

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM ADAM TO NOAH AND ABRAM

The Authorized or King James Version of the Bible, in Chapters V, X, and XI of the Book of Genesis, gives the Hebrew account of the generations from the Creation to the time of the Deluge, a period of 1,656 years. It is from that statement that the following lineage and dates have been deduced:

- 1 ADAM, lived 930 years (4004-3074 B.C.) His sons were Cain, Abel, and Seth, born after their father was 130. After a quarrel Cain slew Abel.
- 2 SETH, lived 912 years (3874-2962 B.C.) At the age of 105 his son Enos was born, and there were other sons and daughters.
- 3 ENOS, lived 905 years (3769-2864 B.C.) His son Cainan was born when his father was 90, and there were other children.
- 4 CAINAN, lived 910 years (3679-2769 B.C.) At the age of 70 his son Mahalaleel was born and there were other children.
- 5 MAHALALEEL, lived 895 years (3609-2714 B.C.) He died before his father. At the age of 65 his son Jared was born and there were other sons and daughters.
- 6 JARED, lived 962 years (3544-2582 B.C.) His son Enoch was born when his father was 162 and there were other children.
- 7 ENOCH, lived 365 years (3382-3017 B.C.) and was translated. His son Methusaleh was born when he was 65 years old.
- 8 METHUSALEH, lived 969 years (3317-2348 B.C.) When he was 187 his son Lamech was born and there were other children.
- 9 LAMECH, lived 777 years (3130-2353 B.C.) His son Noah was born when his father was 182 years old.
- 10 NOAH, lived 950 years (2948-1998 B.C.) He was 500 years old when Japheth, his third son, was born, and 600 years old at the time of the Deluge and lived 350 years thereafter. His wife was Titea. "These are the sons of Noah, and of them was the whole earth overspread":

i Shem, born 2448 B.C. (mentioned later as 11a).

ii Ham, whose sons were Cush, Mizriam, Phut, and Canaan. In the division of the land after the Deluge there was allotted to Ham and his sons Syria, Arabia, and Africa. It was Ham who, after Noah had drunk too much wine, discovered his father lying naked and went out and told his brothers who, seizing a garment, went in backwards and threw it over their father. Moffatt's translation of the Bible records this incident as follows:

"When Noah wakened from his wine and learned what his son had done, he said: 'A curse on Canaan! May he be slave and thrall to his brothers! O Thou Eternal, bless the tents of Shem! Let Canaan be his slave! May God enlarge Japheth! May he be welcome in the tents of Shem, and have Canaan as his slave!'"

There seems to be some confusion as to whether it was Ham (the father) or Canaan (his son) who saw Noah when he was under the influence of the wine and naked, but as Noah's curse

was upon Canaan it would appear that Moffatt's translation of the Hebrew text is the more correct.

iii Japheth (mentioned later as 11c).

- 11a) SHEM, lived 600 years (2448-1848 B.C.) His sons were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. To him and his sons were allotted eastern Asia. Elam was King of Persia from whom are descended the Persians. Asshur was the builder of Nineveh and the ancestor of the Assyrians. Lud was the ancestor of the Lydians. Aram had as sons Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash. Hul was ancestor of the Armenians. Shem's third son.
- 12 ARPHAXAD (2348-1910 B.C.) was born two years after the Deluge and lived 438 years. He was King of Chaldea. His son,
- 13 SALAH, lived 433 years (2313-1880 B.C.) His son,
- 14 HEBER, lived 464 years (2283-1819 B.C.) He had two sons, Peleg and Jocktan.
- 15 PELEG, lived 239 years (2249-2010 B.C.) "and in his days was the earth divided".
- 16 REU, lived 239 years (2219-1980 B.C.) His son,
- 17 SERUG, lived 230 years (2187-1957 B.C.) His son,
- 18 NACHOR, lived 148 years (2157-2009 B.C.) His son,
- 19 TERAH, lived 205 years (2128-1923 B.C.) His son,
- 20 ABRAM, lived 175 years (2058-1883 B.C.) He was ancestor of the Hebrew nation.

11c) JAPHETH, son of Noah (No. 10 ante), is stated in O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees* to have had fifteen sons. Besides those mentioned in the Bible, Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan (or Iauan), Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras, O'Hart (*Irish Pedigrees*) mentions Baoth, who received Scythia as his lot upon the division of the land, but another authority states that Baoth was a son of Magog and grandson of Japheth. Another son of Japheth was Bedwig (or Belwig), according to the *Genealogical Chart of the Royal Houses of Europe*, by Frederick D. Hartland (1854) in the Library of Congress, Washington. (See also the *Saxon Chronicles*, said to have been the work of Alfred the Great.)

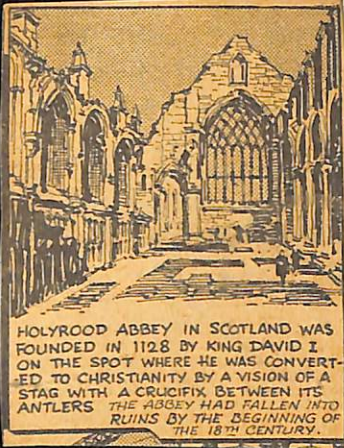
Japheth, in the division of the land, received western Asia beyond the Euphrates and Europe.

Gomer's sons were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah.

Javan (or Iauan) was the father of Elisha, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. (See later mention of Javan as 12d.)

Magog was the father of Baoth.

"By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations."—*Genesis x, 5.*



HOLYROOD ABBEY IN SCOTLAND WAS FOUNDED IN 1128 BY KING DAVID I ON THE SPOT WHERE HE WAS CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY BY A VISION OF A STAG WITH A CRUCIFIX BETWEEN ITS ANTLERS. THE ABBEY HAD FALLEN INTO RUINS BY THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE KINGS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

The following data, in condensed form, has been transcribed from O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees; Your Family Tree*, by Jordan and Kimball; *The Sovereigns of the World*, by William Betham, and *Genealogical Chart of the Royal Houses of Europe*, by Frederick D. Hartland (1854).

