes. It is likely he acquired the property through his marriage to Angharrad, daughter and heiress of Evan ab Jenkyn Glyn ab Evan Lloyd, but leaving behind him only 3 daughters as co-heiresses, the name of Gwynn soon ceased to be connected with Dol-lllys.*" (www.dol-lllys.co.uk); 6. Margaret, born in about 1534 of Llanidloes; married Jenkyn Williams. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says "*Margaret, the wife of Jenkyn Williams, father of Richard Williams, and probably identical with the Mayor of Llanidloes, 24 Eliz., 1588*"; *7. Lowry, born in about 1536 of Llanidloes; married David Lloyd Jenkin in about 1557.

SOURCES: Ancestral File; Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF LLEWELYN LLOYD AND ANKRET VERCH JENKIN GOCH

Llewelyn Lloyd, the son of Evan ap Rees and Ankret verch Rees, married Ankret verch Jenkin Goch, the daughter of Jenkin Goch of Clochfaen and Catherine verch Maurice Vaughn.

Llewelyn and Ankret had the following son: *1. **Owen Gwynn**, born in about 1500 of Llanidloes; married Catherin Lewis David.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EVAN AP REES AND ANKRET VERCH REES

Evan ap Rees, the son of Rees ap Adda of Henvaes and Isabell verch David, married Ankret verch Rees, the daughter of Rees ap Llewelyn.

Evan and Ankret had the following son: *1. **Llewelyn Lloyd**.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF REES AP ADDA AND ISABELL VERCH DAVID

Rees ap Adda of Henvaes, the son of Adda ap Howell and Joned verch Philip Vaughn, married Isabell verch David, the daughter of David ap David.

Rees and Isabell had the following children: *1. **Evan ap Rees**, married Ankret verch Rees; 2. **Maurice**, of Llangurig.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ADDA AP HOWELL AND JONED VERCH PHILIP VAUGHN

Adda ap Howell of Henvaes, the son of Howell ap Adda and Annes Gothin, married Joned verch Philip Vaughn, the daughter of Philip Vaughn.

Adda and Joned had the following son: *1. **Rees ap Adda**, married Isabell verch David.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HOWELL AP ADDA AND ANNES GOTHIN

Howell ap Adda of Henvaes, the son of Adda Ddu and Eve verch Meyrick, married Annes Gothin, the daughter of Griffith of Hirgoed.

Howel and Annes had the following son: *1. **Adda ap Howell**, married Joned verch Philip Vaughn.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ADDA DDU AND EVE VERCH MEYRICK

Adda Ddu, the son of Griffith ap Meredith and Ales verch Alo, married Eve verch Meyrick, the daughter of Meyrick ap Aaron Pen.

Adda and Eve had the following son: *1. **Howell ap Adda**, married.Annes Gothin.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GRIFFITH AP MEREDITH AND ALES VERCH ALO

Griffith ap Meredith of Maes Mawr, the son of Meredith ap Einion and Joned verch Gronwy, married Ales verch Alo, the daughter of Alo ap Rhywallon Lloyd.

Griffith and Ales had the following son: *1. **Adda Ddu**, married.Eve verch Meyrick.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MEREDITH AP EINION AND JONED VERCH GRONWY

Meredith ap Einion of Maes Mawr, the son of Einion ap Cynvelyn and Alson verch Meredith, married Joned verch Gronwy, the daughter of Gronwy ap Einion.

Meredith and Joned had the following son: *1. **Griffith ap Meredith**, married.Eve verch Meyrick.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EINION AP CYNVELYN AND ALSON VERCH MEREDITH

Einion ap Cynvelyn was the son of Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn and Juliana verch Roger Mortimer. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says, "*Einion ap Cynvelin, whose son, described as Griffinum filium Tyneon filii Kenelni, was in the year 1203, one of the youths given as hostages to King John by Prince Gwenwynwyn.*" Einion married Alson verch Meredith, the daughter of Meredith ap Rotpert.

Einion and Alson had the following son: *1. **Meredith ap Einion**, married.Joned verch Gronwy;
2. **Griffin**.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712; Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 211-212.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF CYNVELYN AP DOLPHYN AND JANE VERCH ROGER MORTIMER

Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn was the son of Dolphyn ap Rhywallon and Jane verch Howell. He married Jane, the daughter of Roger Mortimer. The book *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire* says "The Gwynns of Llanidloes, a family now extinct, were descended from Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn ap Rhiwallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Blethyn, Prince of Powys. Chenvellin filio Dolfinin appears, A.D. 1170, as fourth lay witness to Prince Owen Cyfeiliog's foundation charter of Strata Marcella Abbey."

Cynvelyn and Jane had the following son: *1. **Einion ap Cynvelyn**, married. Alson verch Meredith.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712; Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, p. 211.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DOLPHYN AP RHIWALLON AND JANE VERCH HOWELL

Dolphyn ap Rhiwallon was the son of Rhywallon ap Madock of Cedewen and Annes verch Idwerth. He married Jane verch Howell, the daughter of Howell ap Iefaf, Lord of Arwystli.

Dolphyn and Jane had the following son: *1. **Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn**, married Jane verch Roger Mortimer.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF RHIWALLON AP MADOCK AND ANNES VERCH IDWERTH

Rhiwallon ap Madock of Cedewen was the son of Madock ap Cadwgan of Nannay. He married Annes verch Idwerth, the daughter of Idwerth ap Cadwgan.

Rhiwallon and Annes had the following son: *1. **Dolphyn ap Rhiwallon**, married Jane verch Roger Howell.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MADOCK AP CADWGAN

Madock ap Cadwgan of Nannay was the son of Cadwgan ap Blethyn of Nannay and Gwenllian verch Griffith.

Madock had the following son: *1. **Rhiwallon ap Madock**, married Annes verch Idwerth.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF CADWGAN AP BLETHYN AND GWENLLIAN VERCH GRIFFITH

Cadwgan ap Blethyn of Nannay was the son of Blethyn ap Cynvyn and Haer verch Gillan y Blaid Rhydd. He married Gwenllian verch Griffith, the daughter of Griffith ap Conan.

Cadwgan and Gwenllian had the following son: *1. **Madock ap Cadwgan**.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF BLETHYN AP CYNVYN AND HAER VERCH GILLIAN Y BLAID RHYDD

Blethyn ap Cynvyn was the son of Cynvyn ap Gwerystan, Prince of Powis, and Ankret verch Meredith. He married Haer verch Gillian y Blaid Rhydd, the daughter of Gillian y Blaid Rhydd. The book *Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families* says that Blethyn was the "*Founder of the Third Royal Tribe of Wales, was slain in battle in 1072*". Blethyn died 1072 in Wales.

Blethyn and Haer had the following son: *1. **Cadwgan ap Blethyn**; married Gwenllian verch Griffith.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF CYNVYN AP GWERYSTAN AND ANKRET VERCH MEREDITH

Cynvyn ap Gwerystan, Prince of Powis, was the son of Gwerystan, Lord of Powis, and Nest verch Cadell. He married Ankret verch Meredith, the daughter of Meredith ap Owen.

Cynvyn and Ankret had the following son: *1. **Blethyn ap Cynvyn**; married Haer verch Gillian y Blaid Rhydd; died 1072 in Wales.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GWERYSTAN AND NEST VERCH CADELL

Gwerystan, Lord of Powis, was the son of Gwaethvoed, Lord of Powis, and Morvydd verch Ynyr. He married Nest verch Cadell, the daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel Scotthrog (and granddaughter of Brochwel Scotthrog, King of Powis).

Gwerystan and Nest had the following son: *1. **Cynvyn ap Gwerystan**; married Ankret verch Meredith.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GWAETHVOED AND MORVYDD VERCH YNYR

Gwaethvoed, Lord of Powis, was the son of Clothien ap Gwrydr hir ap Cariadoc. He married Morvydd verch Ynyr, the daughter of Ynyr, King of Gwent.

Gwaethvoed and Morvydd had the following son: *1. **Gwerystan**; married Nest verch Cadell.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF CLOTHIEN AP GWRYDR HIR AP CARIADOC

Clothien ap Gwrydr hir ap Cariadoc was the son of Gwrydr his ap Cariadoc and Morvydd ap Edwin.

Clothien had the following son: *1. **Gwaethvoed**; married Morvydd verch Ynyr.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GWRYDR HIR AP CARIADOC AND MORVYDD AP EDWIN

Gwrydr hir ap Cariadoc was the son of Cariadoc. He married Morvydd ap Edwin, the daughter of Edwin ap Teuthwalch, Lord of Cardigan.

Gwrydr and Morvydd had the following son: *1. **Clothien ap Gwrydr hir ap Cariadoc**.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF CARIADOC

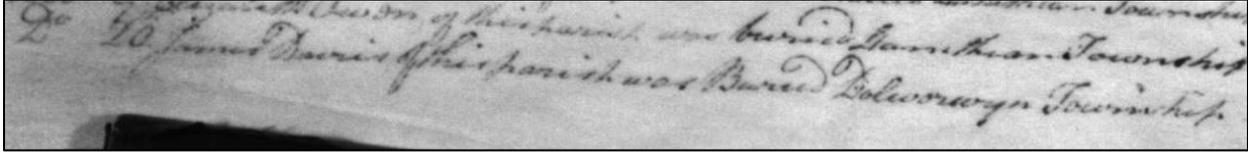
Cariadoc had the following son: *1. **Gwrydr hir ap Cariadoc**.

SOURCES: Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, 1711-1712.

ANCESTORS OF MARGARET DAVIES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES DAVIES AND MARY JONES

James Davies was christened 23 April 1732 in Aberhafesp, the son of Thomas Davies and Alice Morris. He was a weaver in Bettws and married Mary Jones 27 July 1759 in Bettws. Mary was christened 9 June 1734 in Bettws, the daughter of Griffith Jones and Margaret Cleaton. James died 20 December 1807 in Bettws, and left a will dated 10 November 1806 (probated 21 September 1808). The will listed his wife Mary Davies, son David Davies (executor), daughter Margaret Bumford, and witnesses John Blayney, Richard Williams, and John Owen.



*Burial record for James Davies in Bettws:
"Dec 20 James Davies of this parish was buried Dolworwyn Township"*

James and Mary had the following children: 1. **Mary**, born before August 1760; buried 19 August 1760 in Bettws; *2. Margaret, christened 14 May 1769 in Bettws, married Edward Bumford about 1794, died 10 January 1850 in New Well, Bettws; 3. David, christened 14 March 1779 in Bettws, living 1806; 4. Elizabeth, christened 15 December 1782 in Bettws.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families 1675-1825 CD, Bill Barker, citing Bettws BT and will of James Davies; Pedigree Resource Files; Bettws parish register; Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS DAVIES AND ALICE MORRIS

Thomas Davies was christened 2 November 1693 in Bettws, the son of Robert Davies and Margaret Roberts. He married Alice Morris 26 June 1719 in Llanllugan.

Thomas and Alice had a son: *1. **James**, christened 23 April 1732 in Aberhafesp; married Mary Jones 27 July 1759 in Bettws; buried 20 December 1807 in Bettws. (His mother's name was shown as Aelos in the christening record.)

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ROBERT DAVIES AND MARGARET ROBERTS

Robert Davies was christened 28 September 1665 in Berriew, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Robert Davies. He married Margaret Roberts 3 June 1686 in Berriew.

Robert and Margaret had the following child: *1. **Thomas**, christened 2 November 1693 in Bettws; married Alice Morris 26 June 1719 in Llanllugan

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com.



Berriew

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ROBERT DAVIES

Robert Davies was born in about 1635 of Berriew, the son of John ab David and Bridget verch Richard.

Robert and his wife had the following children: *1. **Thomas**, christened 2 November 1693 in Bettws; married Margaret Roberts 3 June 1686 in Berriew; 2. **Bridget**, christened 5 May 1668 in Berriew; 3. **Margaret**, christened 29 July 1669 in Berriew; 4. **Mary**, christened 8 July 1671 in Berriew; 5. **Eleanor**, christened 23 November 1671 in Berriew.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com; Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN AB DAVID AND BRIDGET VERCH RICHARD

John ab David was born in about 1600 of Berriew, the son of David ab Edward and Joyce verch David. He married Bridget verch Richard, *the daughter of Richard. Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry says, "John ab David, of Llivior, son and heir of David ab Edward, joined with his mother, the said Joyce verch David in a deed of family settlement, dated 15 Dec. 1637, and was alive in 1657."*

John and Bridget had the following children: 1. **David**, born in about 1625 of Berriew. According to

Burkes, *"David, son of John ab David of Llivior assumed the modern surname of Davies, and in 1649, married Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Richard Edwards, of Llivior, son of Richard Edwards of Llivior."* * 2. **Robert**, born in about 1635 of Berriew.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVID AB EDWARD AND JOYCE VERCH RICHARD

David ab Edward was born in about 1570 of Berriew, the son of Edward ab John and Elizabeth Blayney. He married Joyce verch Richard. Joyce was the daughter of David ab Howell of Trev-esgob, Montgomeryshire.

David and Joyce had the following child: *1. **John**, born in about 1600 of Berriew.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDWARD AB JOHN AND ELIZABETH BLAYNEY

Edward ab John was born in about 1520 of Berriew, the son of John ab Davidd and Catherine Blayney. He married Elizabeth Blayney, the daughter of Davydd ab Morus. *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry* says *"Edward ab John, of Llivior, eldest son of John ab Davydd hir, lead to the altar, Elizabeth, dau. of Davyd ab Morus ab Owen Blayney, of Tregynon, having, according to custom, left his younger brother, Grufydd, in possession of the paternal mansion. Edward ab John, by deed, bearing date 20 Jan. 1598, settled part of his landed estate upon his son, David ab Edward, upon his marriage to Joyce verch David, sister to Ieuan ab David ab Howel, Gent. of Trevesgob, in Montgomeryshire."*

Edward and Elizabeth had the following child:

*1. David, born in about 1570 of Berriew.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN AB DAVIDD AND CATHERINE BLAYNEY

John ab Davidd was born in about 1500 of Berriew, the son of Davydd Hir and Gwenllian. He married Catherine Blayney. Catherine was the daughter of Rees Gwynn Blayney and Ellen verch Griffith. *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry* said *"John ab Davydd Hir, of Llivior, who m. Catherine, dau. of Rees Gwynn ab Grufydd ab Howel ab Ievan Blayney."*

John and Catherine had the following children: *1. **Edward**, born in about 1520 of Berriew.
2. **Morus** ab John, m. Catherine, co-heir to Richard ab Owen ab Gutyn Penwyn; 3. **Richard**;
4. **Thomas**; 5. **Rees**; 6. **Gwen**, married David ab Grufydd of Manavon.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVYDD HIR AND GWENLLIAN VERCH JOHN

David Hir was born in about 1475, the son of Gwilym ab Ieuan ab Davydd. He married Gwenllian, daughter of John ab Ievan ab Howel of Kerry.

David and Gwenllian had the following child: *1. **John**, born in about 1500 of Berriew.

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry gives additional ancestry, with some omissions: "*The Davieses of Llivior traced their pedigree from Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powis, the opponent of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, at the battles of Chester and Bangor, about the commencement of the seventh century. About the nineteenth in descent from Brochwel was Meilir Gryg, of Tregynon, ancestor of all the Blayneys in Britain and Ireland. Llewelyn, son of Meilir Gryg, gavelled the main portions of his estates upon his two sons, Einion and Howel. To Einion, the youngest, he gave, according to custom, the paternal seat of Neuadd Gregynog and its appurtenances; and Howel he stationed at "the Vainor in Berriew." Howel was succeeded at "Vainor" by his son, Phylip Goch, (Rufus) about the year 1320; another son, Madog Llwyd, was settled at Bryn-Cae-Meisir. Phylip Goch of Vainor's son, was Madog, father of Gwilym ab Madog, who espoused Marred, dau. of Grufyd ab Meredydd ab Einion, of the line of Cadwgan of Nannau, and had, among other sons: Ieuan ab Gwilym, who had for wife, Eva, dau. to Howel ab Adda, one of the pensethiaid, or chiefs of Kerry; their son, Davydd ab Ieuan, wedded Gwervyl, dau. of Ievan ab Madog ab Owe. Omitting the two following descents and their respective matches, we come to the great-grandson of Davydd ab Ieuan, who, on account of his stature, was called Davydd Hir.*"

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GWILYN AB IEUAN

Gwilyn ab Ieuan was born in about 1450, the son of Ieuan ap Davydd.

Gwilyn had the following child: *1. **David Hir**, born about 1475; married Gwenllian.

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF IEUAN AP DAVYDD

Ieuan ap Davydd was born in about 1425, the son of Davydd ap Ieuan and Gwervyl verch Ieuan ab Madog ab Owen.

Ieuan had the following child: *1. **Gwilyn** ab Ieuan.

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVYDD AP IEUAN AND GWERVYL VERCH IEUAN

Davydd was born in about 1400, the son of Ieuan ab Gwilyn and Eva, the daughter of Howel ab Adda, one of the penaethiaid, or chiefs of Kerry.

Davydd and Gwervyl had the following children: *1. **Ieuan** ap Davydd, born in about 1425.

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF IEUAN AB GWILYM AND EVA VERCH HOWEL AB ADDA

Ieuan ab Gwilym was born in the late 1300s, the son of Gwilyn ab Madog and Marred verch Grufyd ab Meredydd ab Einion. Ieuan married Eva verch Howel ab Adda. Eva was a daughter of one of the chiefs of Kerry.

Ieuan and Eva had the following children: *1. **Davydd**, born in about 1400; married Gwervyl verch Ieuan ab Madog ab Owen.

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GWILYM AB MADOG AND MARRED VERCH GRUFYD

Gwilym ab Madog was born in the mid-1300s, the son of Madog. He married Marred, the daughter of Grufyd ab Meredydd ab Einion, of the line of Cadwgan of Nannau.

Gwilym had the following children: *1. **Ieuan**; married Eva verch Howel ab Adda.

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MADOG

Madog was born in the mid-1300s, the son of Phylip Goch of Vainor.

Madog had the following children: *1. **Gwilym**, married Marred verch Grufyd ab Meredydd ap Einion.

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PHYLIP GOCH

Phylip Goch of Vainor was the son of Howel of Vainor in Berriew. "*Howel was succeeded at Vainor by his son, Phylip Goch (Rufus) about the year 1320*".

Phylip had the following children: *1. **Madog**

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HOWEL AP LLEWELYN

Howel was born in the late 1200s, the son of Llewelyn ap Meilir Gryg. He inherited Vainor in Berriew from his father.

Howel ap Llewelyn had the following children: *1. **Phylip Goch**

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF LLEWELYN AP MEILIR GRYG

Llewelyn was born in the mid-1200s, the son of Meilir Gryg: "*Llewelyn, son of Meilir Gryg, gavelled the main portions of his estates upon his two sons, Einion and Howel. To Einion, the youngest, he gave, according to custom, the paternal seat of Neuadd Gregynog and its appurtenances; and Howel he stationed at "the Vainor in Berriew"*".

Llewelyn had the following children: *1. **Howel** of Vainor; 2. **Einion** of Neuadd Gregynog

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MEILIR GRYG

Meilir Gryg was born in the early 1200s.

Meilir Gryg had the following children: *1. **Llewelyn**

SOURCE: A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV; John Burke, Esq.