- 13 BAOTH, who was the son of Magog, grandson of Japheth, and great-grandson of Noah (see No. 10 in Line of Descent from Adam), received Scythia as his portion upon the division of the land.
- 14 PHOENIUSA (FENIUSA FARSAIDH), King of Scythia at the time Ninus ruled the Assyrian Empire. He was the inventor of letters. Being a wise man, desirous to learn the languages that confounded the builders of the Tower of Babel, he employed able and learned men to go among the dispersed multitude to learn their several languages, who some time afterward returned well skilled. King Feniusa erected a school in the year of Ninus' reign. His second son,
- 15 NIUL, born near the Tower of Babel, was, on account of his learning, invited to Egypt by Pharaoh, the King, who gave him land near the coast of the Red Sea to inhabit as the King of Capacirunt. Niul employed Gaodhal (Gael), son of Ethos, a learned man, to refine and adorn the language called Bearla Tabbia, which was afterwards called Gaodhal (or Gaelic), and for his sake Niul named his son Gaodhal. Niul married Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Cingeris, King of Egypt. From Niul, it is stated, the river Nile received its name.
- 16 GAODHAL, born B.C. 1571, was ancestor of the Clanna Gael, that is "the descendants of Gaodhal". In his youth he was stung in the neck by a serpent and was immediately brought to Moses who, by laying his rod upon the wound on his neck, instantly cured him, whence follows the word "glas" (Irish, green) added to his name on account of the green scar which remained on his neck during life. Gaodhal obtained another blessing in that no venomous reptile can live at any time where his posterity inhabit. (This is all very probably simply legend but is stated here for what it is worth.) His son,
- 17 EASRU (or ASRUTH), after his father's death, continued in Egypt, and soon after his death his son,
- 18 SYRUTH, on account of having taken part with the Israelites, was set upon by the Egyptians and after many battles was forced to depart from the country with his remaining colony and fled to the island of Crete (Candia). His son,
- 19 EIBHER (or HEBER SCOT), born in Egypt, after his father's death and a year's stay in Crete, went to Scythia with the Gadelians, where he was not well received by the descendants of Noemus, elder brother of Niul (mentioned ante), and after many victorious battles he obtained the kingdom, which continued to his posterity for four generations.
- 20 BEOMAN (or BEOGAMON).

- 21 AGNAMON (or ODOMHAN).
- 22 TAIT. These last three were each King of Scythia. After constant war,
- 23 AIGNON and his followers betook themselves to the sea, wandering and coasting upon the Caspian Sea for several years.
- 24 LAMFHION and his fleet remained at sea, resting for a time at such islands as they met. Their druid or magician foretold that there would be no end to their wanderings until they should arrive at the most western isle of Europe (now called Eire or Ireland), which was the place destined for their future and lasting abode. After many trials their leader landed at Gotha (more recently called Libya, where Carthage was afterwards built), where Lamfhion died.
- 25 HEBER GLUNNFIONN was born in Gothland, where he died. His posterity continued there until the eighth generation and were kings of that country.
- 26 FEOBHAR GLAS, Lord of Gothland.
- 27 NENUALL, Lord of Gothland.
- 28 NUAGATH, Lord of Gothland.
- 29 EALLOID, Lord of Gothland.
- 30 ARCHADA, Lord of Gothland.
- 31 DEAGHATHA, Lord of Gothland.
- 32 BRATHA (or BRACHEUS), born in Gotha. Reminding himself of the druid's prediction, and his people having considerably multiplied, he departed with a numerous fleet to seek out the country foretold, and after some time landed on the coast of Spain and by a strong hand settled his colony in the northwestern province of that country, Galicia, and founded a town, Brachur.
- 33 BRIGGAN (or BREOGHAN), born in Spain, was King of Galicia, Andalusia, Mercia, Castile, and Portugal. He built the city of Briganta in Portugal and from him the Brigantines are descended. He sent a colony into Britain who settled in the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland and were called Brigantes.
- 34 BILLE was king after his father's death. He had a brother Ithe, who landed in Ireland with fifteen Gadelians. Bille was succeeded by his son,
- 35 GALLAMH (or MILESIVS) who when a youth visited Scythia and was well received by King Riffleoir who gave him his daughter in marriage and appointed him general of his forces. He defeated the King's enemies and gained much fame and the love of the King's subjects. Learning of the King's jealousy and of his intention to dispatch him out of the way, Milesius slew him and retired into Egypt with a fleet of sixty sail. Pharaoh Nectonibus, then King of Egypt, made him general of his forces against the King of Ethiopia who was then invading his country. Milesius was victorious and found favor with Pharaoh who gave him, being then a widower, his daughter, the Princess Scota, in marriage. During eight years' sojourn in Egypt he was instructed in several trades, arts, and sciences in order to teach them to the rest of his people on his return to Spain where he was received with great joy. In 54 battles

- he destroyed and totally exterminated the foreign invaders and rebellious natives. In his reign a great famine occurred in Spain of 26 years' continuance, and, believing it a punishment for neglecting to seek out the country destined for his people, he sent his uncle Ithe to that part of the island (Ireland) now called Munster. Ithe's forces were routed and he was killed at Magh Ithe, "the plains of Ithe", whence his son brought his mangled body back into Spain and exposed it to public view to incite the people to avenge his murder. Milesius died soon after, but his eight sons sailed to Ireland where they routed and slew the three kings and destroyed their army. Heber and Heremon, two of his sons, divided the kingdoms and became the first of 183 sole monarchs of the Gaelic, Milesian and Scottish race that ruled and governed Ireland successively over 2,000 years, from A.M. 3500 to the time of their submission to King Henry II of England. This invasion of Ireland by the forces of Milesius took place the next year after Solomon began the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem. As Pharoah gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon (I Kings iii, 1), and Milesius was contemporary with Solomon, we may infer that it was the same Pharoah who gave his daughter, Princess Scota, in marriage to Milesius.
- 36 HEREMON (EOCHAIDH) was the seventh son of Milesius and from him were descended the kings, nobility, and gentry of Connaught, Dalriada, Leinster, Meath, Orgiall, Ossory; of Scotland since the fifth century; of Ulster since the fourth century, and of England from the reign of Henry II down to the present time. After his brother Heber was slain (B.C. 1698), Heremon, the 2d monarch of Ireland, reigned singly for fourteen years and died B.C. 1683. He married Tea, daughter of Liughaidh and granddaughter of Ithe, brother of Bille, ante. She was known as Tea Tephi, "Daughter of God's House", Princess of the House of David, being descended from him, who came to Ireland in 580 B.C. and brought with her a relic of antiquity said to be Jacob's Pillow and to have been carried to and from Egypt with the Israelites. It was later called "the Stone of Scone".
- 37 IRIAL FAIDH, his son, was the 10th monarch (reigned 1680 to 1670 B.C.)
- 38 EITHRIAL, the Irish Prophet, was the 11th monarch (reigned 1670 to 1650 B.C.) His son,
- 39 FOLL-AICH (or FOLLAIN) was kept out of the monarchy by Conmaol who usurped his place.
- 40 TIGHEARNMAS, 13th monarch (reigned 1620 to 1543 B.C.), recovered the monarchy after 27 battles with the followers of Conmaol, all of which he gained. This king set up the famous idol called "Crom-Cruach", which was worshiped down to the time of St. Patrick, by whom it was destroyed. He introduced certain distinctions in rank by the wearing of various colors, which is held to have been the origin of the Scotch plaid. He died 1543 B.C.
- 41 EANBHOTH, Prince of Ireland, was his son. In his lifetime the kingdom was divided into two parts by a line drawn from Drogheda to Limerick.
- 42 SMIORNGOILL, Prince of Ireland, was his son. In his lifetime the Picts of