Ancient Wales Studies (www.ancientwalesstudies.org) gives this ancestry for Meilir Gryg:

Meilyr Gryg, born circa 1190

|

Llewelyn Fychan, born 1160

|

Llewelyn, born 1130; married Angharad ferch Adda ap Madog ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd (born 1145)

|

Einion, born 1095

|

Llewelyn, born 1060

|

Meilyr Gryg, born 1025

|

Gruffudd, born 990

|

Iowerth, born 955

|

Owain, born 920

|

Rhodri, born 890

|

Gwaeddan, born 855

|

Brochwel, born 820

|

Aeddan, born 785

|

Cyngen, born 750

|

Brochwel, born 715

|

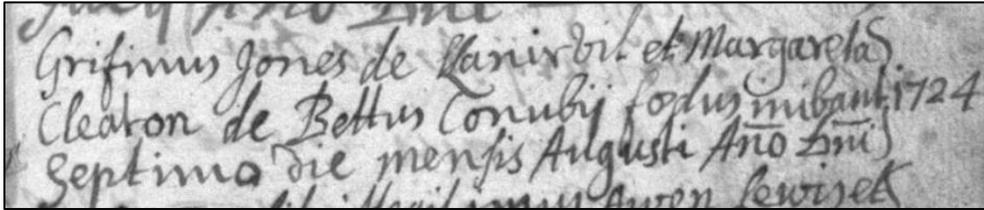
Eliseg, born 685

SOURCE: Ancient Wales Studies, www.ancientwalesstudies.org

JONES ANCESTORS OF BERRIEW

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GRIFFITH JONES AND MARGARET CLEATON

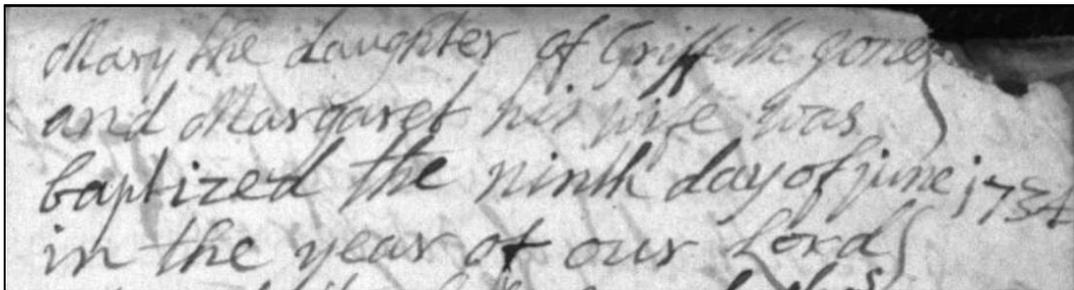
Griffith Jones was born in about 1695 of Bettws, Montgomeryshire, Wales. He is most likely the son of Francis Jones and Elizabeth Thomas. He married Margaret Cleaton 7 August 1724 in Bettws.



Marriage record for Griffith Jones and Margaret Cleaton in Bettws: "Grifinus Jones de Llanirvil et Margaretas Cleaton de Bettws conubij fordis inibant septimo die mensis Augusti Anno dni 1724"

Margaret was christened September 1699 in Bettws, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Cleaton. Margaret died 2 April 1742 in Bettws. Griffith married secondly Eleanor in about 1745. Griffith was buried 8 March 1767 in Bettws.

Griffith and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Maurice**, christened 11 June 1724 in Bettws; 2. **Sara**, christened 3 April 1726 in Bettws; 3. **Elizabeth**, christened 26 June 1728 in Bettws; 4. **Margaret**, christened 12 May 1731 in Bettws; *5. **Mary**, christened 9 June 1734 in Bettws; married James Davies 27 July 1759 in Bettws; 6. **Griffith**, christened 27 Feb 1737 in Bettws; 7. **John**, buried 16 January 1740 in Bettws.



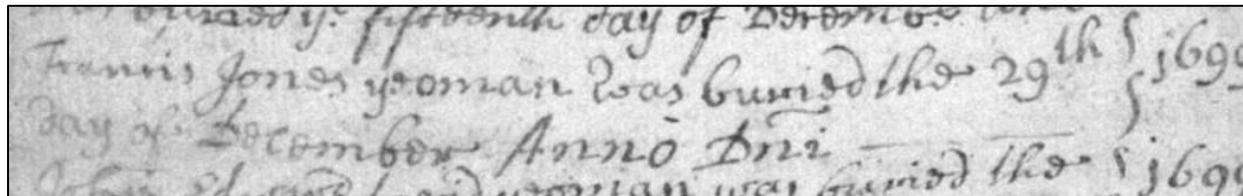
Baptism record for Mary Jones in Bettws: "Mary the daughter of Griffithe Jones and Margaret his wife was baptized the ninth day of June 1734 in the year of our Lord 1734"

Griffith and Eleanor had the following children: 1. **Owen**, christened 23 November 1746 in Bettws; 2. **Susan**, christened 13 July 1749 in Bettws; 3. **Edward**, christened 27 October 1751 in Bettws; 4. **Martha**, christened 9 June 1754 in Bettws.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com; Bettws Cedewain parish register.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF FRANCIS JONES AND ELIZABETH THOMAS

Francis Jones was born in about 1650 of Bettws. He married Elizabeth Thomas in about 1670. Francis was a yeoman in Bettws. He died and was buried 29 December 1699 in Bettws.



*Burial record for Francis Jones in Bettws:
"Francis Jones yeoman was buried the 29th day of December Anno Dni 1699"*

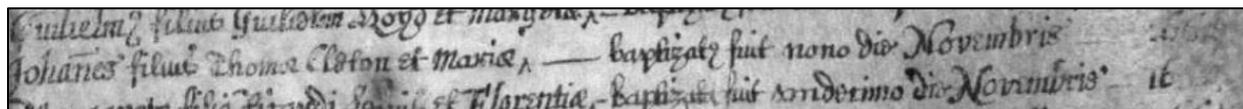
Francis and Elizabeth had the following children: 1. **Catherine**, christened 8 October 1672 in Bettws; buried 17 November 1672 in Bettws; 2. **Maurice**, christened 28 October 1677 in Bettws; married Sara Worthington 7 May 1719 in Bettws; 3. **John**, christened 12 April 1680 in Bettws; 4. **Catherine**, christened 17 May 1688 in Bettws; *5. **Griffith**, born in about 1695 of Bettws; married Margaret Cleaton 7 August 1724 in Bettws; 6. **Francis**, buried 11 December 1699 in Bettws.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com; Bettws Cedewain parish register.

CLEATON ANCESTORS

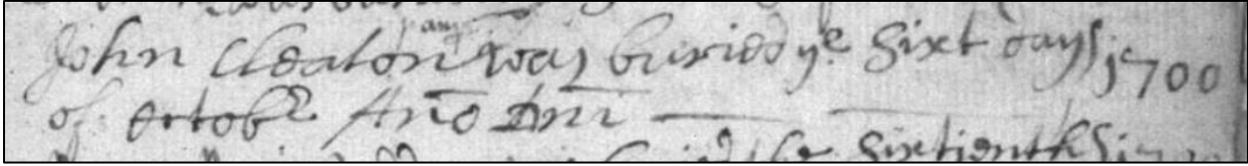
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH CLEATON

John Cleaton was christened 9 November 1665 in Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Thomas and Mary Cleaton.



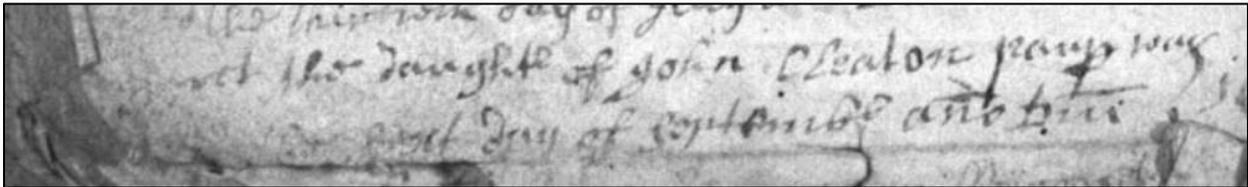
*Baptism record for John Cleaton in Llanllwchaiarn:
"Johanes filius Thome Cleton et Mariae - baptizatus fuit nono die Nobembrie 1665"*

John married Elizabeth in about 1695. John died 6 October 1700 in Bettws Cedewain, Montgomeryshire, and was listed as a pauper at the time of his death.



*Burial record for John Cleaton in Bettws:
"John Cleaton paup was buried ye sixt daye of Octobr Ano Dni 1700"*

John and Elizabeth had the following children: 1. **Margaret**, buried 2 June 1696 in Bettws; 2. **Thomas**, christened 6 May 1696 in Bettws; *3. **Margaret**, christened 8 September 1699 in Bettws; married Griffith Jones 7 August 1724 in Bettws; buried 2 April 1742 in Bettws; 4. **John**, buried 3 September 1703 in Bettws.



*Baptism record for Margaret Cleaton in Bettws:
"Margaret the daughter of John Cleaton paup was baptised the eight day of Septembr ano dni 1699"*

Elizabeth married again, to William Ashley on 22 April 1707 in Bettws.

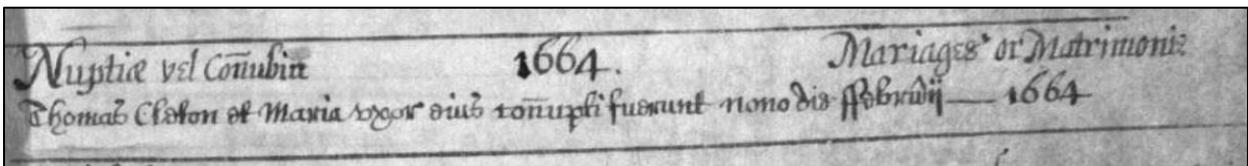
Elizabeth and William had the following children: 1. **John** (Ashley), christened 6 September 1707 in Bettws; buried 2 November 1707 in Bettws; 2. **John** (Ashley), christened 24 July 1709 in Bettws.

Elizabeth died and was buried 9 October 1730 in Bettws.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com; Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; Bettws Cedewain parish register.

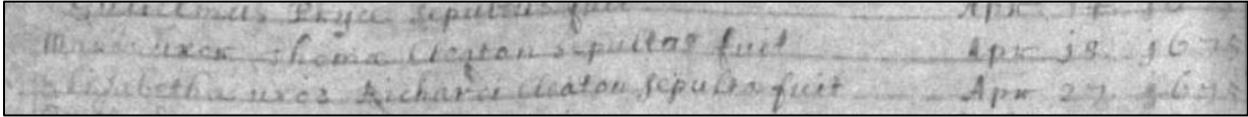
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS AND MARY CLEATON

Thomas Cleaton was born in about 1640 of Llanllwchaiarn. He married Mary 9 February 1664. Her last name was not recorded.



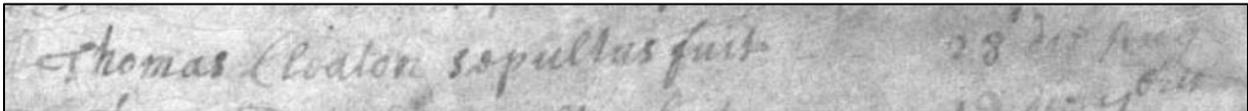
*Marriage record for Thomas Cleaton and Mary in Llanllwchaiarn:
"Thomas Cleaton et Maria uxor eius conupti fuerunt nono die ffebruarij - 1664."
Thomas Cleaton and Mary his wife were married ninth day of February 1664.*

Mary died and was buried 18 April 1675 in Llanllwchaiarn.



*Burial record for Mary Cleaton in Llanllwchaiarn:
"Maria uxor Thoma Cleaton sepulta fuit - Apr 18 1675"*

Thomas died and was buried 28 August 1686 in Llanllwchaiarn.



*Burial record for Thomas Cleaton in Llanllwchaiarn:
"Thomas Cleaton sepultus fuit 28 die Aug"*

Thomas and Mary had the following children: *1. **John**, christened 9 November 1665 in Llanllwchaiarn; married Elizabeth; buried 6 October 1700 in Bettws; 2. **Margaret**, christened 28 March 1668 in Llanllwchaiarn; 3. **Alice**, christened 14 December 1670 in Llanllwchaiarn.

*SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials online at www.findmypast.com;
Llanllwchaiarn parish register.*

ANCESTORS OF ELIZABETH BLAYNEY

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVYD AB MORUS AND GENET FERCH RICHARD

Davydd ab Morus was born in about 1490 of Berriew. He married Genet ferch Richard ap Griffyth ap Guillim

Davydd and Genet had the following children: 1. **John** ap Davydd ap Morus; married Margaret; *2. **Elizabeth**, born in about 1520 of Berriew; married Edward ab John of Berriew.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MORUS AB OWEN BLAYNEY AND MAUD DAVID

Morus ab Owen Blayney was born in about 1450 of Berriew. He married Maud David, daughter of David ap Tudor, son of Tudor ap Meredith Ddu, son of Meredith Ddu.

Morus and Maud had the following children: *1. **Davydd**, born in about 1490 of Berriew; married Genet ferch Richard ap Griffyth ap Guillim; 2. **Rees**, born about 1505 of Berriew; married Gwenllian John; died 1568. "Magistrate in 1542, Escheator of Montgomery 1553/4 and High Sheriff of Montgomery 1565. "A cadet of the Mirlir Grug or Blayney branch of the tribe of Brochwel", "*He is learned, bold, free of deceit and generous..*" [the poet Huw Arwystl] and "*very good-looking, full of life but silent...*" [Sir Ieuan of Carnol] and "*not one in a thousand is as generous as Rhys*" [the poet Siôn Ceri] . In 1545 he aquired Carno and Tregynon." (*www.keithblayney.com*); 3. **Hoell** ap Morys; 4. **Margared**, married Meredith ap Jeven.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; www.keithblayney.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF OWEN BLAYNEY AND CATHERINE DAVID

Owen Blayney was born in about 1400 of Aberbechan, Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Ievan Blayney and Elen. He married 1) Elen ferch Maredudd ap Howel of Kerry, 2) Catherine David, the daughter of David Lloyd, called "*Catherine ferch David Lloyd ap Griffith (Gruffydd Vychan) Deuthwr (Deuddwr) son of Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owyn ap Mewric ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield; of Aberbechan*". (*www.keithblayney.com*). He was first to settle at Aberbechan. "Owen lived in the Aberbechan Mansion, five or so kilometers away from his brother Gruffydd at Gregynog, with whom he had such a harmonious relationship they become the subject of poetry by Lewis Glyn Cothi.

*White as the Lily
Are the swans of Tregynon;
Leaders of men are the two
Scions of Iewan Blayney.
Owen, stout is the point of his spear,
And Griffith, a stag of gentle birth.*

Deputy Steward to Richard, Duke of York and later Esquire of the Body to Richard's son, King Edward IV" (*www.keithblayney.com*)

Owen and Elen had the following children: 1. **Cadwaladr**, married Margred ferch Lewys Gwyn ap Ieuan; 2. **Joyce**, born in about 1440; 3. **Hugh**, married 1) Margared ferch Dafydd ap Morris ap Madoc ap Einion of Kerry, 2) Alice ferch Dafydd.

Owen and Catherine had the following children: 1. **Hywel**, married Myfanwy ferch Bedo; 2. **Margred**; 3. **Gwenllian**, married Hywel Vaughan; *4. **Morus**, born in about 1450; married Maud David (Mawd ferch David ap Tudor ap Meredith Ddu).

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; www.keithblayney.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF IEVEN BLAYNEY AND ELEN

Ievan Blayney was born in about 1375 of Tregynon, Montgomeryshire, the son of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn Vychan.

In a history of Gregynog, the author says, *"The name Blayney is curious and strange, and yet a symbol of the world in which the family rose to prominence. It is first recorded in a roll, the purpose of which is unknown, of burgesses of Welshpool in 1406 - 'Evan Blayney of Tregynon'. He was known to his kinsmen in the hills west of Welshpool as Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fychan ap Llywelny ab Einion ap Llwelyn ap Meilir Gryg. Those forefathers in his patronymic catalogue had lived at the farm of Llwyn Melyn in the northern part of Tregynon parish since the twelfth century. The year 1406 was in the middle of the revolt of Owain Glyndwr, and Ieuan may have felt it prudent to anglicise his name in the colonial atmosphere of the little town sheltering beneath the red walls of Powis castle. He lived in a marcher lordship - Ceri and Cedewain lay as twin lordships astride the Severn - and this was a colonial unit at this period, with descendants of conquerors living in great castles such as Powis, with colonists filling the miniscule towns, while all around in the hill country like Tregynon there coexisted the native subjects, among whom were native gentry like Ieuan. His family memorised in defeat their ancient genealogies, which showed their forefather Meilir Gryg as a descendant of the Welsh lord of Cegidfa (Guilsford) Brochwel ab Aeddan, and that he in turn was descended, albeit through illegitimate lines, from Brochwel Ysgithrog ancient king of part of Powis. The bards reminded each generation of its royal origins and its long history, indeed they showed each gentry family of the hills how it was akin one to another. Through Brochwel the Blayneys were akin to nearly every native family of note in Powys...His official surname Blayney may have been in origin a mere nickname: it refers clearly to his home in the Blaenau, the headwaters of the streams Rhiw and Bechan which flow about Llwyn Melyn and Gregynog...Blayney then is an unusual kind of Welsh surname, a geographical one of a kind common in England but very rare in Wales...It is a Welsh word, but turned into a surname of an English type, and seems to be symbolic of the marcher world.*

"Ieuan, or Evan Blayney was a Welsh gentleman seeking minor office in a small marcher lordship. His ancestors has apparently lived for at least seven generations at Llwyn Melyn in Tregynog, the first being Meilir Gryg who may have lived in the late twelfth century...The status of the Blayneys can be seen by the houses into which they married at this early date, Mathafarn near Machynlleth, Nannau in Llanfacreth, houses of the greatest standing. Evan himself married Elen Lloyd of Mathafarn, an aunt of the poet, prophet, and gentleman Dafydd Llwyd on whose prophecies Henry Tudor was to set such store in 1485." (Gregynog, Hughes, Morgan and Thomas, 1977)

He married Elen, the daughter of David ap Evan Lloyd, son of Evan Lloyd, son of Llewelyn ap Tudor of Mathavarn.

Ieven and Elen had the following children: 1. **Howell**, born about 1390; *2. **Owen**, born about 1400; married Catherine Blayney; 3. **Griffith**, born about 1407; married Joned Howell; 4. **Efa**, born about 1410; married Dafydd Ddu.

In Gregynog, the author describes, *"The three sons were Howel, from who descended the lines in the northern part of the patrimony towards Manafon in the Rhiw valley, such as Price of Manafon, and Blayney of Stingwern (between Llanfair Caereinion and Llanerfyl); secondly Owen, who founded a family at Aberbechan, where Bechan flows into Severn near Newtown, and who climbed to the office of deputy steward of Richard Duke of York in the marcher lordship of Cedewain, and who later became an esquire of the body to the duke's son, King Edward IV; the third son Griffith lived at Gregynog, and became the ancestor of the line of Blayneys who made the name most famous. Evan's daughter Efa married Dafydd Ddu...Like many of the Welsh native gentry during the so-called War of the Roses they were Yorkists. A bard who was one of the finest ever seen in Wales...has left us a beautiful ode to the two brothers Owen of Aberbechan and Gruffydd of Gregynog. The two brothers are*

"swans as white as a water lily from Tregynog yonder" (Gregynog, Hughes, Morgan and Thomas, 1977)

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; Gregynog, Glyn Tegai Hughes, Prys Morgan, and J. Gareth Thomas.

ANCESTORS OF CATHERINE BLAYNEY

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF REES GWYNN BLAYNEY AND ELLEN VERCH GRIFFITH

Rees Gwynn Blayney was born in about 1480 of Berriew, the son of Gruffyd Blayney and Catherine verch Edward ab Howell. He married 1: Gwenllian ferch John, 2) Ellen verch Griffith. Ellen was born in about 1475 of Berriew, the daughter of Griffith ab Meredith Vaughn of Milienydd, Montgomeryshire, Wales.

Rees and Ellen had the following children: *1. **Catherine**, born in about 1510 of Berriew; married John ab Davidd; 2. **John**, born in 1514 of Berriew; married Joes verch John Harley of Manafon; 3. **Margred**, born about 1516 of Berriew; 4. **Thomas**, married Margred ferch Dafydd Llywd; 5. **Hugh**, married Elisabeth.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; www.keithblayney.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GRUFFYD BLAYNEY AND CATHERINE VERCH EDWARD AB HOWELL

Gruffyd Blayney was born in about 1442 of Berriew. He married Catherine verch Edward ab Howell, the daughter of Edward ab Howell. "*Griffith (Gruffydd) ap Howell BLAYNEY b~1442 of Manafon, possible son of Catrin ap Gruffudd As grandson of "Jevan Blaynie" was granted a lease of the Grange y Gelynnoc (of Celynog) from the Abbey of Strata Florida in 1521 with "appurtenances" in Gregynog. Living Manafon 1540.*" (www.kevinblayney.com)

Gruffyd and Catherine had the following children: 1. **Catrin**, married 1) David Lloyd ap Owain Vaughan, 2) David Goch ap Hywel; 2. **Gwenllian**, born in about 1482 of Berriew; married Oliver Lloyd of Marrington, Montgomeryshire; 3. **Florens**, married James ap Rhys; 4. **Jonet**, married Hywel ap Morus; *5. **Rees Gwynn**, born in about 1480 of Berriew; married 1) Gwenllian ferch John, 2) Ellen verch Griffith ap Meredith Vaughan of Milienydd. On a jury pool in 1545; 6. **Owen**, born about 1484 of Berriew; married Alice ferch Hywle; 7. **Morus**, became vicar of Berriew; 8. **John**.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HOWELL AB IEVAN BLAYNEY

Howell ab Ievan Blayney was born in about 1390 of Berriew, the son of Ievan Blayney and Elen. His

wife may have been Catharine - "*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland has Catharine ferch Gruffeth ap Mereduk ap David ap Gruffeth Vychan of Powis (sic) as the mother of Owen, David, Richard and Rheese.*" (www.keithblayney.com)

Howell had the following children: *1. **Gruffyd**, born in about 1442 of Berriew; married Catherine verch Edward ab Howell; 2. **Owen**, born in about 1444; married Lowri ferch Morgan ap Jenkyn Lloyd ap Morris; 3. **David**, born about 1446.

SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; www.keithblayney.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF IEVEN BLAYNEY AND ELEN

Ievan Blayney was born in about 1375 of Tregynon, Montgomeryshire, the son of Gruffyd ap Llewelyn Vychan.

In a history of Gregynog, the author says, "*The name Blayney is curious and strange, and yet a symbol of the world in which the family rose to prominence. It is first recorded in a roll, the purpose of which is unknown, of burgesses of Welshpool in 1406 - 'Evan Blayney of Tregynon'. He was known to his kinsmen in the hills west of Welshpool as Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fychan ap Llywelny ab Einion ap Llwelyn ap Meilir Gryg. Those forefathers in his patronymic catalogue had lived at the farm of Llwyn Melyn in the northern part of Tregynon parish since the twelfth century. The year 1406 was in the middle of the revolt of Owain Glyndwr, and Ieuan may have felt it prudent to anglicise his name in the colonial atmosphere of the little town sheltering beneath the red walls of Powis castle. He lived in a marcher lordship - Ceri and Cedewain lay as twin lordships astride the Severn - and this was a colonial unit at this period, with descendants of conquerors living in great castles such as Powis, with colonists filling the miniscule towns, while all around in the hill country like Tregynon there coexisted the native subjects, among whom were native gentry like Ieuan. His family memorised in defeat their ancient genealogies, which showed their forefather Meilir Gryg as a descendant of the Welsh lord of Cegidfa (Guilsford) Brochwel ab Aeddan, and that he in turn was descended, albeit through illegitimate lines, from Brochwel Ysgithrog ancient king of part of Powis. The bards reminded each generation of its royal origins and its long history, indeed they showed each gentry family of the hills how it was akin one to another. Through Brochwel the Blayneys were akin to nearly every native family of note in Powys...His official surname Blayney may have been in origin a mere nickname: it refers clearly to his home in the Blaenau, the headwaters of the streams Rhiw and Bechan which flow about Llwyn Melyn and Gregynon...Blayney then is an unusual kind of Welsh surname, a geographical one of a kind common in England but very rare in Wales...It is a Welsh word, but turned into a surname of an English type, and seems to be symbolic of the marcher world.*

"Ieuan, or Evan Blayney was a Welsh gentleman seeking minor office in a small marcher lordship. His ancestors has apparently lived for at least seven generations at Llwyn Melyn in Tregynog, the first bein Meilir Gryg who may have lived in the late twelfth century...The status of the Blayneys can be seen by the houses into which they married at this early date, Mathafarn near Machynlleth, Nannau in Llanfacreth, houses of the greatest standing. Evan himself married Elen Lloyd of Mathafarn, an aunt of the poet, prophet, and gentleman Dafydd Llwyd on whose prophecies Henry Tudor was to set such store in 1485." (Gregynog, Hughes, Morgan and Thomas, 1977)

He married Elen, the daughter of David ap Evan Lloyd, son of Evan Lloyd, son of Llewelyn ap Tudor of Mathavarn.

Ieven and Elen had the following children: *1. **Howell**, born about 1390; 2. **Owen**, born about 1400; married Catherine Blayney; 3. **Griffith**, born about 1407; married Joned Howell; 4. **Efa**, born about 1410; married Dafydd Ddu.

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SOURCE: Montgomeryshire Families, Bill Barker; Gregynog, Glyn Tegai Hughes, Prys Morgan, and J. Gareth Thomas.