- Scotland were forced to abide by their oath to pay homage to the Irish monarch.
- 43 FIACHADH LABHRUINE, 18th monarch (reigned 1472 to 1448 B.C.).
- 44 AONGUS OLMUCHACH, 20th monarch (reigned 1427 to 1409 B.C.).
- 45 MAOIN (or MAVIN), Prince of Ireland, was kept out of the monarchy by Eadna, descendant of Conmaol.
- 46 ROTHEACHTA, 22d monarch (reigned 1382 to 1357 B.C.) Four-horsed chariots were first used in Ireland during his reign.
- 47 DEIN, Prince of Ireland, was kept out of the monarchy by his father's slayer. His son,
- 48 STORNA SAOGHALACH, was 34th monarch. He was slain 1030 B.C.
- 49 OLIOLL OLCHAOIN, Prince of Ireland.
- 50 GIALCHADH, 37th monarch, succeeded and reigned 1022 to 1013 B.C.
- 51 NUADHA FIONNFAIL, 39th monarch, reigned 1001 to 961 B.C. He was slain by his enemy who became monarch.
- 52 SIMEON BREAC, 44th monarch, (909 to 903 B.C.), caused his predecessor on the throne, who had wrested the monarchy from his father to be torn asunder, but after a reign of six years he met a like fate, by order of the son of the murdered king.
- 53 MUIREDACH BALGRACH, 46th monarch (893-892 B.C.), had two sons and was succeeded by his second son,
- 54 FIACHADH TOLGRACH, who became the 55th monarch (805-795 B.C.)
- 55 DUACH LAIGHRACH, his son, was 59th monarch (747-737 B.C.).
- 56 EOCHAIDH BUIDHAIGH, Prince of Ireland, was kept out of the monarchy by his father's slayer.
- 57 UGAIN MORE, the Great, 66th monarch (663-593 B.C.), married Caesair, daughter of the King of France, and had 22 sons and 3 daughters. He divided his kingdom into 25 parts. His son,
- 58a LAOGHAIRE LORCH, 68th monarch, was assassinated by his brother (mentioned next as 58b). He is mentioned later on page 388, where follows the line of his descendants.
- 58b COBHTHACH CAOLBHREAGH, 69th monarch (591-541 B.C.), was slain by his grand-nephew.
- 59 COBHTHACH, Prince of Ireland.
- 60 MEILG MOLBHTHACH, 71st monarch (522-505 B.C.).
- 61 JARN GLEOFATHACH, 74th monarch (480-473 B.C.).
- 62 CONLA CRUADH COALGACH, 76th monarch (462-442 B.C.).
- 63 OLIOLL CAISHIACLACH, 77th monarch (442-417 B.C.).
- 64 EOCHADH FOLTLEATHAN, 79th monarch (412-397 B.C.).
- 65 AONGAS TURIMHEACH TEAMRACH, 81st monarch (384-324 B.C.), was murdered at Tara in 324. His younger son, Fiacha Fearnara (mentioned later), who was so called from being exposed in a small boat on the sea, was ancestor of the kings of Dalriada and Argyle in Scotland down to Loarn, the maternal grandfather of Fergus Mor Mac Eorca, the founder of the Scottish monarchy. The eldest son of Aongas was

- 66 EANDA AIGHNACH, 84th monarch (312-292 B.C.).
- 67 LABHRA LUIRC, Prince of Ireland.
- 68 BLATHACHTA, Prince of Ireland.
- 69 EASAMHUN EAMHNA, Prince of Ireland, was kept from the throne by his father's murderer.
- 70 REIGHNEIN RUADH, Prince of Ireland.
- 71 FIONNLOGMA, Prince of Ireland.
- 72 FIONN, Prince of Ireland, married Benia, daughter of King Briomthan.
- 73 EOCHADH FEIDLIOCH, 93d monarch (142-130 B.C.), died at Tara.
- 74 BREAS NAR LOTHAR (called FINEAMHNAS). In his time the Irish first began to dig graves to bury their dead. He was Prince of Ireland.
- 75 LUGHAIDH RIABHDEARG, 98th monarch (34 to 8 B.C.) He entered into an alliance with the King of Denmark, whose daughter he married. He killed himself by falling on his sword in 8 B.C.
- 76 CRIOMTHAN NIADHAR, 100th monarch (7 B.C. to A.D. 4). He married Baine, daughter of the King of Alba. He brought from his expedition against the Romans in Britain a splendid war chariot, gilded and highly ornamented, a golden-hilted sword and shield embossed with silver, a table studded with 300 brilliant gems, together with great quantities of other precious articles. He was killed by a fall from his horse. In his reign the oppression of the plebeians by the Milesians came to a climax. During three years the Attacotti saved their scant earnings to prepare a sumptuous feast, to which they invited the provincial kings, nobility, and gentry of the Milesian race in Ireland and when enjoyment was at its height treacherously murdered almost all of their unsuspecting victims.
- 77 FIORAIDH FIONN FACHTNACH, 102d monarch (4-24 A.D.), died at Tara.
- 78 FIACHAIDH FIONOLUDH, 104th monarch (39-54 A.D.), married Ethne, daughter of the King of Alba (Britain).
- 79 TUATHAL TEACHTMAR, 106th monarch (76-109 A.D.) When he came of age, with the aid of his grandfather, the King of Alba (Britain), he returned to Ireland and overcame his enemies in numerous battles. He married Baine, daughter of the King of England.
- 80 FEIDLIMHIDH TEACHTMAR, 108th monarch (110-122 A.D.), married Ughna, daughter of the King of Denmark.
- 81 CONN CEADCHADHACH, 110th monarch (123-145 A.D.), hero of 100 battles; married Eithne, daughter of Luighaidh, son of Daire. His daughter Saraid married Conaire, 111th monarch, who was a descendant of Aongus Tuirimheach Teamrach (No. 65, page 383 ante) through his elder son, Fiachath Fiamurah (mentioned as No. 66 in alternate line of descent appearing later, page 385).
- 82 ART AONFHIR, 112th monarch (165-182 A.D.) From him descended the Kings of Scotland from the 5th century down to the Stuarts. He married a smith's daughter and had an illegitimate son,
- 83 CORMAC ULFHADA (MACART), who married Eithne, daughter of Dunlang, King of Leinster. He was the 115th monarch, from 226 to 253

A.D. He was very magnificent and wise. He had 1,150 persons in his daily retinue constantly attending at his Great Hall at Tara which was 300 feet long, 30 cubits high, and 50 cubits broad, with 14 doors. His service consisted of 150 pieces of pure silver and gold. He ordained that 10 choice persons should constantly attend him and his successors, namely, a nobleman for his companion, a judge to explain the laws, an antiquary to preserve the genealogies, acts, and occurrences, a druid or magician to presage good or bad omens, a poet to praise or disparage every one according to his good or bad actions, a physician, a musician to compose and sing pleasant sonnets, and three stewards to govern the King's house. This custom was observed by all succeeding monarchs down to Brian Boromha, the 175th monarch, only that after he embraced the Christian faith, seven years before his death, he substituted a prelate for the druid. He was to all mankind very just and upright in his actions. He refused to allow his druids to worship their idol gods and openly professed that he would no more worship any but the true God.

- 84 CAIRBRE LIFFEACHAIRE, 117th monarch (267-282 A.D.), was killed by the Fiana (or Fenians). His third son,
- 85 FIACHADH SREABHTHUEINE, King of Connaught, 120th monarch (285-315 A.D.), married Aife and was slain in battle.
- 86 MUIRREDACH TIREACH, married Muirion, daughter of Fiachadh, the King of Ulster. He regained his father's throne and was the 122d monarch (326-352 A.D.).
- 87 EOCHAIDH MOIDHEODHAIN, 124th monarch (357-360 A.D.), married secondly the daughter of Felim, the second Christian King of Ulster.
- 88 NIALLUS MAGNUS, 126th monarch (379-398 A.D.), led an army into Bretagne and carried off 200 children, among whom was St. Patrick, then 16 years old. His second marriage was to Carthar Carduff, daughter of the King of Britain (or Wales), and ordained that it ever afterwards should be called Britain. Until then it went by the name of Alba. He was slain on the Loire in France.
- 89 EOGHAN (or EUGENE), from whom the territory of Tir Eoghan (now Tyrone) in Ulster is so called. He was baptized by St. Patrick at the royal palace of Aileach.
- 90 MUIRREDACH, married Eorca, daughter of Loarn, last King of Dalriada, in Scotland, and had many sons and daughters. This Loarn is No. 97 in descent from Aongus Tuirimheach Teamrach (No. 65, ante, page 383), through his younger son, Fiachath Fiamurah, No. 66.
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- From this point the line is now followed from No. 66 to Eorca (No. 98), daughter of Loarn (No. 97), where it again unites by the marriage of Eorca to Muirredach (No. 90 supra). It will be noted that in the enumeration of this line there is a gain of eight generations.
- 66 FIACHATH FIAMURAH, younger son of Aongus (No. 65).

- 67 DILLIOLLA EURONN.  
 68 OLIOLLA EURONN.  
 69 FEARADHACH (or FEARGUS).  
 70 FORGO.  
 71 MAINE MOR.  
 72 ARNOLD (or AIRINDIL).  
 73 RATHREIN (or RAGHEIN).  
 81 EIDERSGEOIL, 95th monarch of Ireland (115-66 B.C.) Slain.  
 82 CONAIRE MORE, the Great, 97th monarch (109-36 B.C.) Slain.  
 83 CAIBRE FIONNMOR.  
 84 DAIRE DORNMORE.  
 85 CAIBRE (or COBRECROMCIN).  
 86 LUGTHACH ALLATHACH.  
 87 MOGHA LAIMHA, married Ethne.  
 88 CONAIRE, 111th monarch (123-152 A.D.), married Saraid, daughter of Conn Coadchadhach (No. 81 in alternate line, page 384 ante). Their son,  
 89 CAIBRE RIADA (RIOGHFHADA), first King of Dalriada (Irish, meaning Riada's share or portion).  
 90 KIONGA, King of Dalriada.  
 91 FELIM LAMH-FOIDH, King of Dalriada.  
 92 EOCHY FORTAMAIL, " " "  
 93 FERGUS UALLACH, " " "  
 94 AENEAS FEAST, " " "  
 95 EOCHY MUN-REANHUR, " " "  
 96 EORC, " " "  
 97 LOARN, last King of Dalriada. He assisted his grandson, Fergus Mor Mac Eorca, in his war against the Picts in 498 (or, according to the Scottish Chronicles, in 424) and who became the founder of the Scottish monarchy.  
 98 EORCA (or EARCA), married Muirredach (No. 90 in alternate line of descent, page 385 ante), son of Eoghan (or Eugene). By this marriage the two lines of descent from Aongus (No. 65 ante) became united.  
 99 FERGUS MOR MAC EORCA, the first absolute King of Scotland of the Milesian race. He was killed while fighting against the Romans in 404 A.D.  
 100 DONGARDUS (or DONART) (452-457 A.D.).  
 101 ECCHAIHDH.  
 102 GABHRAN, aided King Arthur of the Round Table against the Anglo-Saxons in 502 A.D.  
 103 AIDAN (or AEDHAN) (570-604 A.D.).  
 104 EOCHAIHDH (or EUGENIUS IV) (605-622).

- 74 TREIN.  
 75 ROISIN.  
 76 SIN (or SUIN).  
 77 DEAGHA.  
 78 JAIR.  
 79 OLIOLL ANGLONNACH.  
 80 EUGENIUS (or EOGAN).