Tregynon

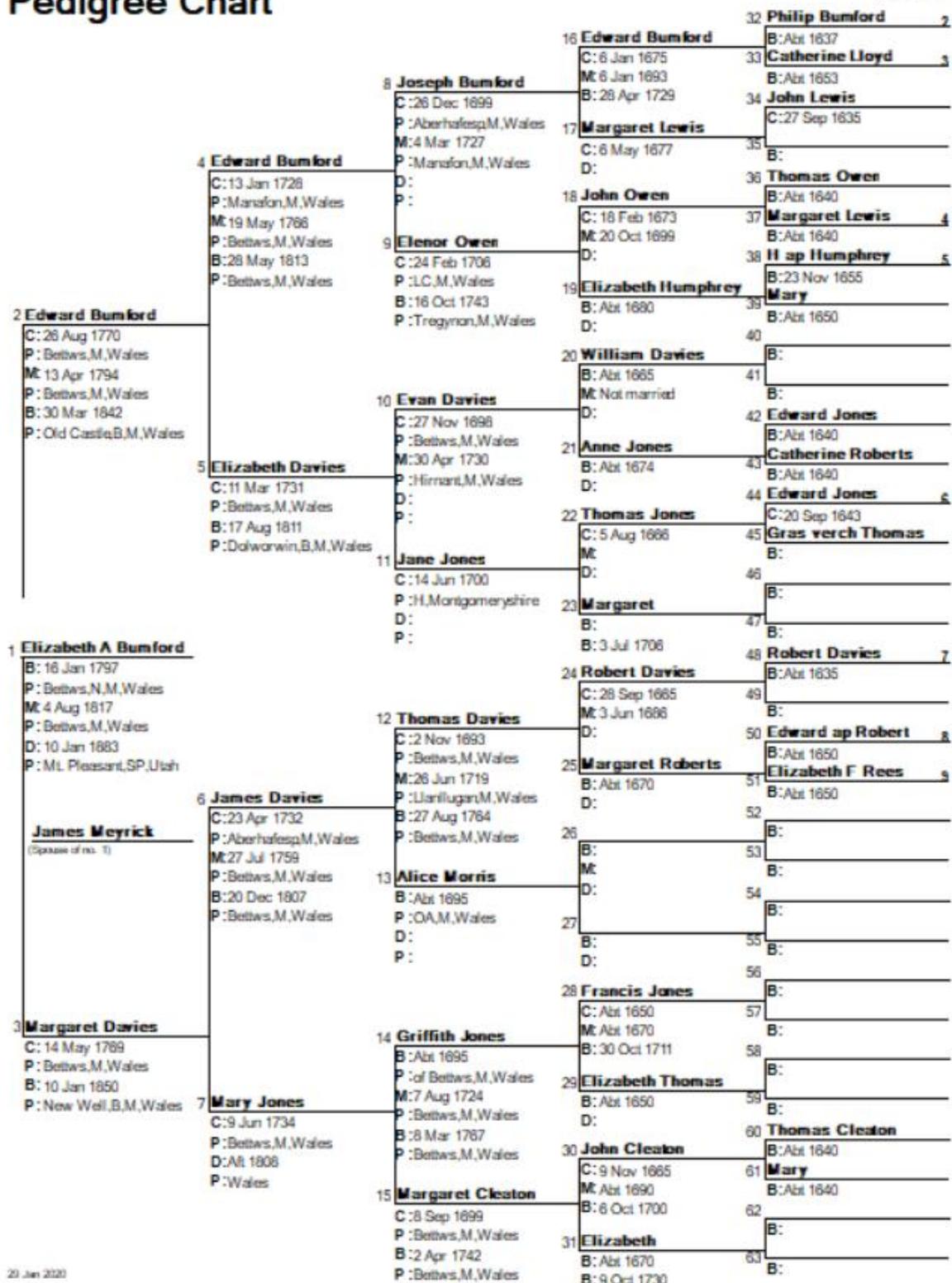
COME OVER
TO THE
WELSH SIDE



WE'VE GOT
DRAGONS

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

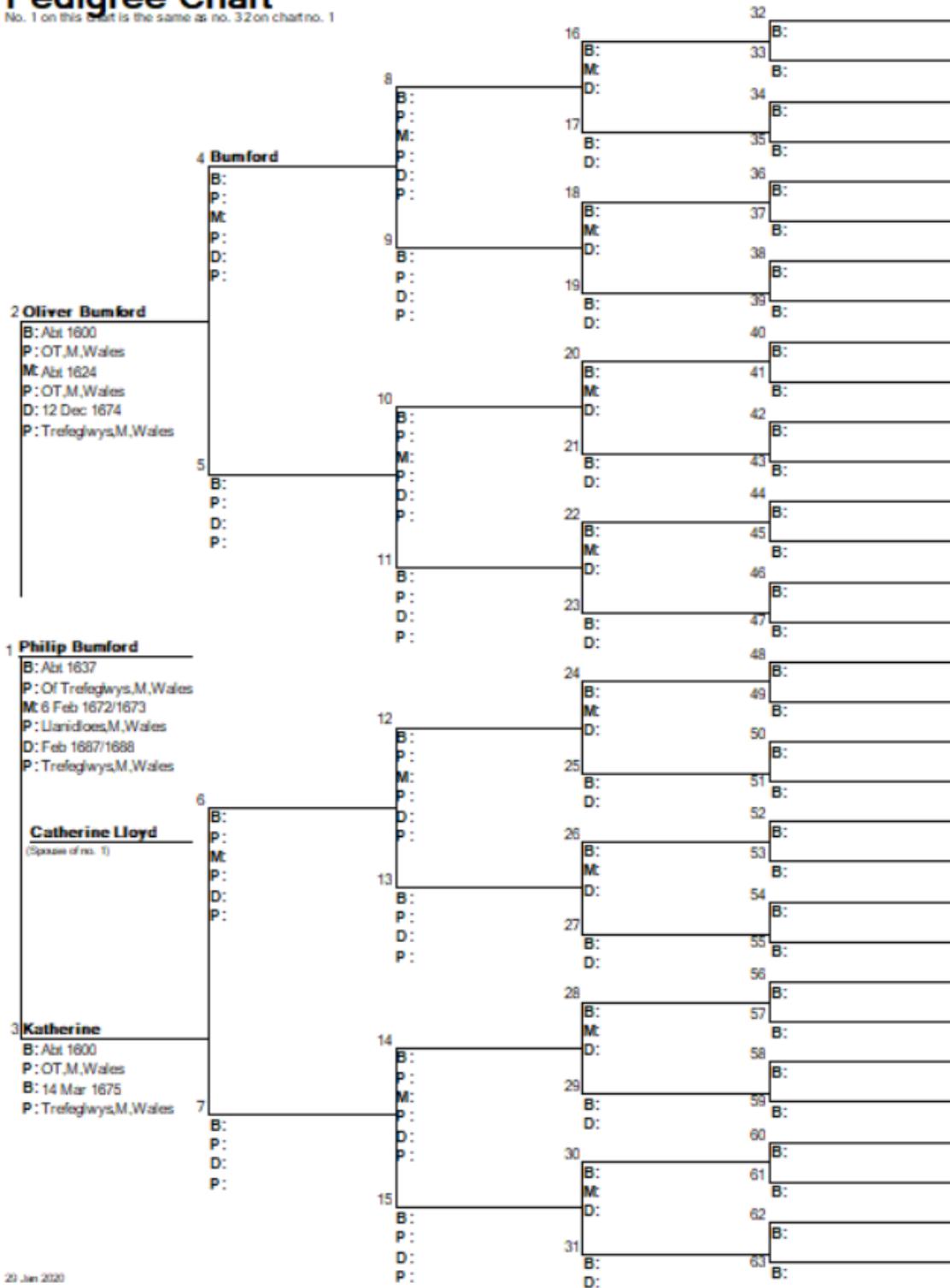


23 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 2

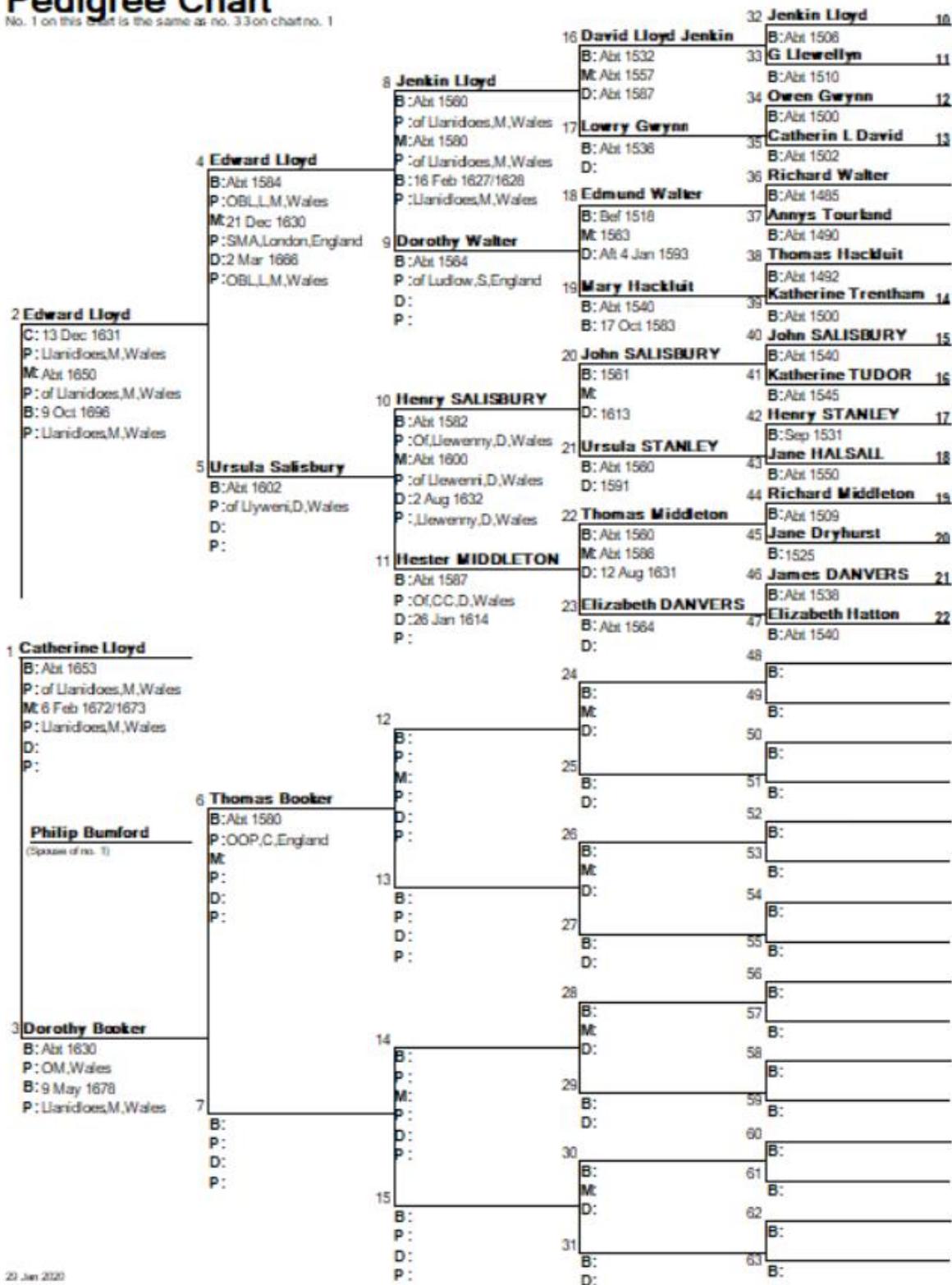


29 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 3

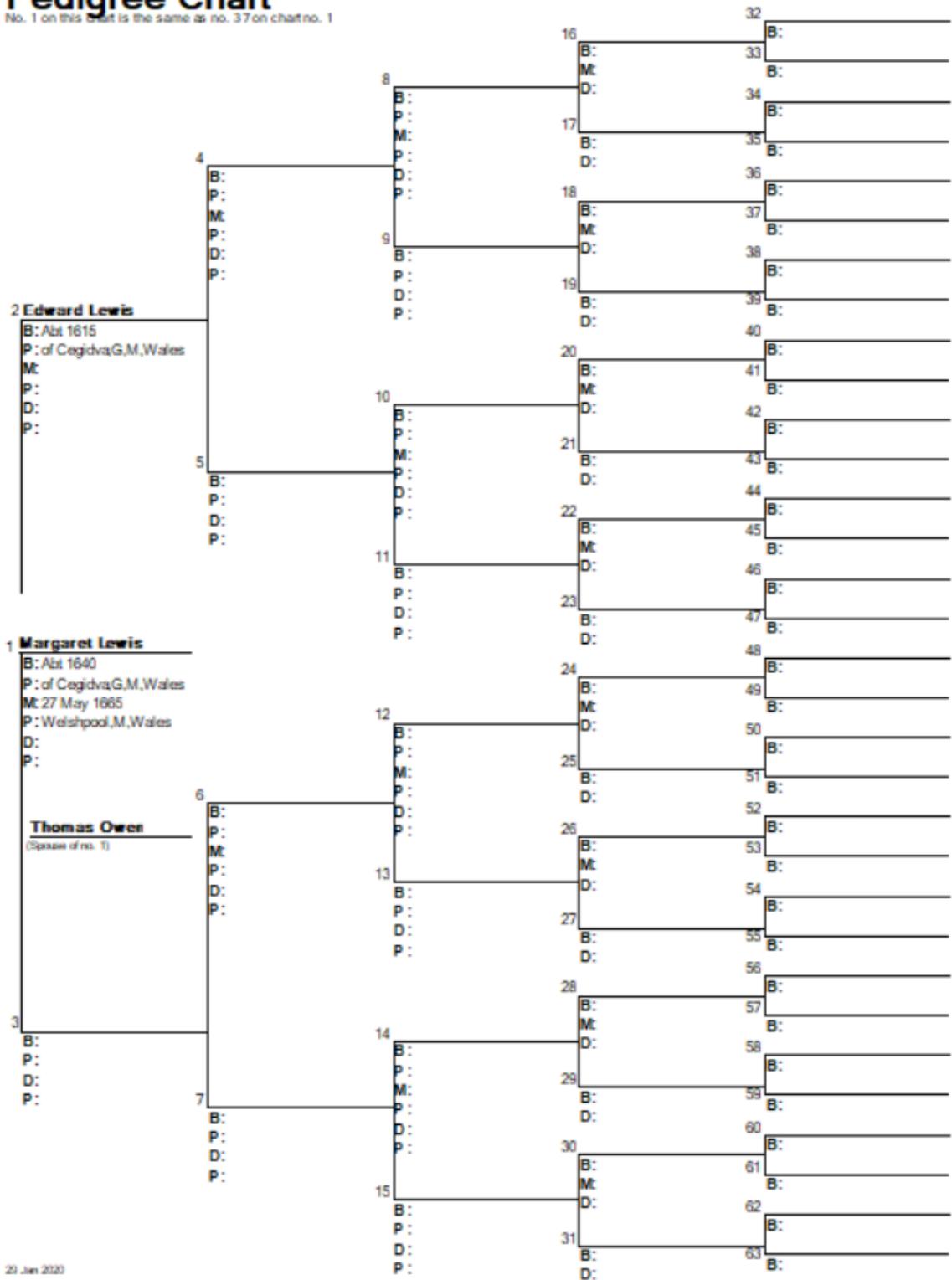


23 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 4

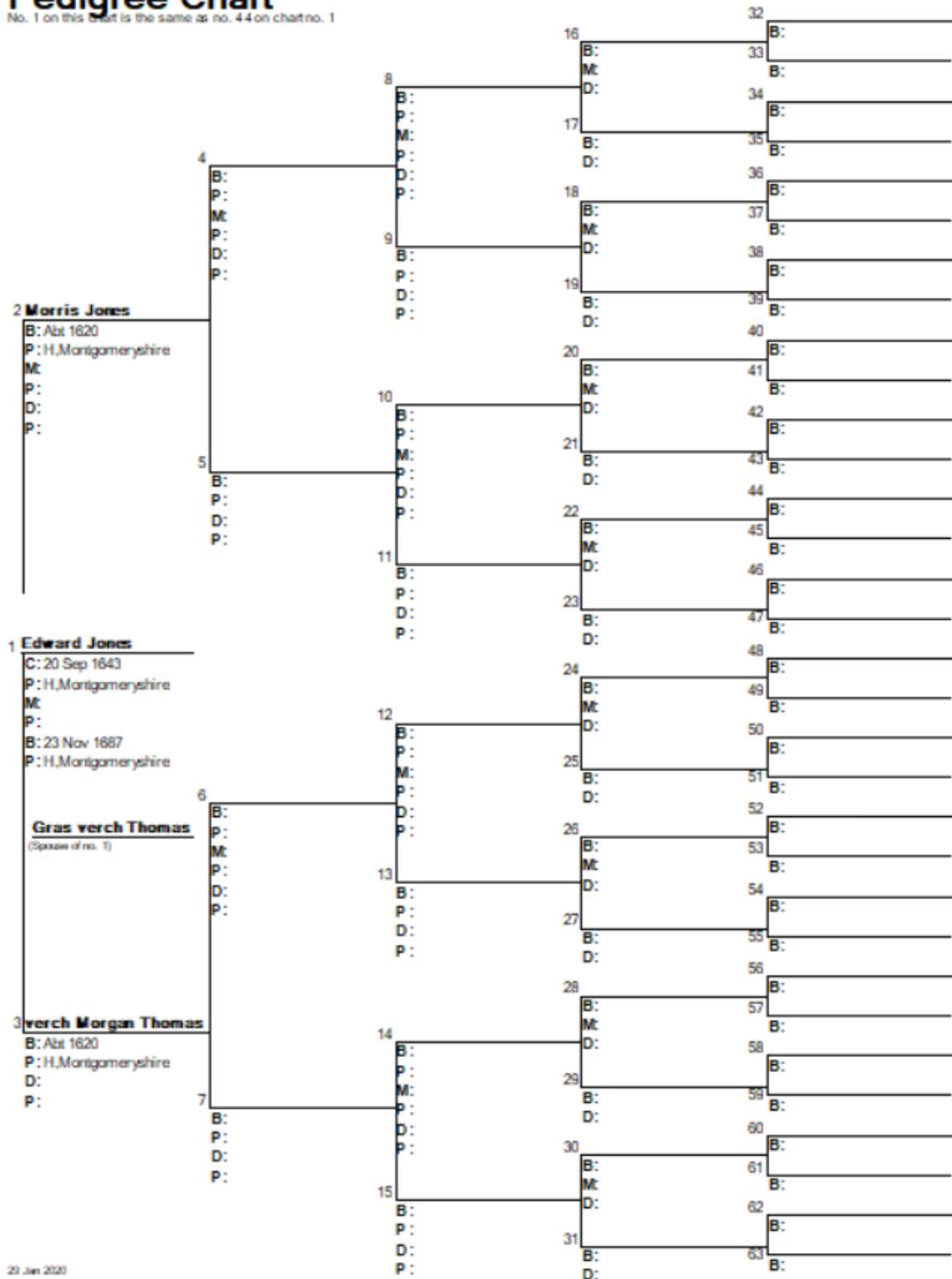


29 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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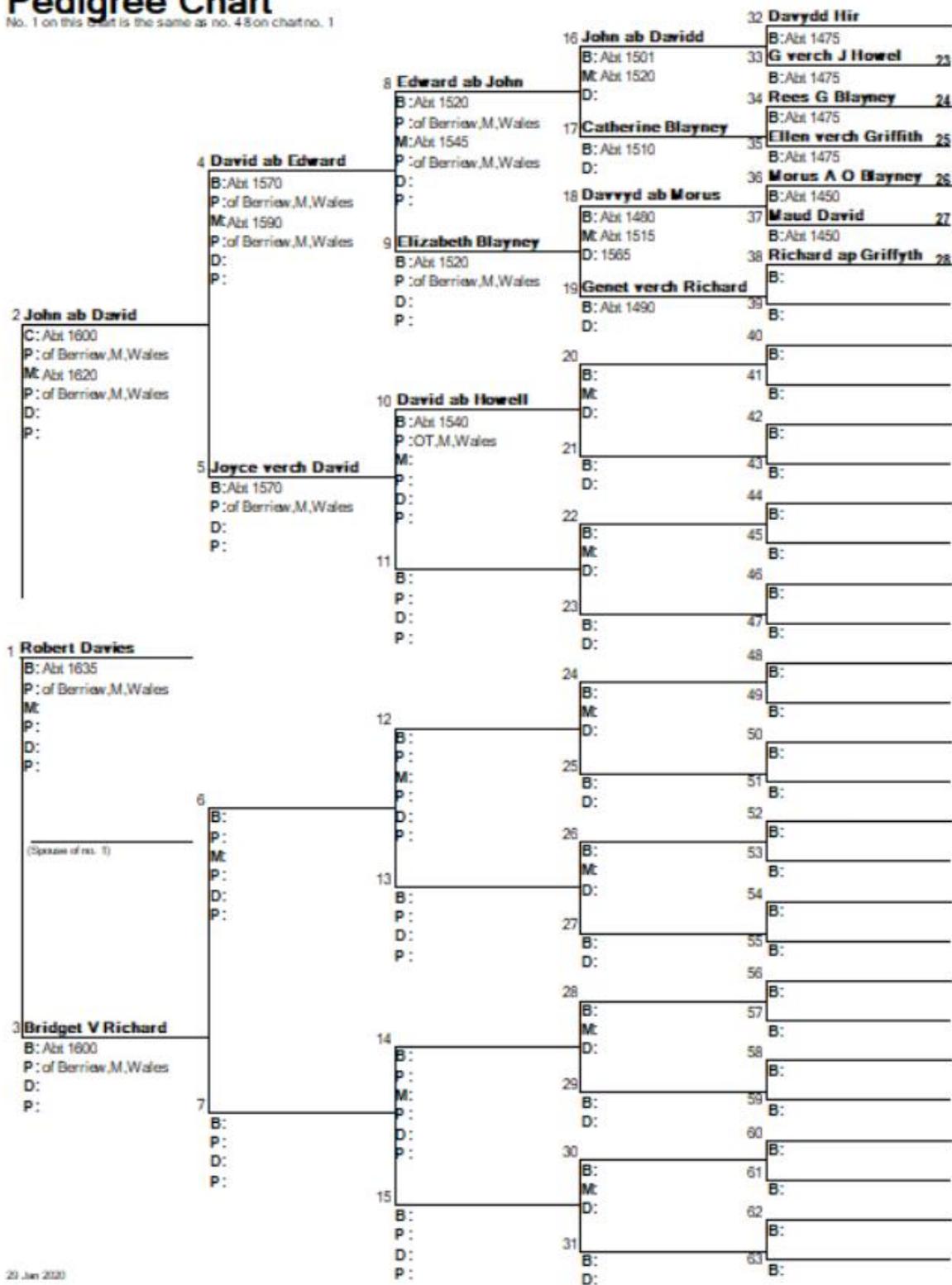


29 Jun 2020

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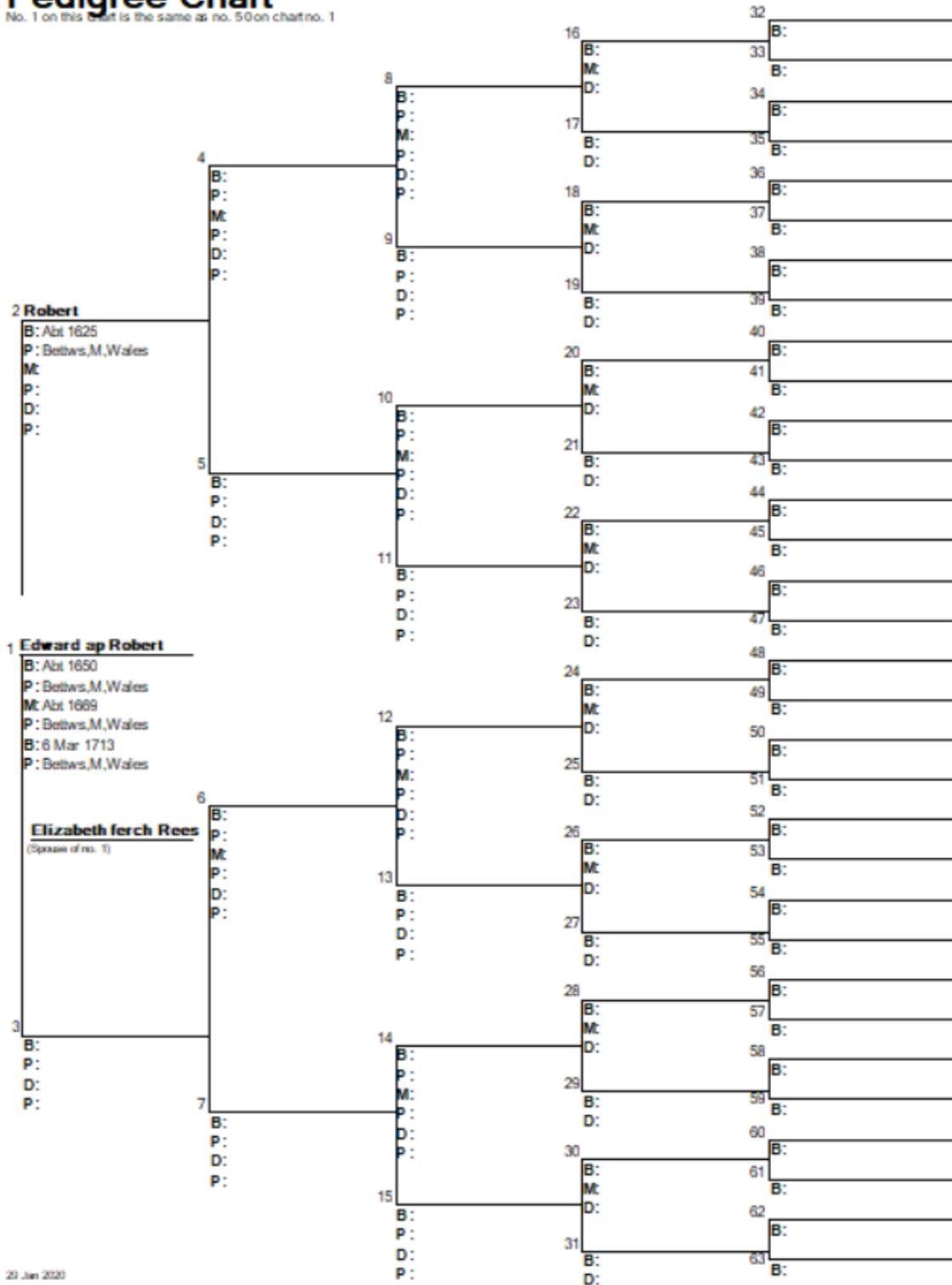
Chart no. 7



Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 8

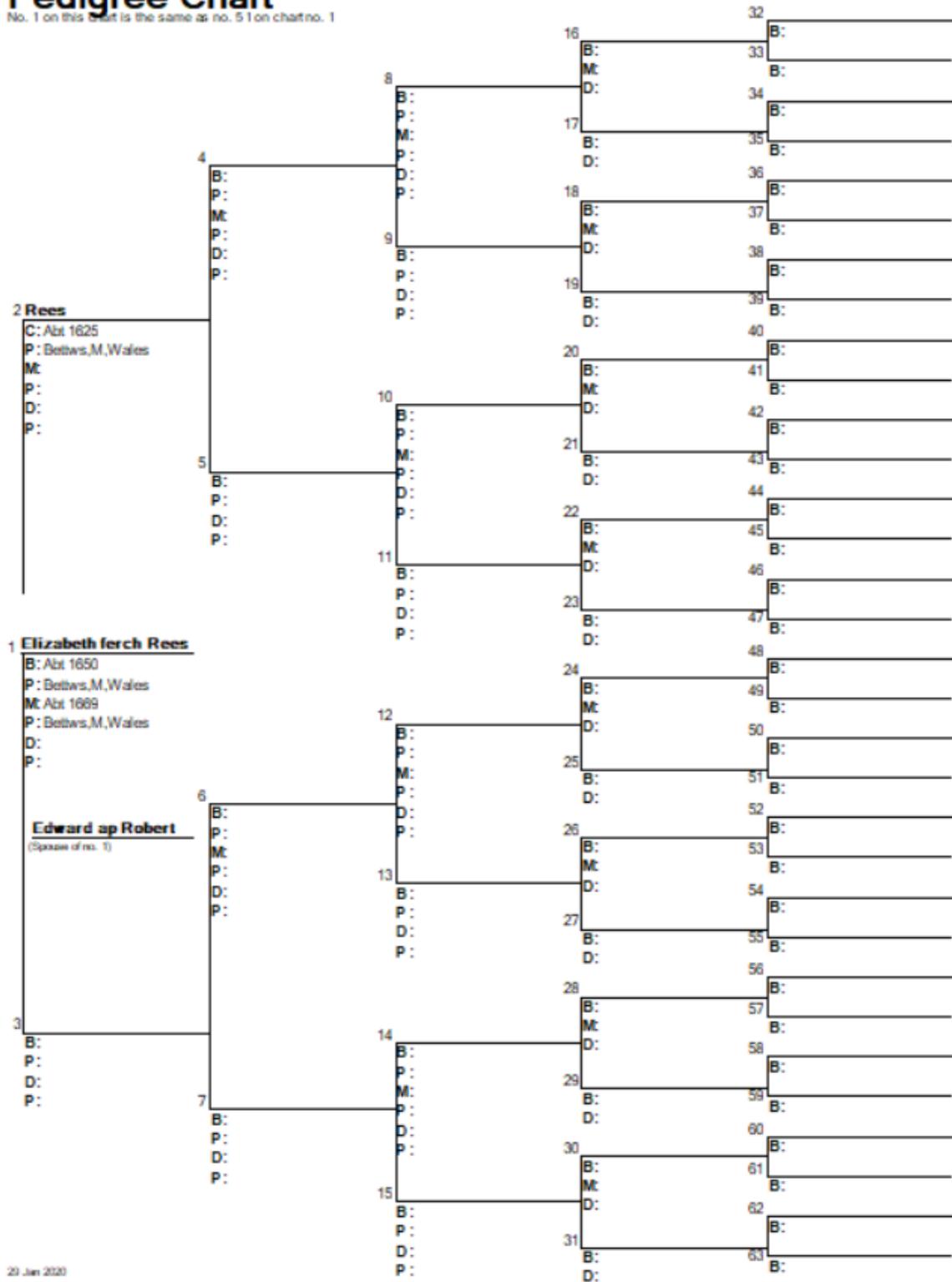


29 Jun 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 9

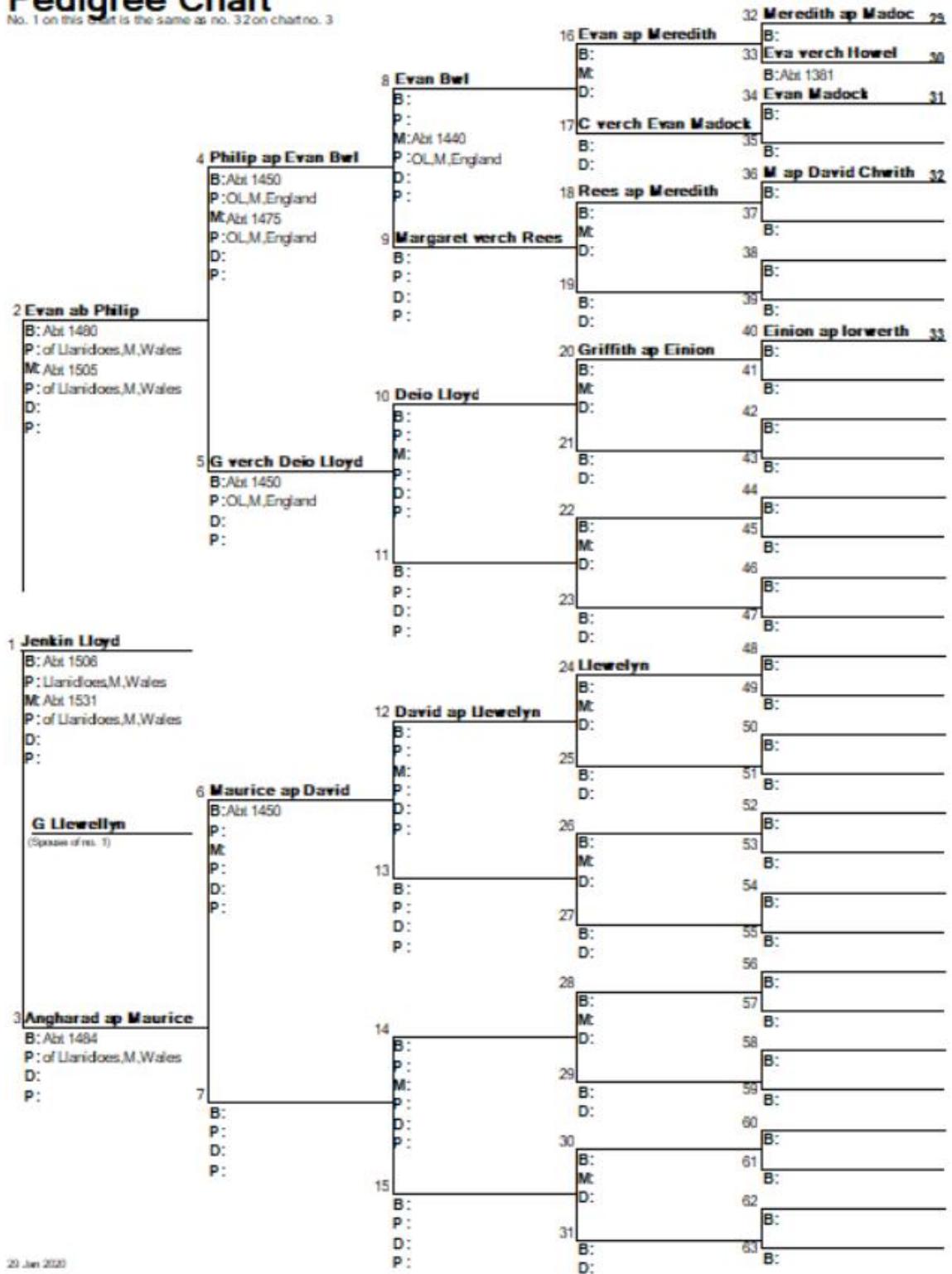


29 Jan 2020

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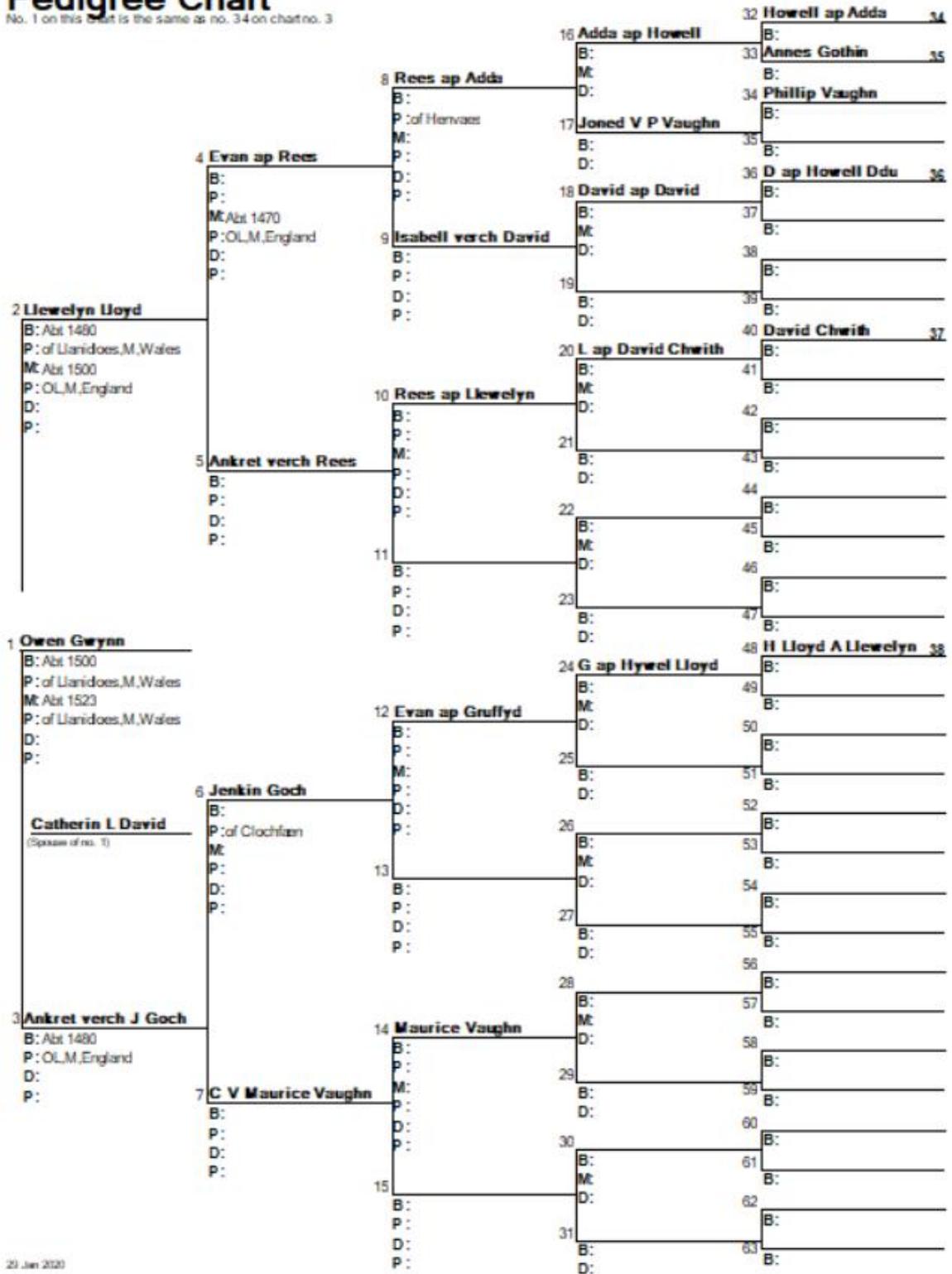
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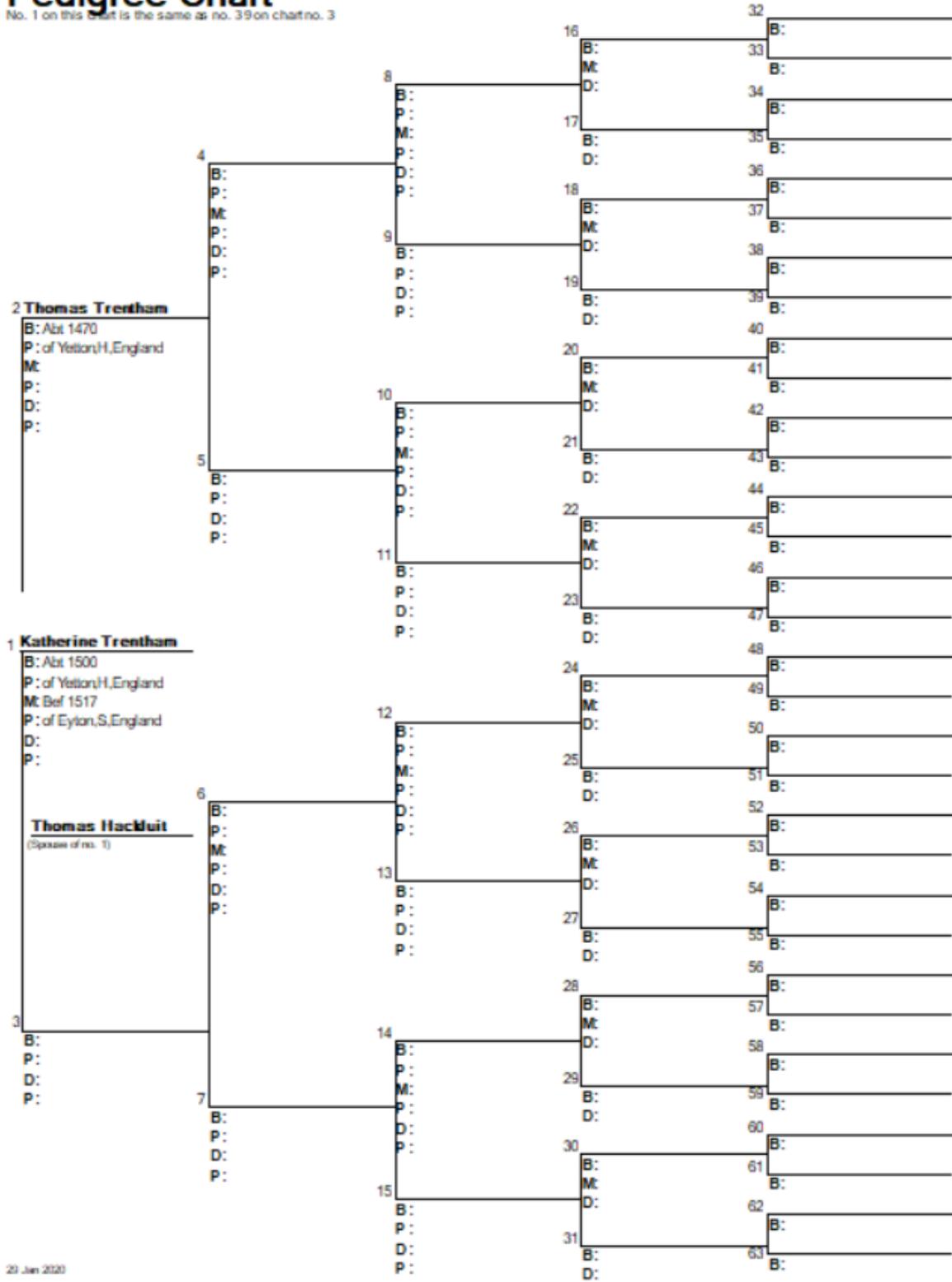
Chart no. 12



Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 14

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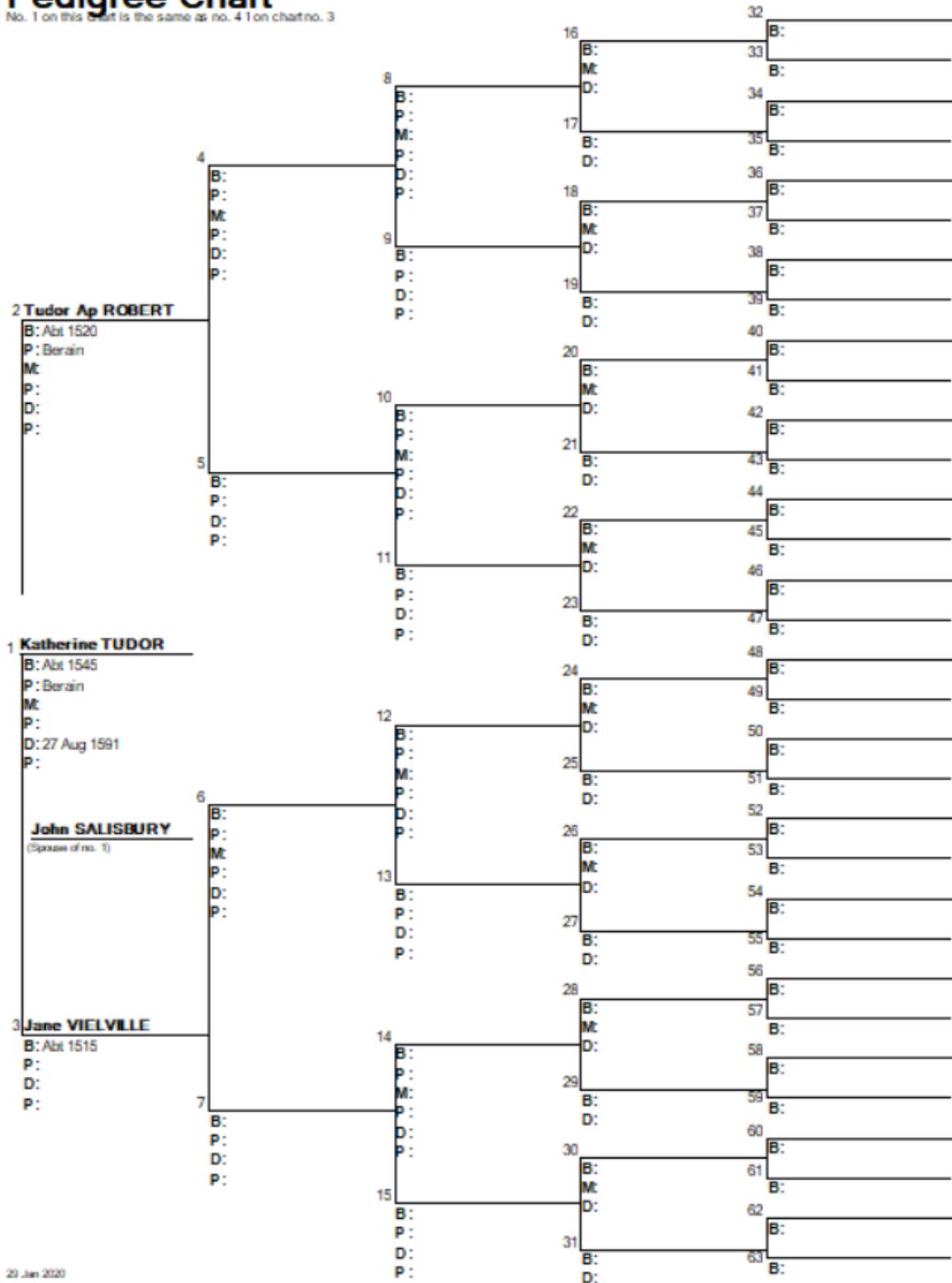


29 Jun 2020

Pedigree Chart

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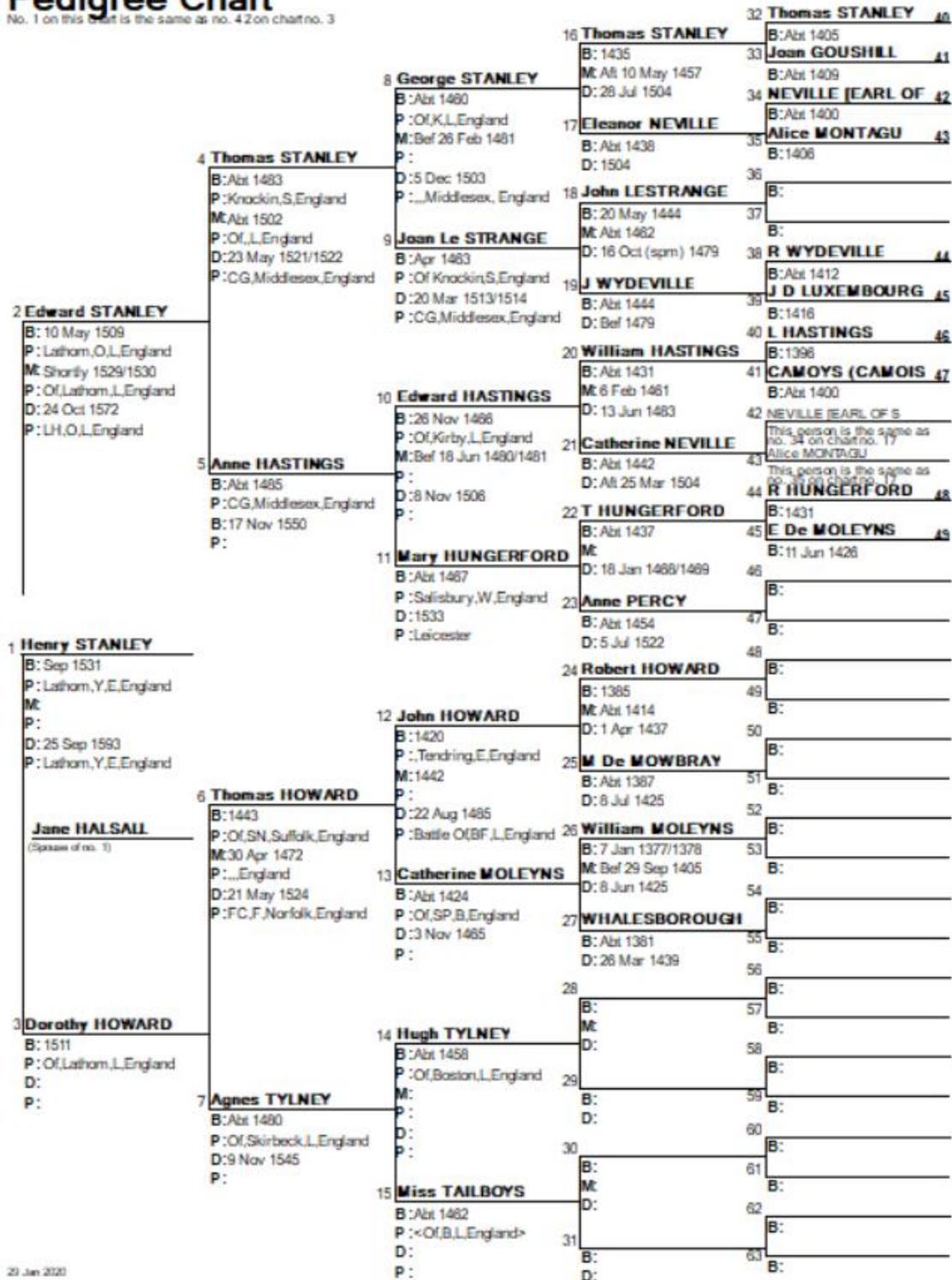


29 Jan 2020

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Chart no. 17

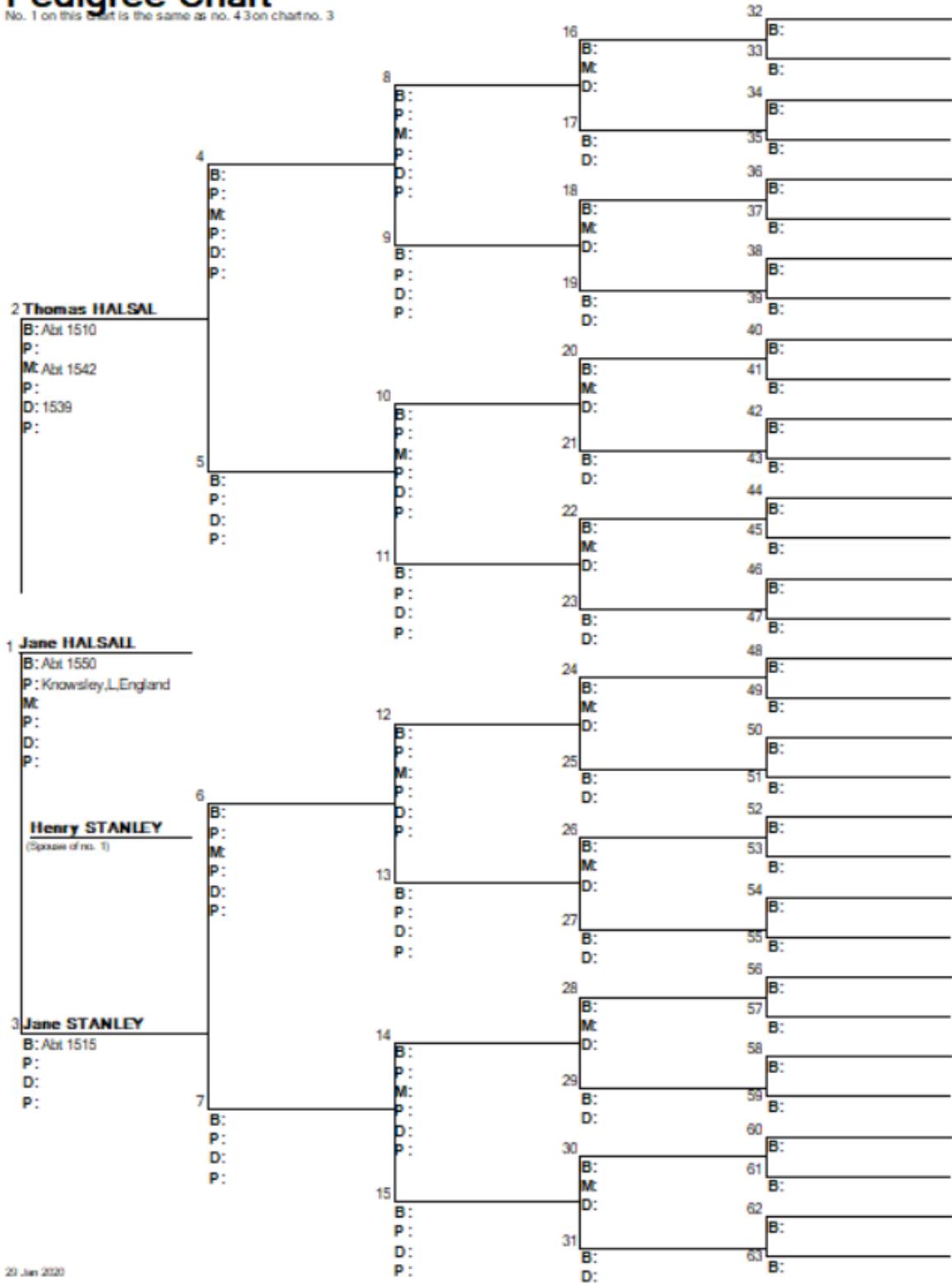


29 Jan 2020

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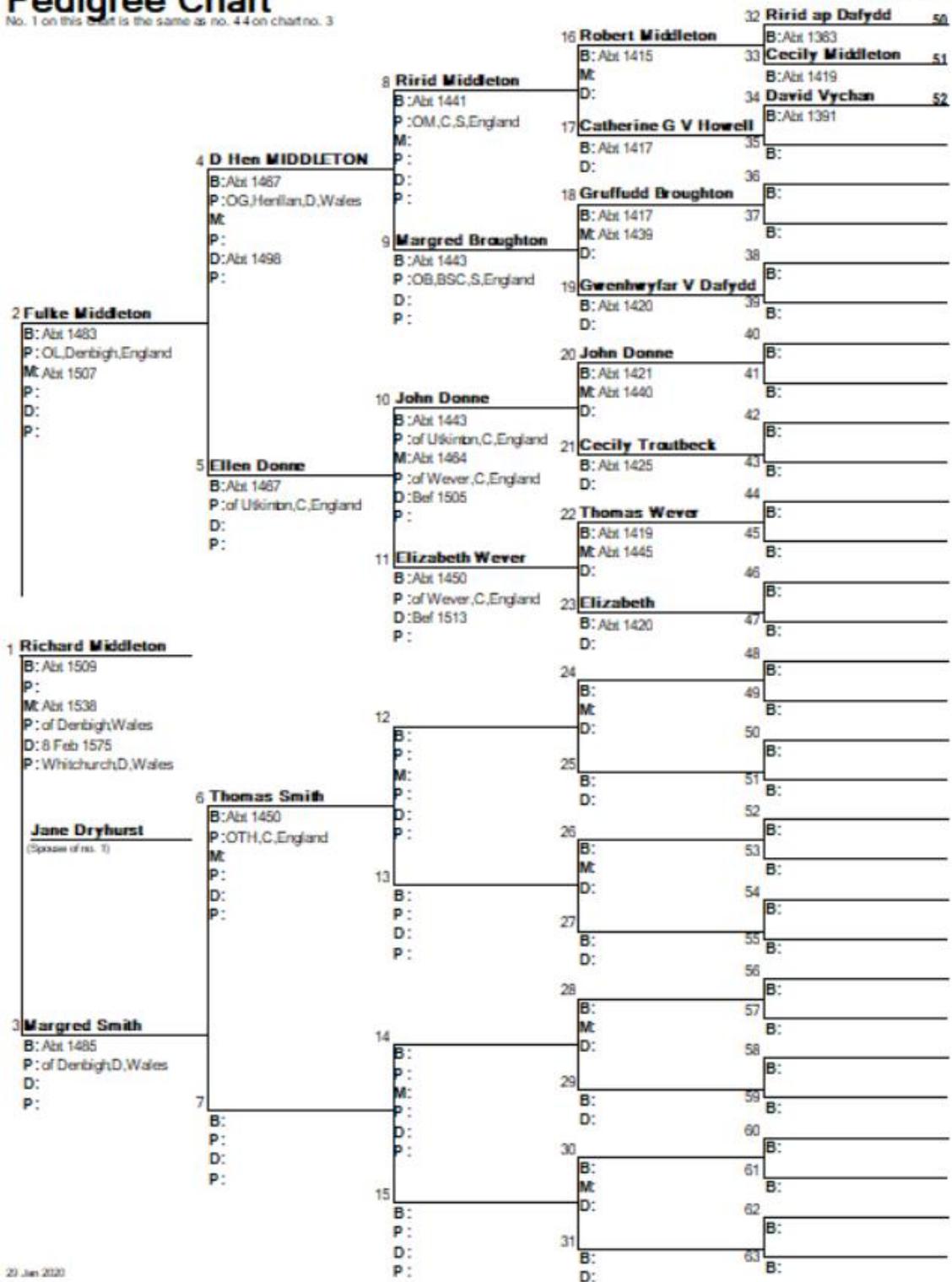