- 105 DONALD (or DONEVALD, or DANNAL-BREACH). Banished the Pelagian heretics (636-650). His eldest son,  
 106 MALDUIN, 688.  
 107 EOCHAIHDH RINNEMHAIL (or EUGENIUS V) (688-692).  
 108 FINDANUS.  
 109 EUGENIUS VII, King 704-721; married Spondana, daughter of Garnard, Pictish king.  
 110 ETHAINE (or AODH FIONN) (730-761).  
 111 ACHAIOS, aided Hungus, King of the Picts, with 10,000 men under his son Alpin against Athelstan, a ruler of Northumberland, but when Athelstan pursued them Hungus prayed to St. Andrew who with his cross appeared and promised them the victory and ever since the Scots have carried St. Andrew's cross in their banner. His wife was Fergusiana, sister of Hungus.  
 112 ALPIN ruled 831-834. He was taken in battle with the Picts and his head, upon a pole, was carried through the army and fixed as a spectacle in the capital of the Picts at Abernethy. His son,  
 113 KENNETH I (or MAGALPIN) (844-859) avenged his father by defeating the Picts seven times in one day and slew their king. This took place in the eighth year of his reign, 842, when he became King of all Scotland. He removed the fatal marble stone from Argyle to Scone, or Fort Teviot, the old palace of the Pictish kings and translated the seat of the Pictish bishop from Abernethy to St. Andrews. His son,  
 114 CONSTANTINE I, succeeded his uncle, Donald V, 862 (or 869), and reigned until 877. He was taken in battle by the Danes at the Black Cave in Angus and beheaded. His son,  
 115 DONALD II, succeeded Gregory the Great as King of Scotland. He aided the English against the Danes and reigned eleven years, dying in 900. His son,  
 116 MALCOLM I, reigned 942-954. He was given Cumberland and Westmoreland from King Edmund I. He was killed by Moray men and was succeeded by his son,  
 117 KENNETH II, second son (971-995). He was murdered by Fenelin. His son,  
 118 MALCOLM II, succeeded Grimus, King of Scotland (1005-1033), and was the ancestor of Robert Stuart. Malcolm II was murdered in 1033. He overcame the Danes at Aberdeen in 1017. He had three daughters: Doada, wife of Finele, Thane of Glamis or Angus, parents of Macbeth, who succeeded his cousin Duncan in 1040; Alice (or Thora), wife of the Earl of Orkney, and  
 119 BEATRIX (or BETHOC), who married about 1000 Grimus, the thane, who was slain in 1045.  
 120 DUNCAN I succeeded his grandfather, Malcolm II in 1033. He was murdered by Macbeth, his first cousin, in 1040, who was a son of Doada. Duncan's son,  
 121 MALCOLM III, Canmore, was proclaimed King at Scone on April 25,

1057. He married Margaret, daughter of Edward the Exile, son of Edmund, Ironsides, King of England (see No. 36a in Line of Descent from Harderich to the Saxon Kings, page 407 post). She died November 16, 1093. Of their children, Mary married Eustace, Count of Boulogne, brother of Baldwin I, Count of Flanders and King of Jerusalem, A.D. 1100 (see No. 106 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to William the Conqueror, page 394 post). Eustace's daughter Matilda, was the wife of Stephen, Count of Blois and afterwards King of England (1135-1154), whose mother, Adela, was the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror. Another of Malcolm III's daughters was Matilda (or Maud), who became the wife of Henry I, King of England (1100-1135), son of William the Conqueror. Their daughter Matilda married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (1131). (See Nos. 113b and 114b in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, pages 412-413; also No. 11 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and His Ancestors, page 411, and No. 10 in Line of Descent from the Counts of Anjou, page 420.)
- 122 **DAVID (ST. DAVID)** succeeded his brother Alexander who married Elizabeth, natural daughter of Henry I, King of England. David was born about 1080 and died May 24, 1153. He married in 1113 Marilda (or Maud), daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland (beheaded in 1073), and his wife Judith, cousin of King Henry I of England, and whose mother, Adeliza, Grand Countess of Albemarle, was half-sister of William the Conqueror. David was crowned at Scone April 27, 1124, and reigned 29 years.
- 123 **HENRY**, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon. Henry died before his father, in 1152. He married Adeline, second daughter of William, 2d Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife who was Isabel de Vermandois, daughter of Hugh Magnus (1057-1102), Count of Vermandois, Valois, Chaumont, and Amiens, second son of Henry I, King of France. (See No. 113, page 397.)
- 
- At this point we follow a continuation of the line of the Irish kings from Laoghaire Lorch, the 68th monarch (No. 58a, page 383 ante).
- 59 **PRINCE OLIOLL AINE**, who was slain along with his father by his father's brother, Cobhthach Caolbreagh, 69th monarch (No. 58b, page 383). His son,
- 60 **LABHRA LOINGSEACH**, slew his grand-uncle, Cobhthach, supra, and his son,
- 61 **OLIOLLA BRACHAIN**, became 73d monarch (498-480 B.C.). His son,
- 62 **AONGUS OLAMH**, was the father of
- 63 **BREASAL**, Prince of Ireland, who was the father of
- 64 **FERGUS FORTAMHUIL**, 80th monarch (397-384 B.C.), who was slain in battle by his successor, Aongus Turimheach Teamrach (No. 65, page 383 ante).
- 65 **FELIM FORTRUIN**, Prince of Ireland, was the father of
- 66 **CRIOMTHANN CROGRACH**, 85th monarch (292-288 B.C.). His son was

- 67 **MOGH-ART**, Prince of Ireland, and the line then continues from father to son.
- 68 **ART**.
- 69 **ALLOID (or OLIOLL)**.
- 70 **NUADHAL FOLLAMHAIN**.
- 71 **FEARIDHACH FOGLAS**.
- 72 **OLIOLL GLAS**.
- 73 **FIACHADH FIORBRIU**.
- 74 **BREASAL BREAC**.
- 75 **LENY**, whose father gave him all the territory on the north of the river Barrow from Wicklow to Drogheda.
- 76 **SEDNA**, who built the royal city of Rath Alinne.
- 77 **NUADHAR NEACHT**, 96th monarch (110-109 B.C.).
- 78 **FERGUS FAIRGE**.
- 79 **ROS**.
- 80 **FIONN FILE**.
- 81 **CONCHOBHAR ALBRAOIDHMAIDH**, 99th monarch (8 to 7 B.C.).
- 82 **MOGH CORB**, Prince of Ireland.
- 83 **CU-CORB**, King of Leinster.
- 84 **NIADH CORB**, Prince.
- 85 **CORMAC GEALTACH**.
- 86 **FELIM FIORURGLAS**.
- 87 **CATHAIR MOR**, King of Leinster, 109th monarch of Ireland (119-123 A.D.).
- 88 **FIACHA BAICHEDA**, sixth son, died A.D. 220.
- 89 **BREASAL BEALACH**, who was the second Christian King of Leinster.
- 90 **LEABHRADAH**.
- 91 **EANNA CEANNSALACH MOR CONANG**, died 365 A.D.
- 92 **CRIMTHANN CASS**, King of Leinster for 40 years, was baptized by St. Patrick about 448.
- 93 **NOTHACH**, King of Leinster for 10 years, was baptized in infancy by St. Patrick.
- 94 **OWEN CAOCH**.
- 95 **SIOLLAN** (Irish, a skinny person—Anglicized Sloan).
- 96 **FOELAN**, King of Leinster 9 years.
- 97 **FAOLCHU**, Prince of Leinster.
- 98 **ONCHU**.
- 99 **RUDGAL**.
- 100 **AODH (or HUGH)**.
- 101 **DIARMUID**.
- 102 **CAEIBRE**, slain in 876.
- 103 **CENETH**, slain by the Danes of Loch Carmen. He was King of Leinster for 13 years.