20 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 19

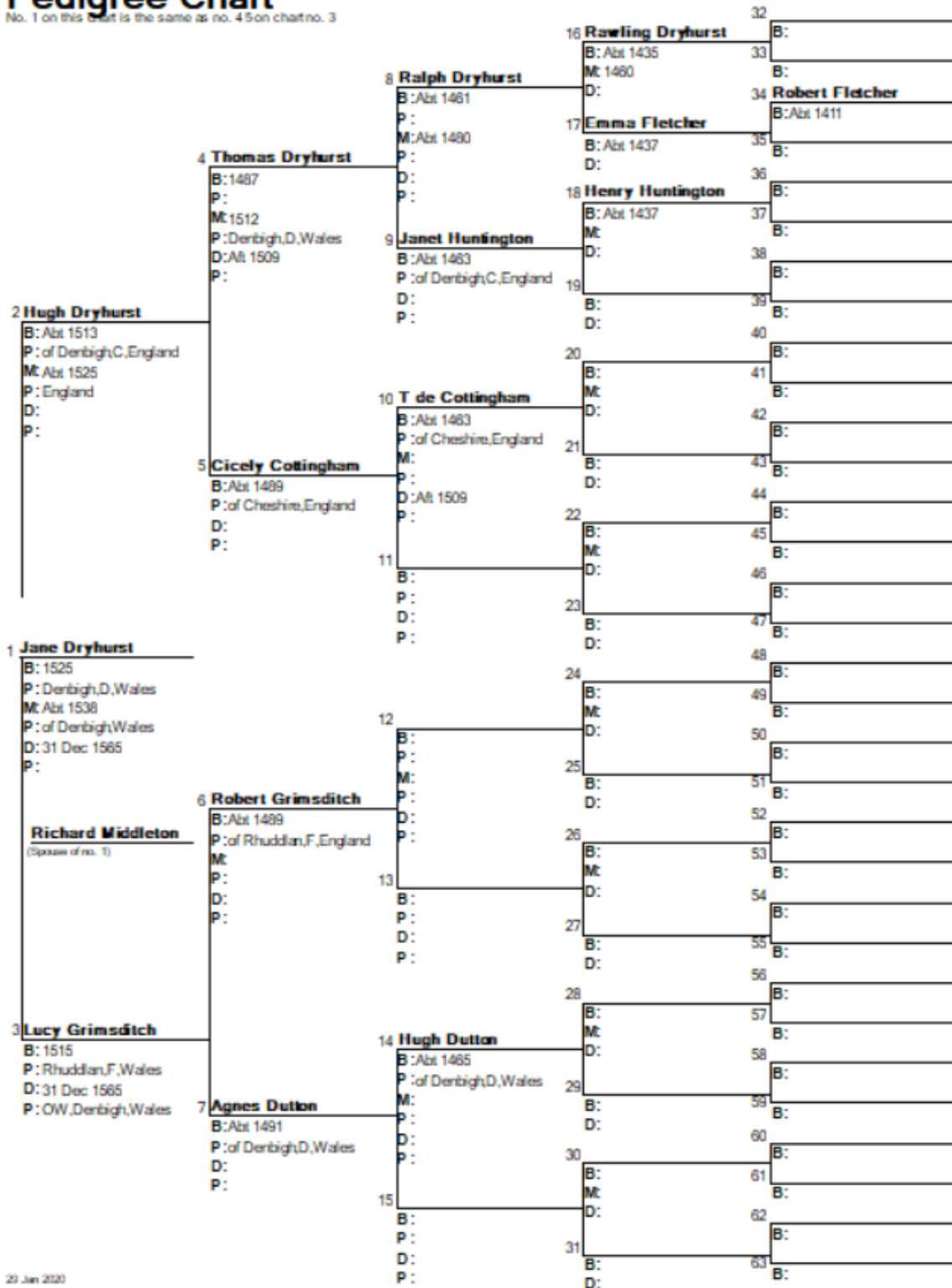


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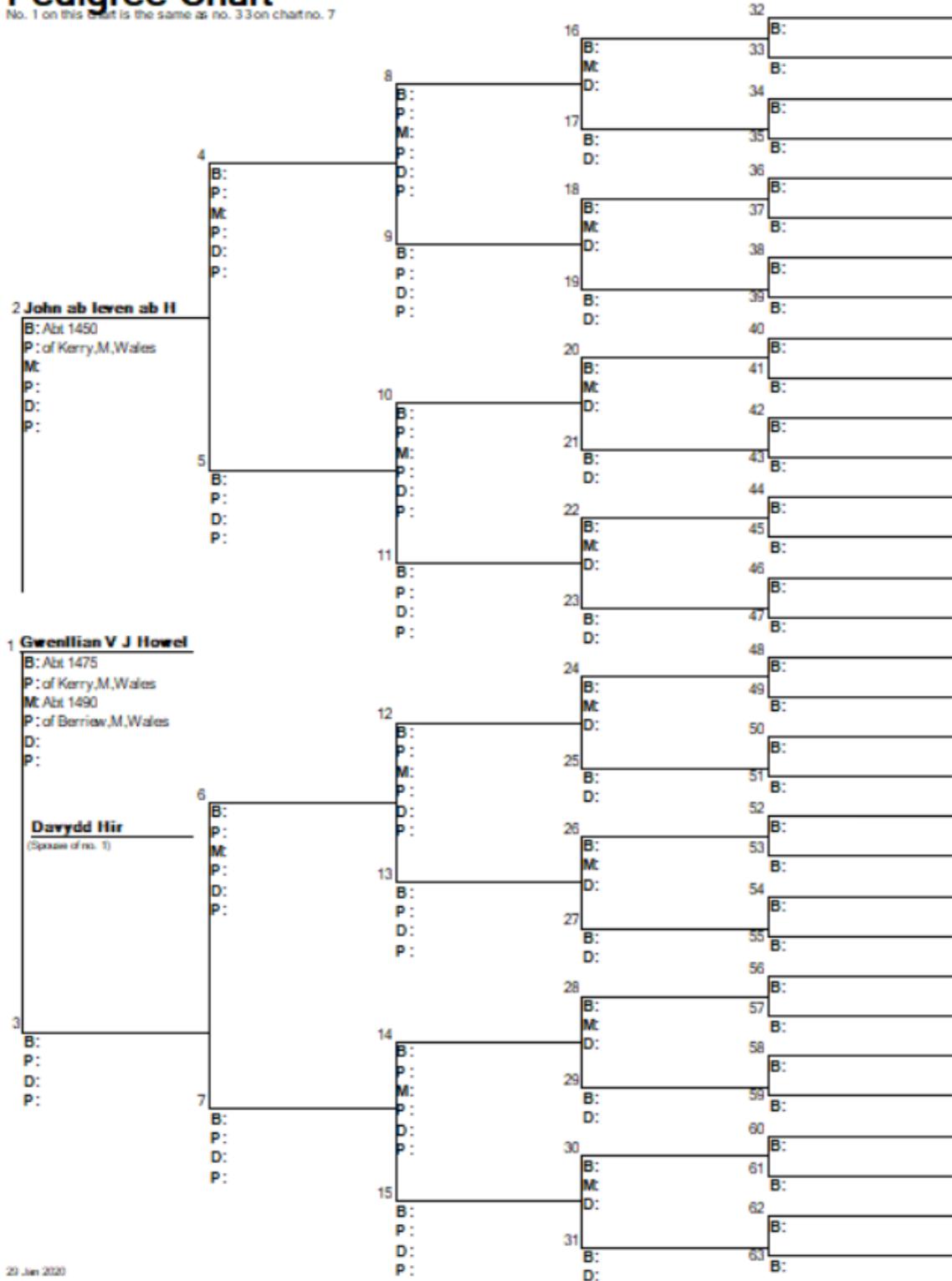


29 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 23

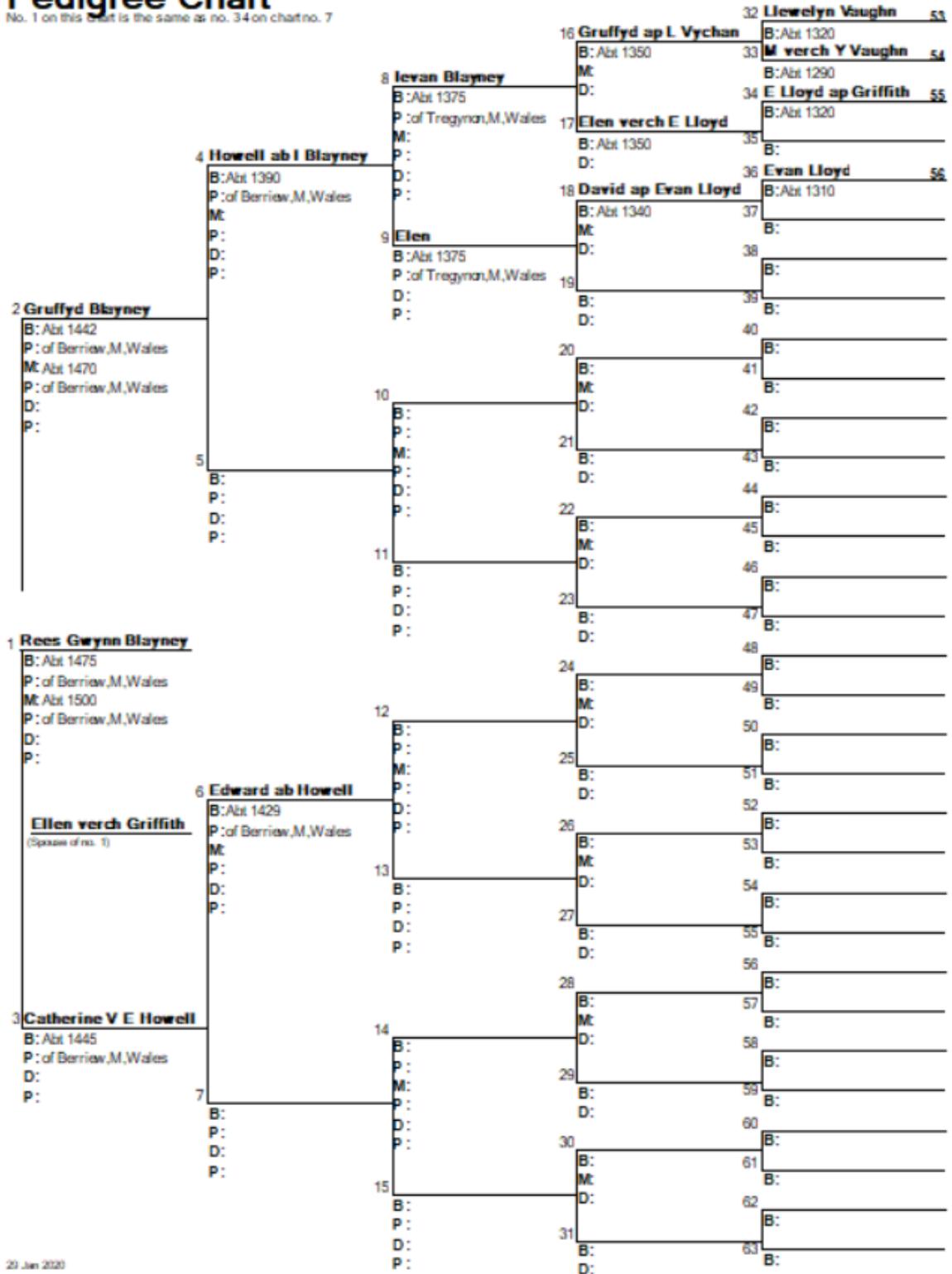


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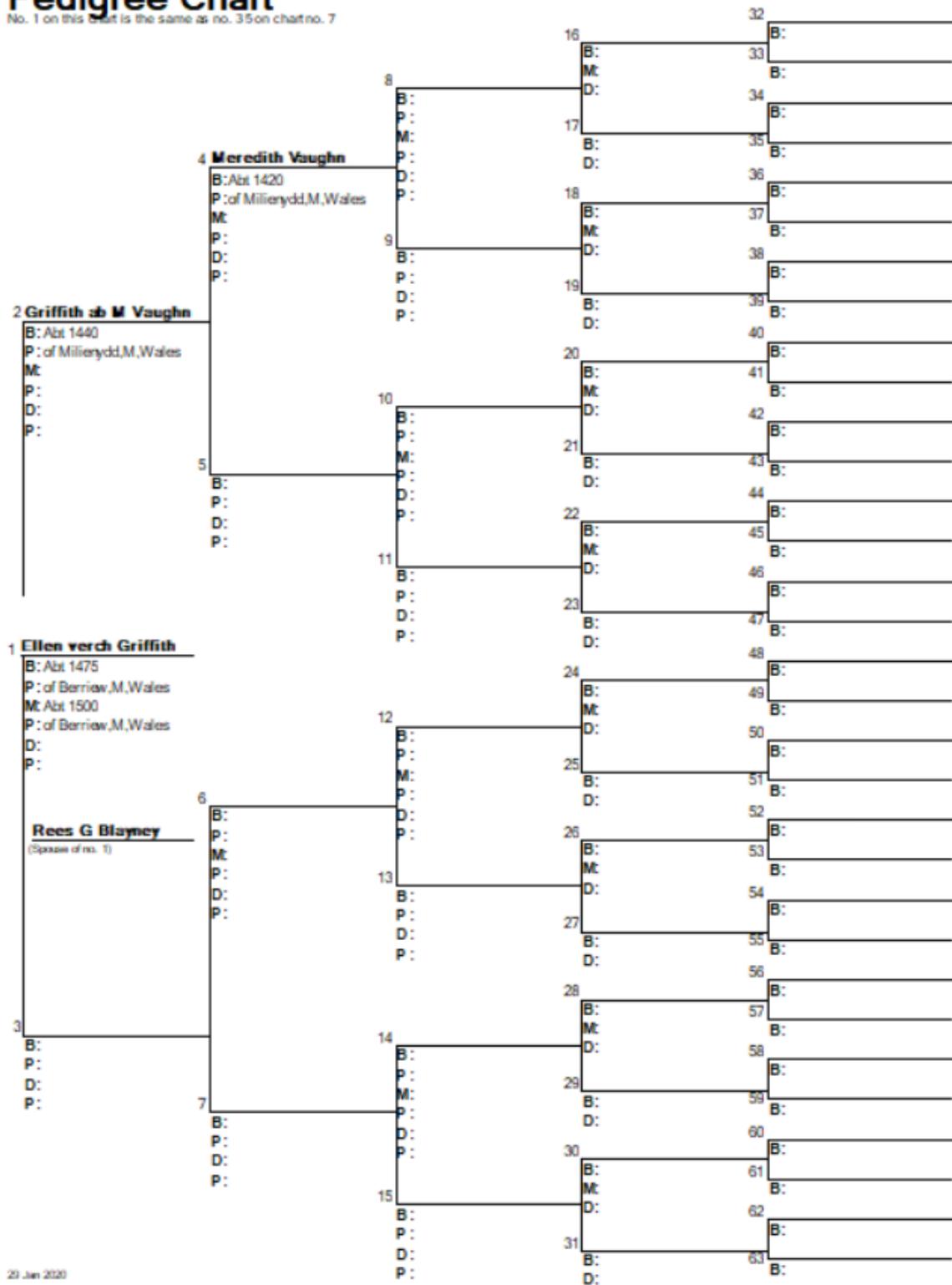
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Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 25

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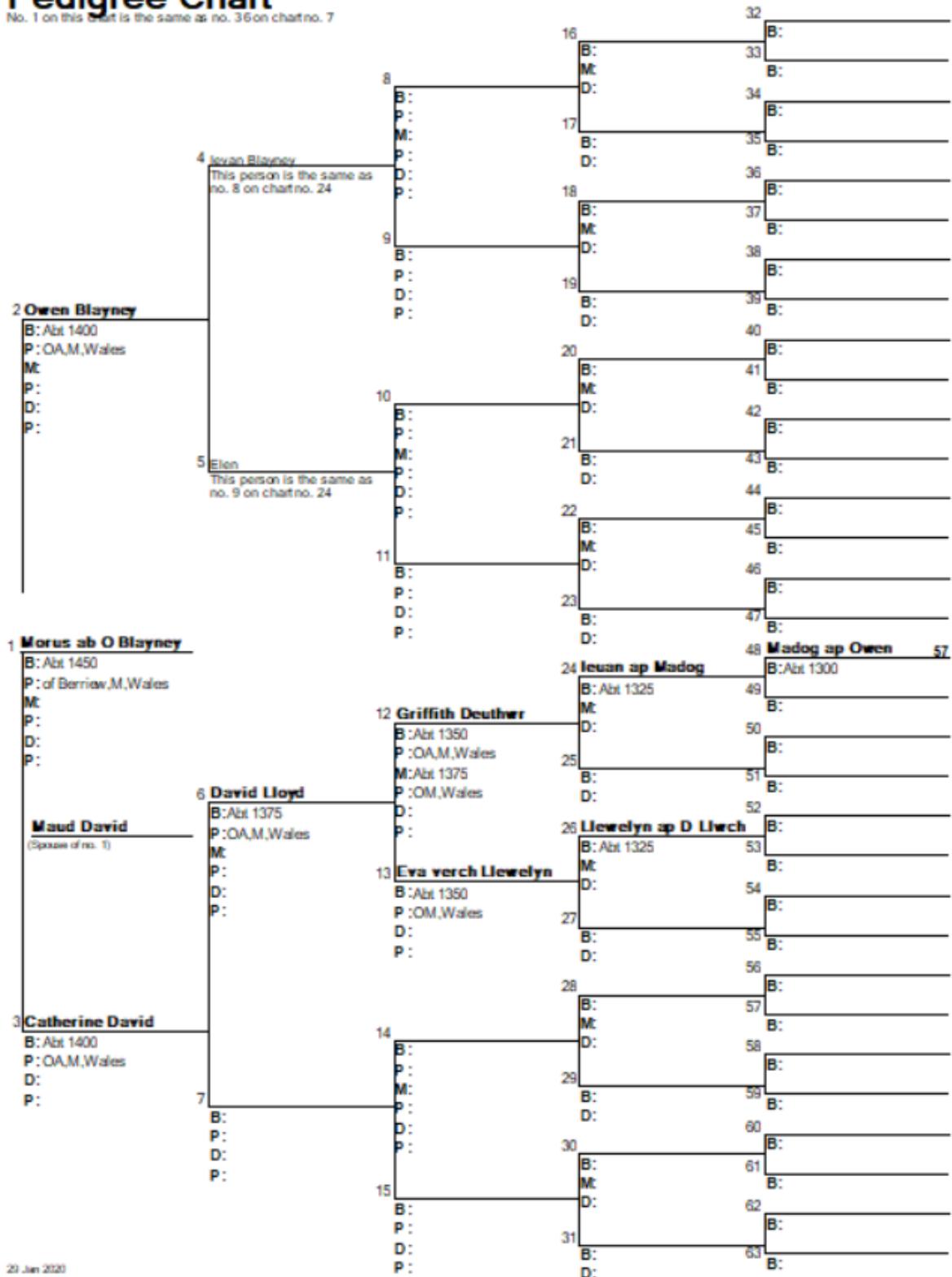