- 104 CEALLACH, Prince of Leinster, who died at Dublin in 945.  
 105 DONAL, King of Leinster 9 years. He died in 974.  
 106 DIARMUID, King of Leinster for 13 years. He died in 997.  
 107 DONACH MAOL-NA-NIBO, King of Leinster 9 years.  
 108 DIARMUID, 47th Christian King of Leinster and 177th Milesian monarch of Ireland, was slain February 23, 1072. He married Darbhforгал who died in 1080.  
 109 MURCHA (Irish, Muirchu, a sea hound, meaning a sea warrior, also called Morrough). From him are descended the Clan Morochae, modernized Murphy. He was the 50th Christian King of Leinster. He invaded the Isle of Man in 1070 and died in Dublin on December 8, 1090. His third son,  
 110 DONAL MACMORROUGH, King of Dublin and King of Leinster, was slain in 1115 by Donal O'Brien and the Danes at Dublin.  
 111 DIARMUID-NA-UGALL (Irish, na u Gall, "of the foreigners"), 58th Christian King of Leinster, was known as Dermot MacMurrough. He reigned from 1135 to 1166. His eldest daughter,  
 112 AIFE (or EVA), married Richard de Clare, 2d Earl of Pembroke, the celebrated "Strongbow", famous in the conquest of Ireland. (See No. 11 in De Clare lineage, page 426.) She died in 1177. Their daughter,  
 113 ISABEL DE CLARE, was in ward to King Henry II of England and was given in marriage to William le Mareschal (or Marshall) by King Richard, Couer de Leon, in 1189. (See No. 11 of De Clare lineage in Descent from the Magna Charta Barons, page 427.) Their daughter,  
 114 ISABEL MARSHALL, married Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Clare and 5th Earl of Hertford, one of the Sureties for the Magna Charta (see No. 14 of De Clare lineage in Descent from the Barons of the Magna Charta, from which point the line continues).

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM NOAH TO PEPIN LE GROS

- 10 NOAH (see Line of Descent from Adam to Noah, page 378).  
 11c JAPHETH, third son of Noah (see page 379).  
 12 JAVAN (or IAUAN), son of Japheth. From him, in direct line from parent to child, the descent is in the following order. (Authority: O'Clery's *Irish Genealogies*.)
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 13 DODANIM.       | 33 ELIACOR.     |
| 14 HERCULES.      | 34 GABERIANO.   |
| 15 THUSCO.        | 35 PLASERIO.    |
| 16 ALTHEO.        | 36 ANTENOR.     |
| 17 BLASCON.       | 37 PRIAMO.      |
| 18 CAMBO BLASCON. | 38 HELENO.      |
| 19 DARDANO.       | 39 PLESRON.     |
| 20 ERICTHONIO.    | 40 BASABILIANO. |
| 21 TROE.          | 41 ALEXANDRE.   |
| 22 ILLO.          | 42 PRIAMO.      |
| 23 LOOMEDONTE.    | 43 GETMALOR.    |
| 24 PRIAMO.        | 44 ALMADION.    |
| 25 HELENO.        | 45 DILUGLIO.    |
| 26 GENGER.        | 46 HELENO.      |
| 27 FRANCO.        | 47 PLASERIO.    |
| 28 ESDRON.        | 48 DILUGLIO.    |
| 29 GELIO.         | 49 MARCOMIR.    |
| 30 BASABILIANO.   | 50 PRIAMO.      |
| 31 PLASERIO.      | 51 HELENO.      |
| 32 PLESRON.       | 52 ANTENOR.     |

The continuation of this line of descent is to be found in *The Sovereigns of the World*, by William Betham, Table 249, and in *History of the Tyrrells*, by Joseph Henry Tyrrell, of "Castleknock", Queen's Road, Twickenham, England, and Speed's *History of England*, to be found in the Library of Congress, Washington.

- 52 ANTENOR (mentioned above), King of the Cimmericians (B.C. 443), a people inhabiting the shores of the Sea of Azof, now known as the Crimea. He was of Trojan blood and died B.C. 443, the year before the institution of the Roman censors, the second year of Nehemiah's reign in Jerusalem and the 22d year of the Persian King Artaxerxes.  
 53 MARCOMIR, B.C. 412.  
 54 ANTENOR II, B.C. 384.  
 55 PRIAMUS, B.C. 358.  
 56 HELLENUS, B.C. 339.

- 57 DIOCLES, B.C. 294.  
 58 BASSANUS, B.C. 250; married a daughter of the King of Orcades.  
 59 CLODOMIR, B.C. 232.  
 60 NICANOR, B. C. 198; married a daughter of Elidure, King of Bretons.  
 61 MARCOMIR II, B.C. 170.  
 62 CLODIUS, B.C. 159.  
 63 ANTENOR III, B.C. 143.  
 64 CLODOMIR II, B.C. 123.  
 65 MERODACHUS, B.C. 95.  
 66 CASSANDER, B.C. 74.  
 67 ANTHARIUS.  
 68 FRANKUS, B.C. 9, King of the West Franks.  
 69 CLODIUS II, A.D. 20.  
 70 MARCOMIR III, A.D. 50.  
 71 CLODOMIR III, A.D. 63.  
 72 ANTENOR IV, A.D. 69.  
 73 RATHERIUS, A.D. 90. Built Rotterdam, where he was buried.  
 74 RICHIMIR, A.D. 114.  
 75 ODEMIR, A.D. 128.  
 \* 76 MARCOMIR IV, died A.D. 149. Married Athildis, daughter of Coilus, King of Bretons. He was educated at Rome and died A.D. 170. (See No. 14 in Line of Descent from the Cæsars, page 423.)  
 77 CLODOMIR IV, King of Franks, A.D. 149, died A.D. 166. He married Hafilda, daughter of the King of the Rugii.  
 78 FARABERT, King A.D. 166, and died 196.  
 79 SUNNO (or HUNNO), King 186 and died 213.  
 80 HILDERIC, King 213, and reigned 40 years. Died A.D. 253.  
 81 BARTHERUS, King 253 and died 272.  
 82 CLODIUS III, King 272 and died 298.  
 83 WALTER, King 298 and died 306.  
 84 DAGOBERT, King 306 and died 317.  
 85 CLODOMIR V, King 319 and died 337.  
 86 RICHIMIR II, King 337 and slain in battle with the Romans in 350.  
 87 THEODOMIR, King 350 and died 360. Slain by Emperor Julian.  
 88 CLODIUS IV, King 360 and died 378.  
 89 PRIAM (or DAGOBERT), first Duke of West Franks under the Romans, died 389.  
 90 GUENEBALD, last Duke of West Franks, died 419.  
 91 ARGOTTA, mother of all the Kings of France; married Pharamond, Duke of East Franks, A.D. 404, who was elected King of Westphalia and Franconia. Pharamond was descended from Dagobert (No. 84 supra) as follows: Dagobert, Guenebald, Dagobert, Clodius, Marcomir, Pharamond.

- 92 CLODIUS V, King of Westphalia; married Bassina, daughter of Woldelphus, King of Thuringia, and died 425.  
 93 SIGMERUS, married a daughter of Ferreolus Tonantius, a Roman senator and son-in-law of the Emperor Avitus.  
 94 FERREOLUS, Duke of Moselle and Margrave of Schelde; married first daughter of Clovis, King of France (465-511); married second Deuteria a Roman lady. A son of the second marriage was  
 95 AUSBERTUS, Duke of Austrasia; married Bithilda, daughter of Clothaire I King of France, who had Soissons, Vermandois, Picardy, Flanders, and Normandy, and who was son of Clovis I, Magnus, and his wife Clothildis, daughter of Chilperic, King of Soissons. Ausbertus died in 570  
 96 ARNOALDUS, Margrave of Schelde; married Oda of Swabia. After his wife's death he became a monk and was later Bishop of Metz. He died in 601.  
 97 ST. ARNULPH, Bishop of Metz, married Doda of Saxony. He was a hermit in 641 when he died and was afterwards canonized. His son,  
 98 ANSEGIUS (or ANCHISES), Margrave of Schelde, Duke of Brabant, an Major Domo to Childeric II; married Begga, heiress of Brabant, who was a daughter of Pepin de Landis, Duke of Brabant, son of Carloman Major Domo to Clothaire II and son of Charles, Count of Brabant.  
 99 PEPIN LE GROS, of Heristal, founder of the Carolingian line of French Kings, became Duke of Austrasian Franks and Duke of Brabant. He conquered Burgundy and Neustria and was Major Domo to Theodor III, Clovis III, and Childebert III. He died December 16, 714. His wife was Alpais who was the mother of Charles Martel, Duc de Austrasie, and of Childebrand I, Duke of Burgundy, both of which lines are continued on pages 394 and 398.



LINE OF DESCENT FROM PEPIN LE GROS  
TO MATHILDIS, WIFE OF  
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, KING OF ENGLAND

- 99 PEPIN LE GROS, of Heristal (mentioned page 393 ante).
- 100 CHARLES MARTEL, Duc d'Austrasie, King of France, born in 694 and died in 741; conquered the Saracens at Poitiers in 732. He married Princess Suanichilde, daughter of Odilon, Duke of Baviere, and had three sons, Pepin le Brief, Carloman, and Griffo.
- 101 PEPIN LE BRIEF, King of France, born in 714 and died in 768. In 749 he defeated the Bavarians and broke the power of the Lombards in Italy (754-756) and gave the Eucharate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis to the Holy See, which was the origin of the temporal power of the Popes. He overcame the Saxons in 759. He married Princess Bertha da Leon, daughter of Charibert, Count of Leon. His second son,
- 102 CHARLEMAGNE, born April 2, 742, died in 814. He reigned as King of France for 43 years and was crowned Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day of 800. He conquered the Saxons in England and imposed on them the Christian faith. He married first Hildegard, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia, and married secondly, in 770, Ermengarde, daughter of Desiderius, last King of Lombardy. A son of his first marriage was
- 103 LOUIS I, le Debonair, born in 778 and died in 840. He was King of France and Emperor of Germany. He married first, in 798, Ermengarde, daughter of Ingram, Duke of Hasbaigne; married secondly Judith "the Fair", who was a daughter of Guelphus Catulus, Count of Bavaria, and was descended from Pharamond (died 470). He partitioned his empire—France, Germany, and Italy—and died June 20, 840. His daughter, Gisela, was ancestor of Susanne, wife of Arnulph II, of Flanders. (See No. 109, page 395.) One of Louis I's sons was
- 104a LOUIS GERMANICUS, King of Bavaria, whose daughter,
- 105 HEDWIG, married Otto the Great, Grand Duke of Saxony (880-912). (See No. 25 in Line of Descent from the Danish Kings, page 401.) Their son,
- 106 HEINRICH I (or Henry Anceps), Duke of Saxony (912) and German Roman Emperor (919-936), married as his second wife Mathildis, daughter of Dietricus, Count of Ringelheim. Their son,
- 107 OTTO I, Emperor of Germany, whose son was
- 108 LUDOLPH, Duke of Swabia.

Another son of Louis I (No. 103) was

- 104b CHARLES II, Calvus (823-877), married first Ermentrude, daughter of Odo, Count of Orleans. He married secondly Lady Richildis, who was a daughter of Boso, Duke of Burgundy, and was the father of Judith

- (mentioned next) and also of Louis II whose genealogical line is continued on page 396.
- 105 JUDITH, married first Ethelwulf, Saxon King of England (No. 30 in Line of Descent from Harderich, through the Saxon Kings of England, page 404). She married secondly Ethelbald, his son by his first wife, Osburga, daughter of Earl Oslac, of Gothland (see No. 31a in Line of Descent from Harderich). Judith married for the third time Baldwin I, Count of Flanders and King of Jerusalem.
- 106 BALDWIN II, Count of Flanders and King of Jerusalem, married in 889 Alfritha, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England (871-901). (See No. 31d in Line of Descent from Harderich through the Saxon Kings of England, page 404.)
- 107 ARNULPH I, surnamed "Magnus", married in 923 Alisa de Vermandois, daughter of Heribert I, Count of Vermandois and Vexin, who was the great-grandson of Pepin, King of Italy, son of Charlemagne (see Nos. 103 and 106 in alternate Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros, which follows, pp. 395-396). Arnulph I was Count of Flanders, Amiens, and Artois, and died in 965. His daughter Eldegard married Waleran, Count of Vexin, Hereditary Standard Bearer of France (see No. 106 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Ralf, Sire de Tirel, page 398).
- 108 BALDWIN III, Count of Flanders, married Mechtildis, daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony, and his wife Hildegardis of Westerburg.
- 109 ARNULPH II, Count of Flanders, married Lady Susanne, daughter of Berengarius II, King of Italy, and died in 988.
- 110 BALDWIN IV, Count of Flanders, married Eleanora, daughter of Richard II, 4th Duke of Normandy (see No. 9 in Line of Descent from Rollo, the Dane, page 410). Baldwin IV died in 1034.
- 111 BALDWIN V, Count of Flanders, married in 1027 Countess Adela (or Alix), daughter of Robert II, King of France, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet, King of France 987, whose wife was Lady Adelaide, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine, and granddaughter of Otto the Great, Emperor of Germany. (See No. 27 in Line of Descent from the Danish Kings, page 401.) Baldwin V died in 1067. (See also No. 10b in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane, page 411.)
- 112 MATHILDIS married in 1053 William the Conqueror, 7th Duke of Normandy, 15th in descent from Adelis the Great, King of Sweden. William conquered the Saxons under their King Harold at the battle of Hastings on October 14, 1066, and became King of England and reigned 21 years (1066-1087). (See No. 11 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane, page 411; see also Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 412.)