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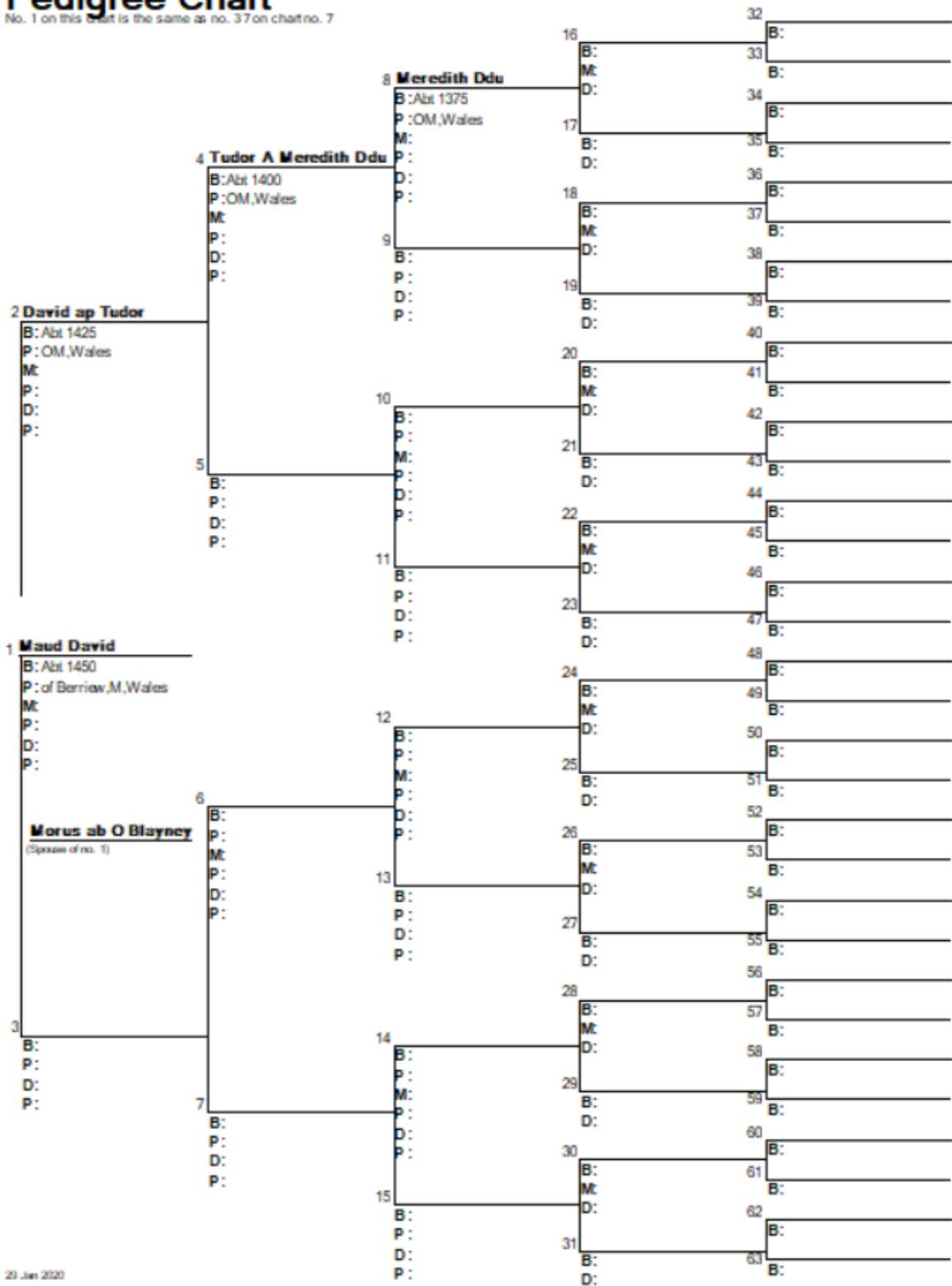


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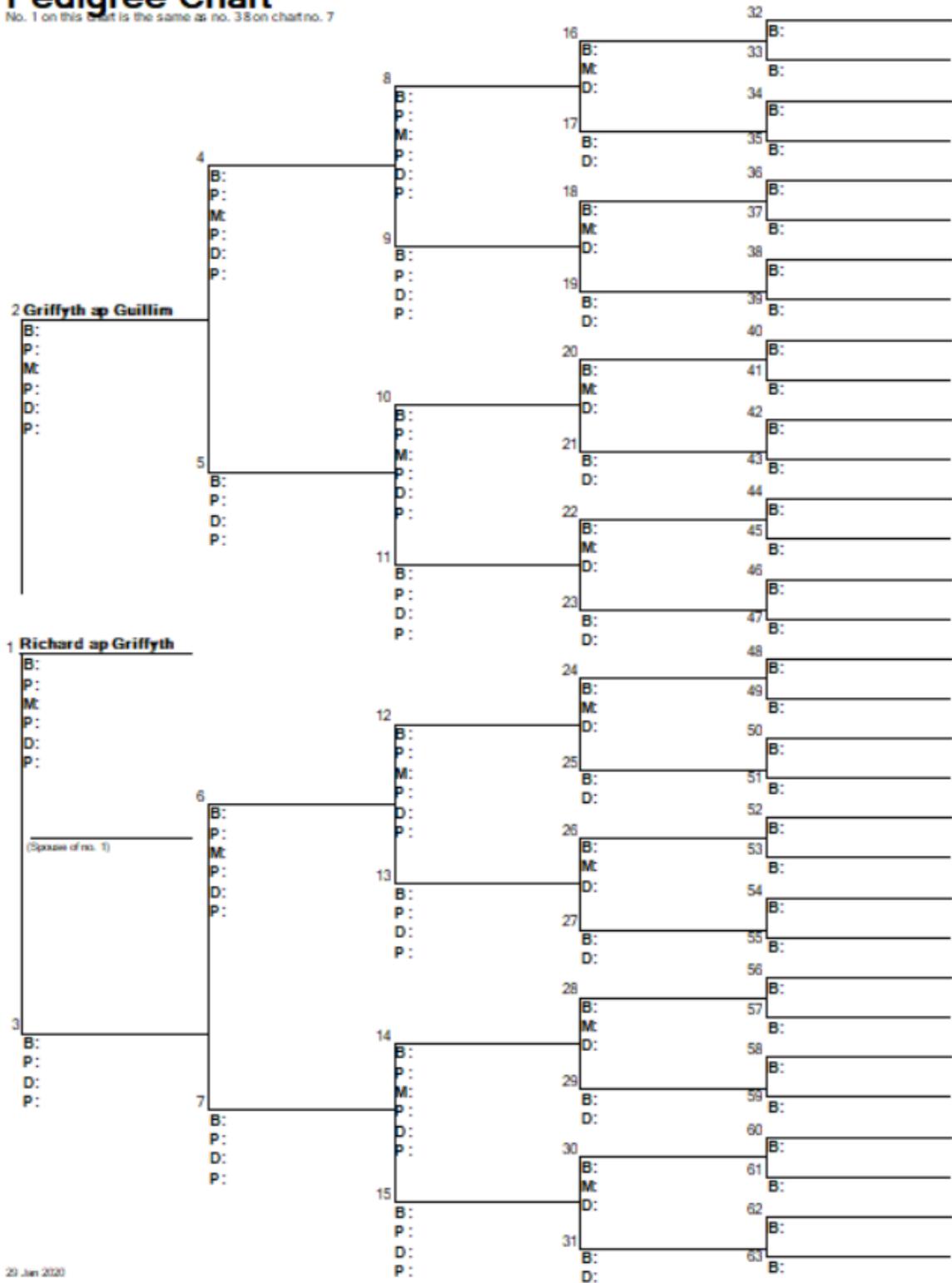


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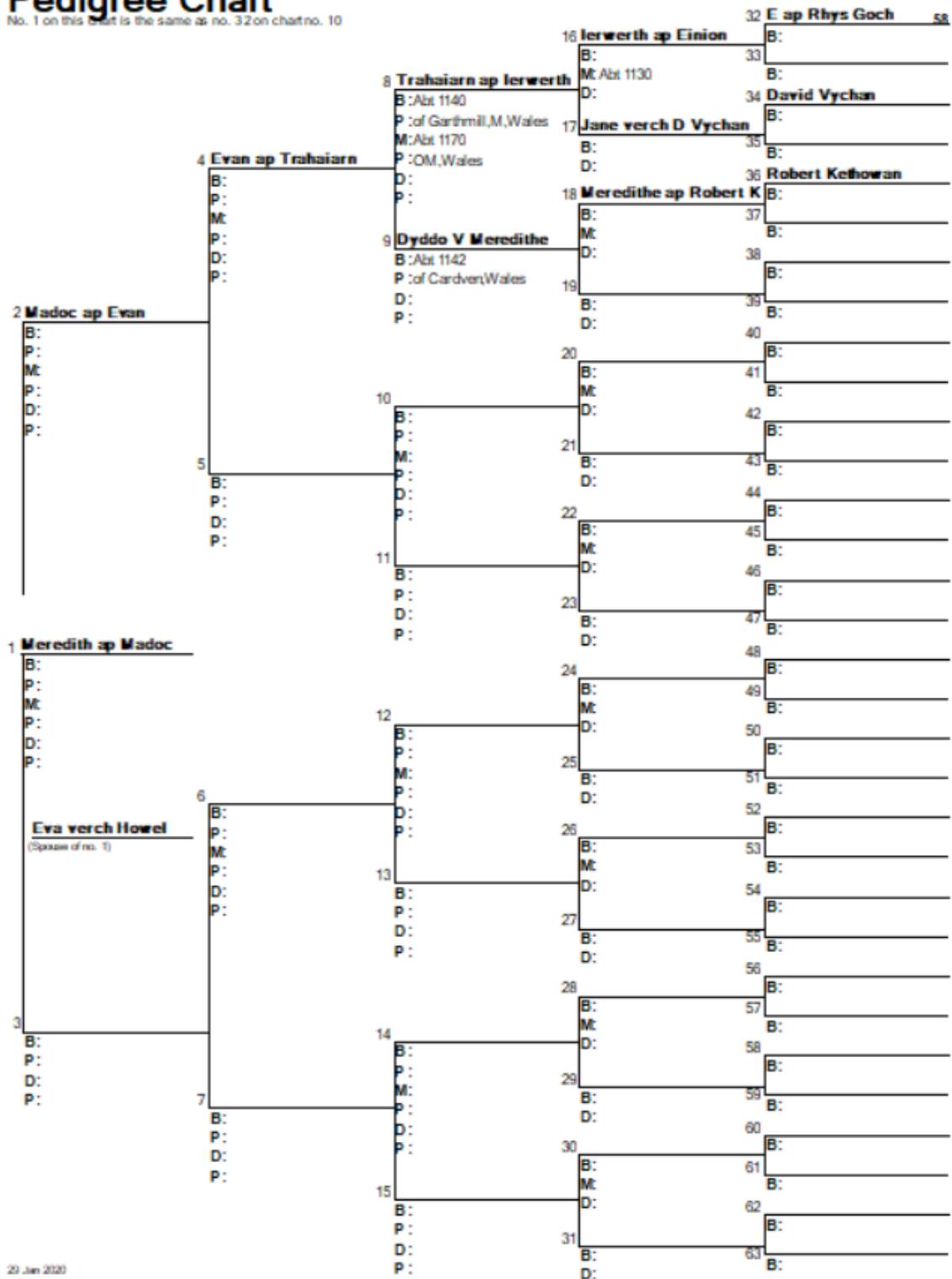


29 Jan 2020

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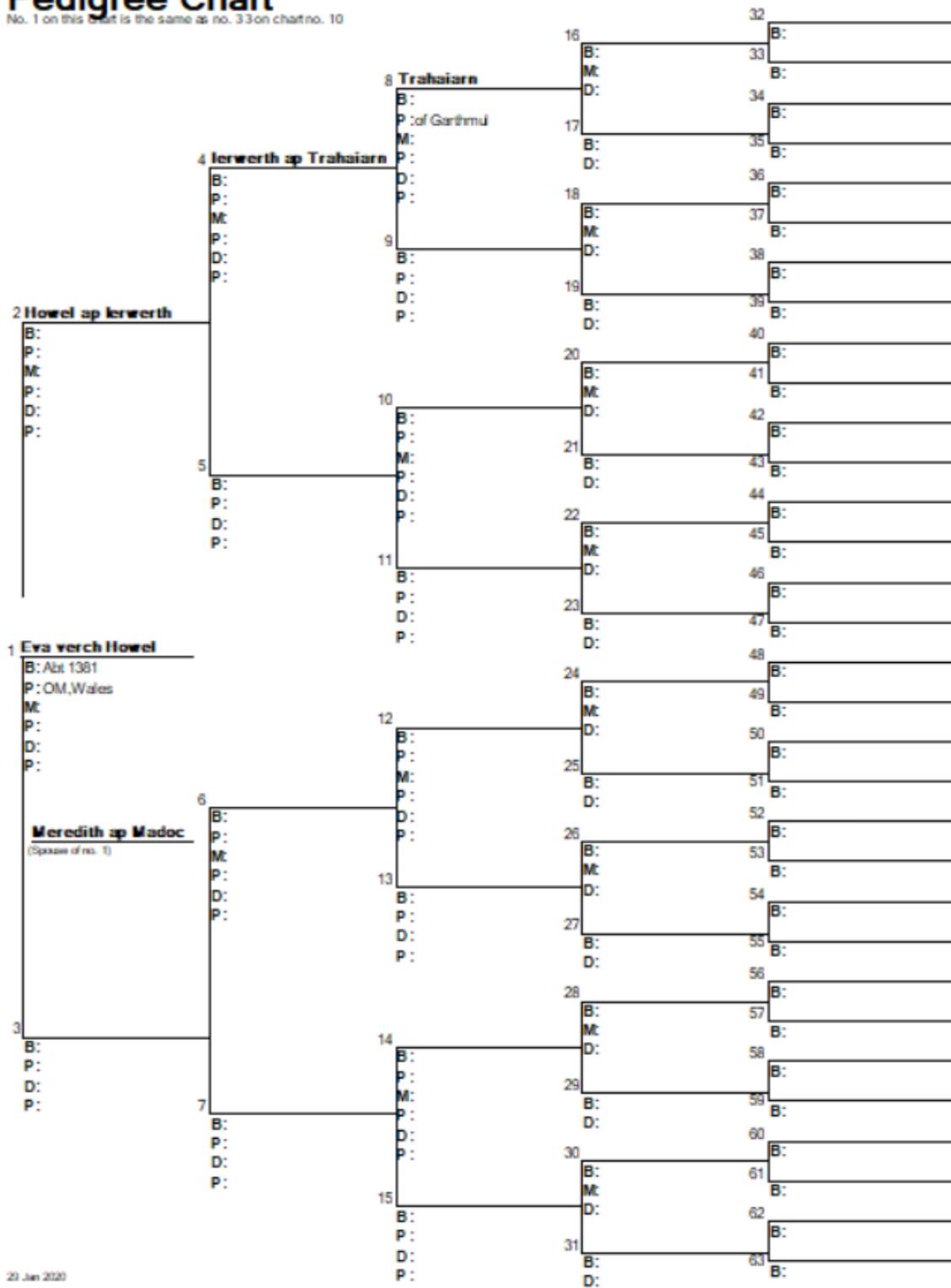


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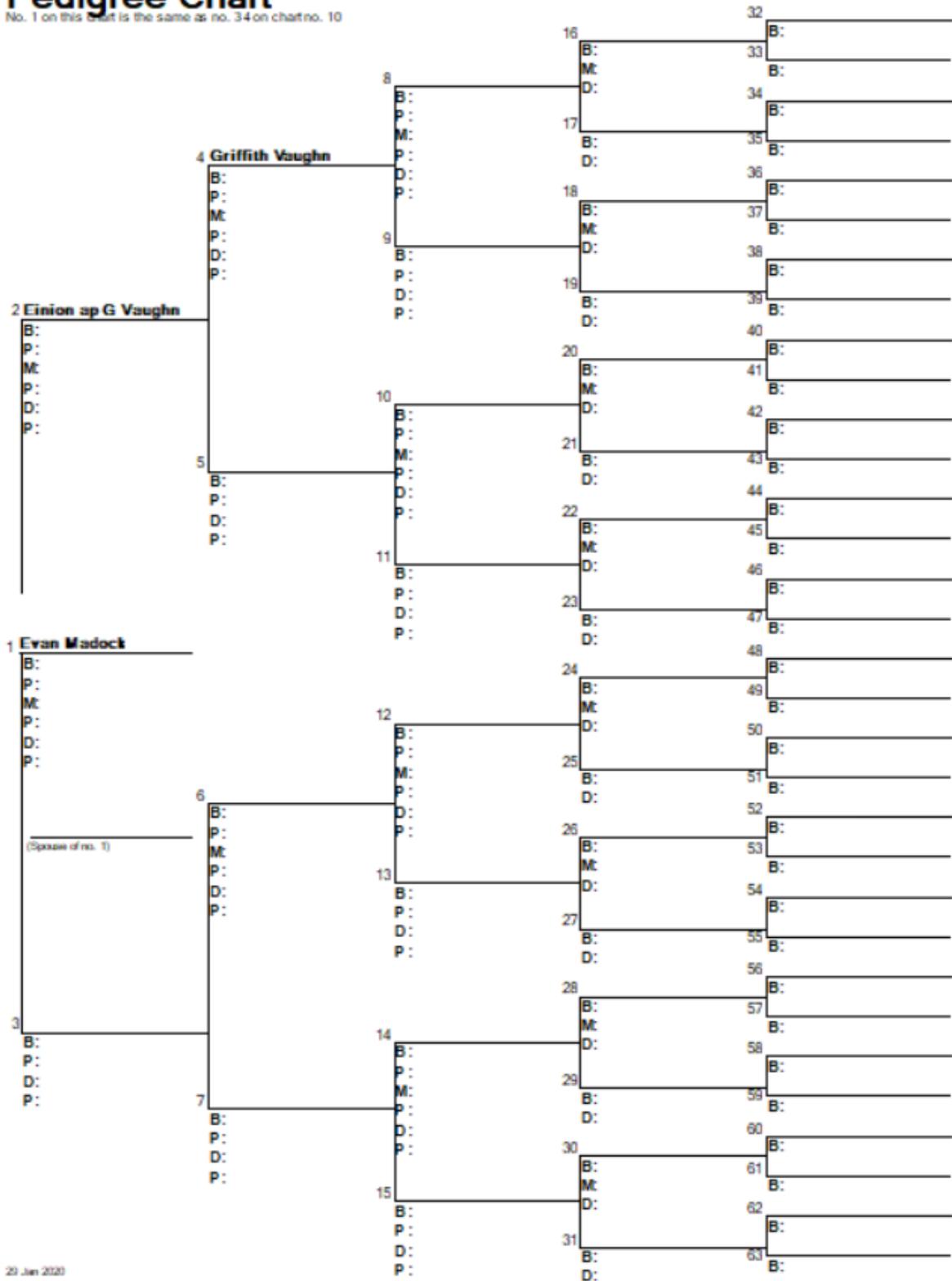


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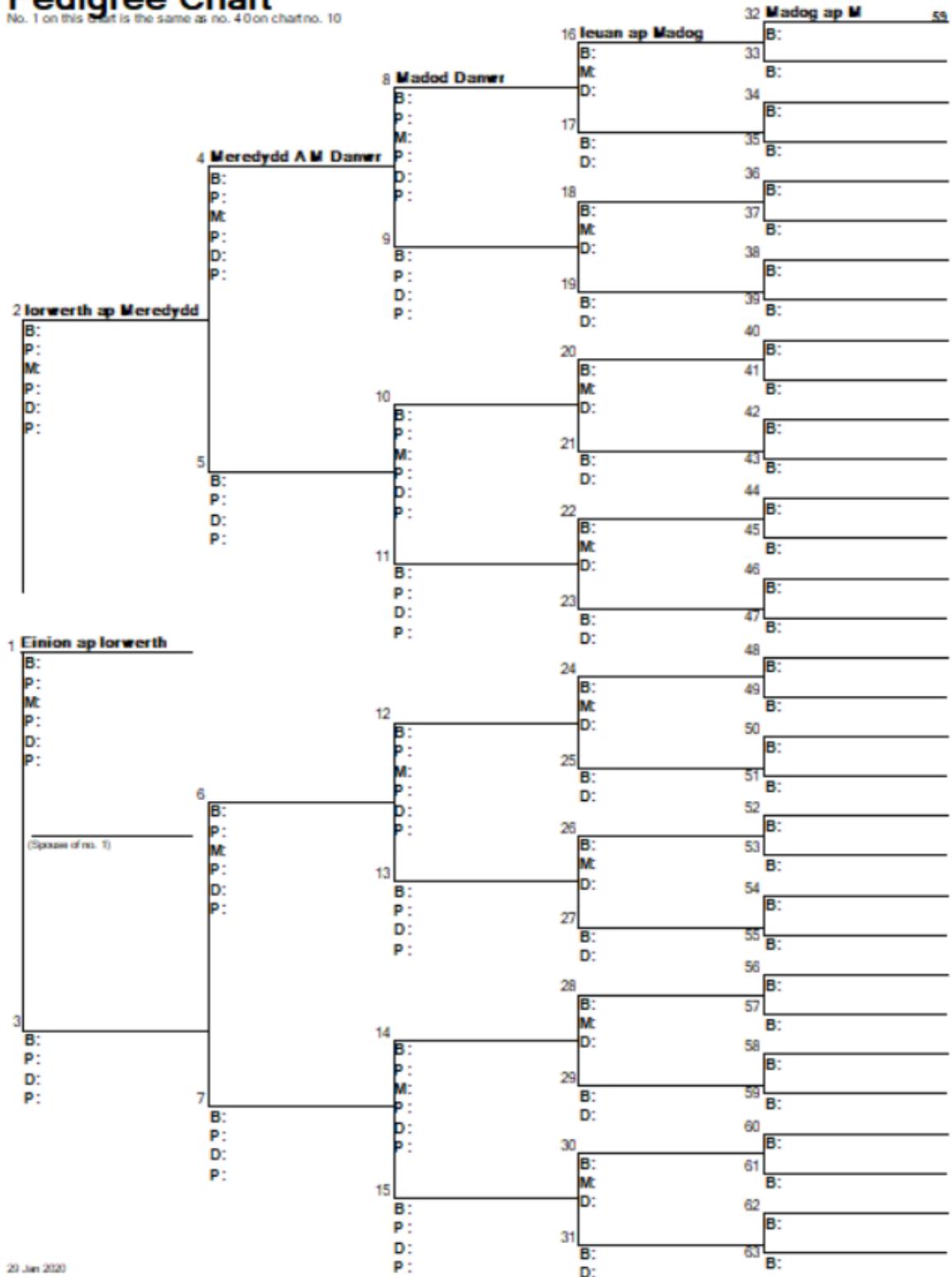


20 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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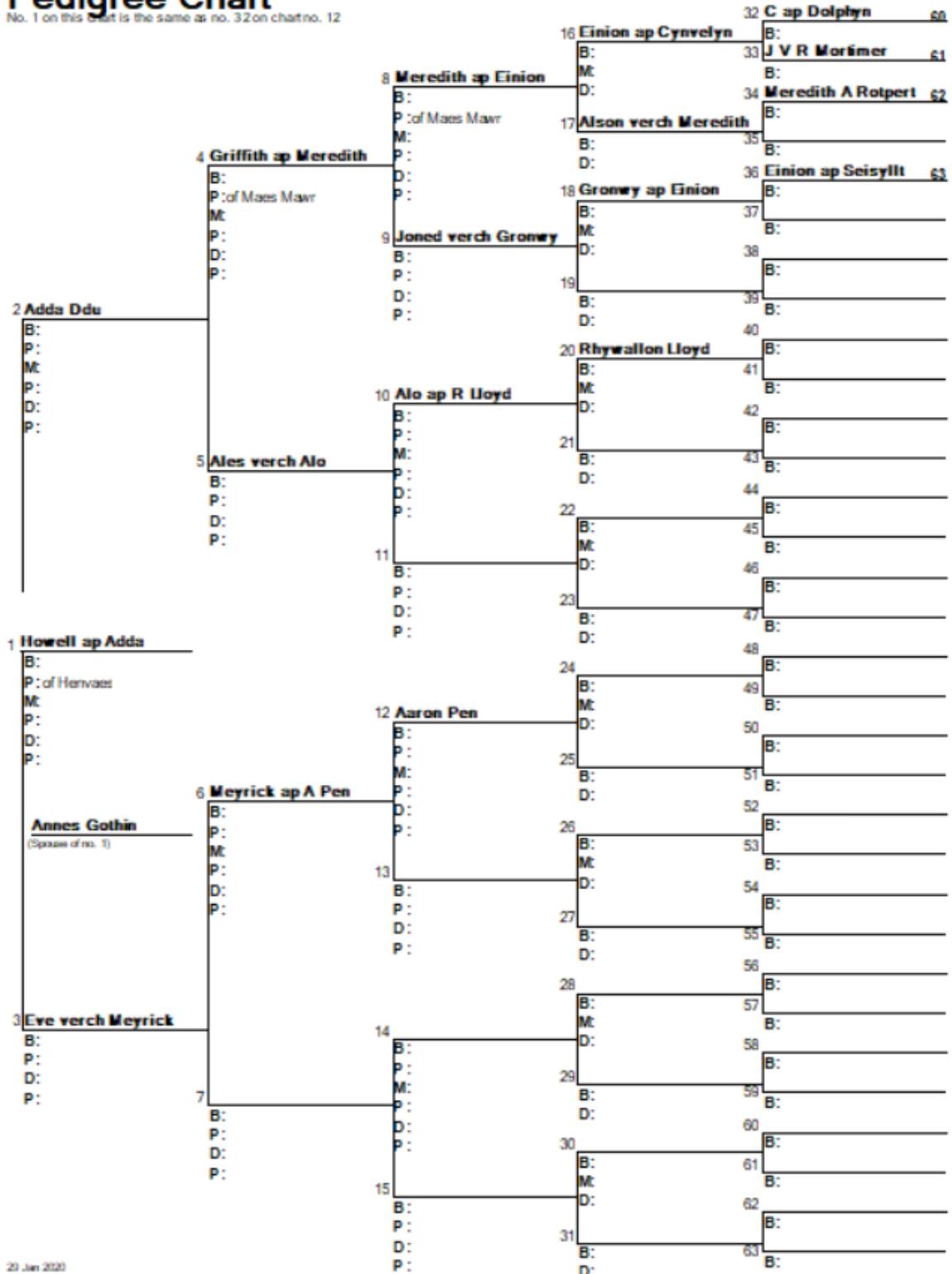


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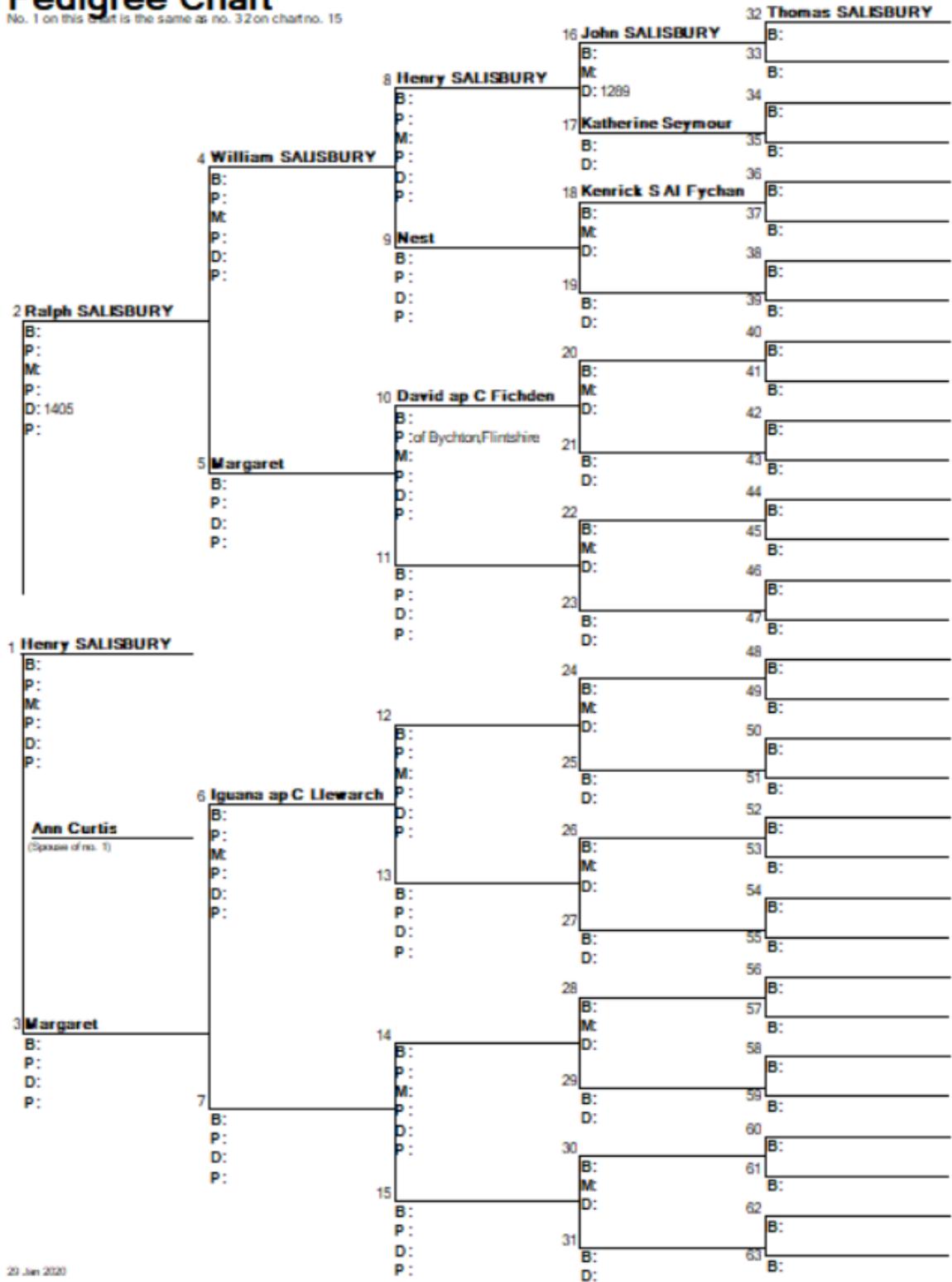


29 Jan 2020

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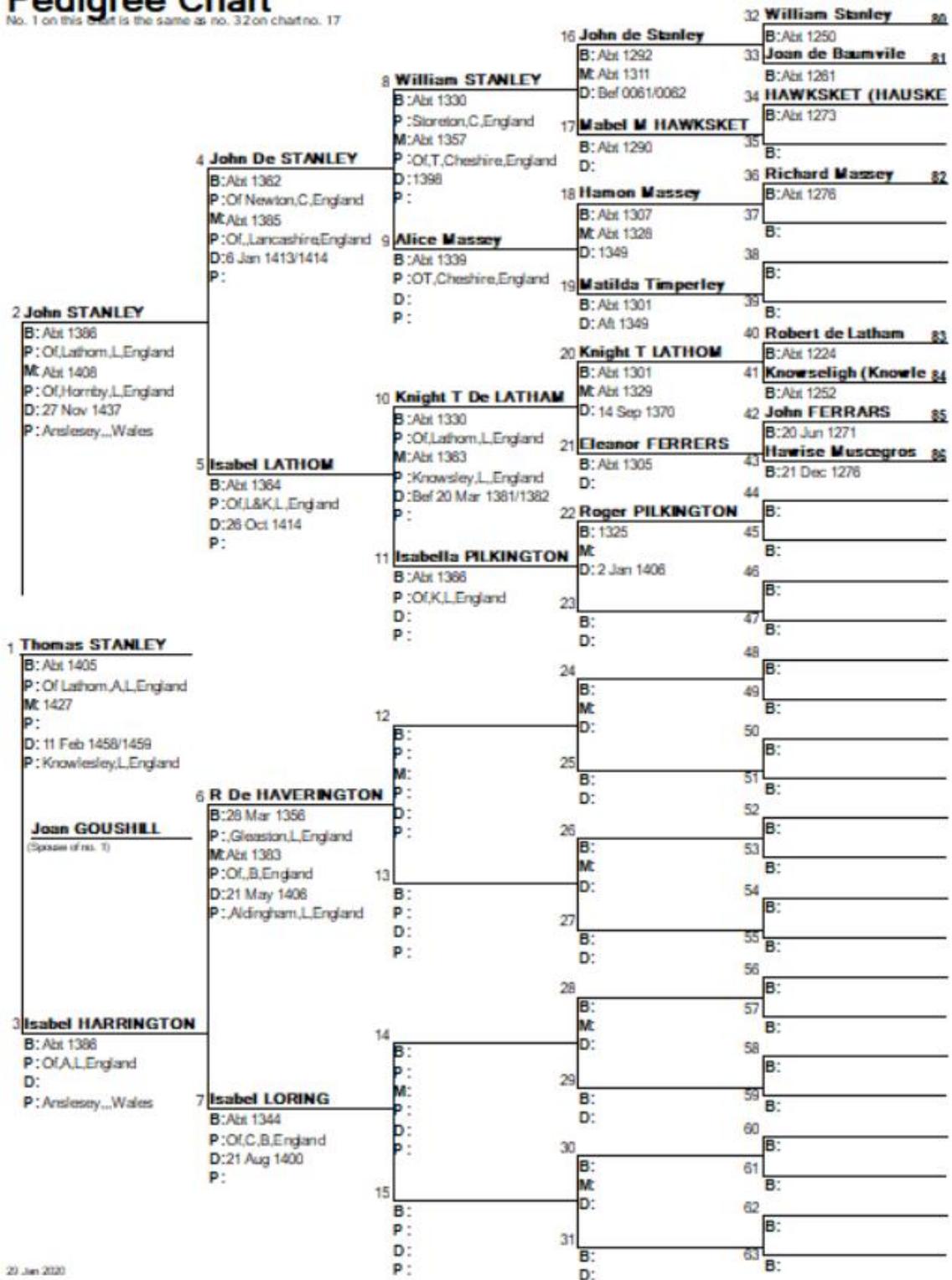


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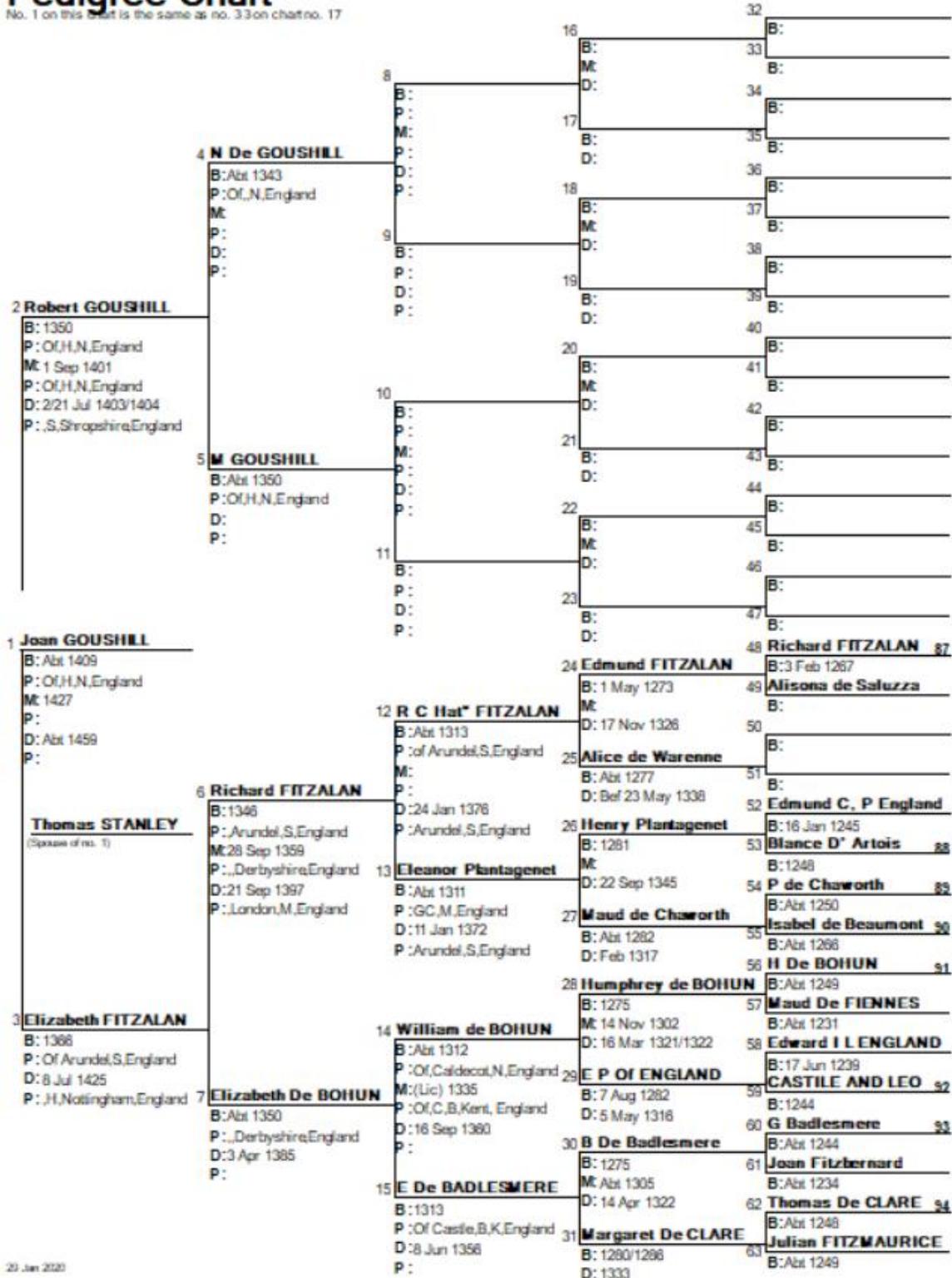
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Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 41

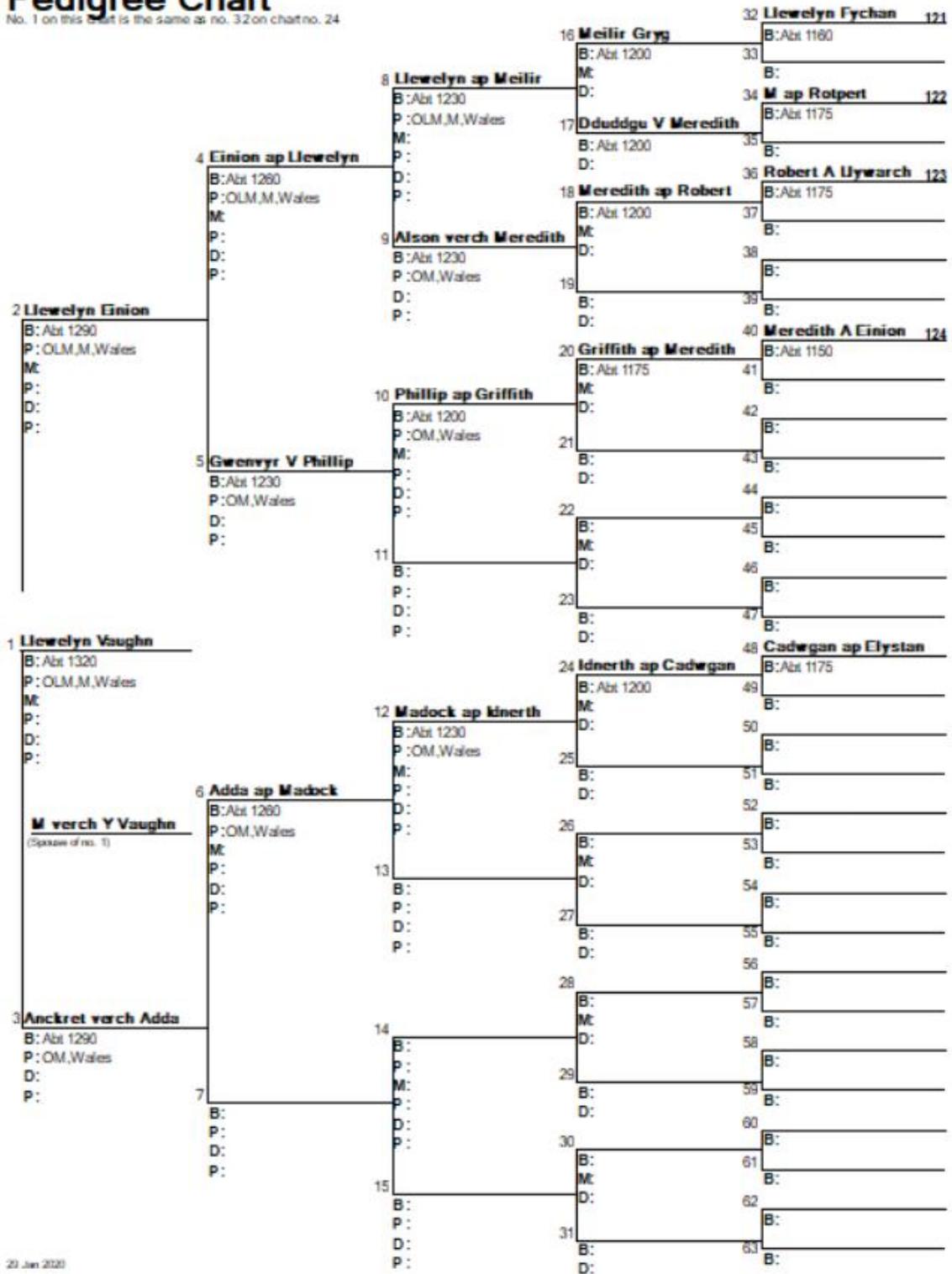


20 Jan 2020

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 53



20 Jan 2020