Another line of descent from Pepin le Gros (No. 99 ante, page 393) is through another son of Charlemagne (No. 102, page 394) as follows:

- 103 PEPIN, King of Italy 781-810. He was born in 776 and married Bertha, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse.

- 104 BERNARD, King of Italy 810-818. He was born in 799 and was the father of
- 105 PEPIN DE PERONNE, who died in 840 and who was the father of
- 106 HERIBERT I, Count of Vermandois 882-902; married Richilde, daughter of Robert the Strong, Duke of France, and was father of Alisa de Vermandois who married in 923 Arnulph I, Magnus, Count of Flanders, Amiens, and Artois (see No. 107, page 395). He was succeeded by his son,
- 107 HERIBERT II, Count of Vexin and Troyes, who died in 943. He married Hildebrante, daughter of Robert I, King of France, and was father of Adela who married Geoffrey d'Anjou and had a daughter Ermengarde who married Conan de Bretagne and were the parents of Judith who married Richard II, 4th Duke of Normandy (see No. 9 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and His Ancestors, page 410 post). Heribert II's son was
- 108 ALBERT I, Count of Vermandois, born in 943 and died in 987. He married Gerberga, daughter of Louis IV, King of France, and his wife Gerberga, who was the daughter of Henry I, Emperor, and widow of Gislebert, Duke of Lorraine. (See No. 26 in Line of Descent from the Danish Kings, page 402.)

Here follows the line of descent from Charles II, Calvus, King of France No. 104b, page 394 ante), through his son,

- 105 LOUIS II, BALBUS, King of France, born in 844 and died April 10, 893; married Adelheid (second wife). Their daughter, Giselle, married (as his second wife) Rollo the Dane, 1st Duke of Normandy. (See No. 6 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and His Ancestors, page 410.)
- 106 CHARLES III, "the Simple", King of France, 893-929, who was born in 879 and died October 7, 929; married second in 919 Edgiva, daughter of Edward "the Elder", by his second wife, Elfreda, daughter of Earl Ethelhelm (see No. 32-v in Line of Descent from Harderich to Woden and the Saxon Kings of England, page 405).
- 107 LOUIS IV, TRANSMARINUS (born in 920 and died October 15, 954), King of France; married in 940 Gerberga, daughter of Henry I, the Fowler, Emperor of France, and widow of Gislebert, Duke of Lorraine, mentioned supra.
- 108 GERBERGA, married Albert I, Count of Vermandois (see No. 108 in alternate line, supra) which reunited the line from Charlemagne. Their son,
- 109 HERIBERT III, Count of Vermandois 988-1015, married Ermengarde. Their son,
- 110 OTHON, Count of Vermandois 1021-1043, married Pavie. He died in 1045. His son,
- 111 HERIBERT IV, Count of Vermandois and Valois, married Adele, daughter of Raoul III, Count of Valois. Heribert IV died in 1080. His daughter,
- 112 ADELHEID (or ADELAIDE), Countess of Vermandois and Valois, who

- died in 1118, married in 1067 Prince Hugh Magnus, second son of Henry I, King of France 1021-1060. (See Nos. 27 and 28 in Line of Descent from the Danish Kings, page 402.) Their daughter,
- 113 ISABEL (or ELIZABETH) DE VERMANDOIS, Countess of Vermandois and Valois, born about 1080 and died in 1131, married first, in 1096, Robert de Beaumont (or Bellomont), Count of Meullent, created in 1103 Earl of Leicester. She married second William de Warren, Earl of Warren and second Earl of Surrey, and his wife Gundred, daughter of ~~William the Conqueror and his wife, Matilda, Countess of Flanders, who was in Line of Descent from Pepin the Elder to William the Conqueror, King of England, page 398; also No. 1 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and His Ancestors, page 411.~~ The second daughter of Isabel de Vermandois and William de Warren, Adeline, married Henry, Prince of Scotland (see No. 123 in Line of Descent from the Kings of Ireland and Scotland, page 388),

**LINE OF DESCENT FROM PEPIN LE GROS TO RALF,  
SIRE DE TIREL, ANCESTOR OF THE TYRRELL  
FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND THE TERRELLS  
AND TERRILLS OF VIRGINIA**

- 99 PEPIN LE GROS, of Heristal (see pages 393-394).
- 100 CHILDEBRAND I, Duke of Burgundy, son of Pepin le Gros and his second wife, Alpais.
- 101 NIVELON I, Count of Autun, Macon, and the Vexin.
- 102 CHILDEBRAND II, Count of Autun, Macon, and the Vexin.
- 103 ECCARD, Count of Autun, Macon, and the Vexin.
- 104 NIVELON II, Count of Autun, Macon, and the Vexin.
- 105 TERRIC, Count of Autun, Macon, and the Vexin.
- 106 WALERAN, Hereditary Standard Bearer of France. He died in 965. He married Eldegarde, daughter of Arnulph I, "Magnus", (see No. 107 in alternate Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Edward I, King of England, page 395) and his wife, Alisa de Vermandois, daughter of Heribert I, Count of Vexin and Vermandois.
- 107 WALTER I, Count of Vexin and Amiens, 995. He gave land to the Abbey of Soissons. He married Eve, daughter of Landry, Count of Dreux.
- 108 RALF, fourth son, Sire de Tirel and Poix, Viscount of Amiens; married a daughter of Guernanville. He was the first to adopt the name which has descended to the Tyrrell family of England and Ireland and to the Tyrrells, Terrells, and Terrills of this country. He had his castle near the village of Tirel, on the banks of the river Seine a short distance below Paris. This village is now known as Triel, a transposition of two letters.
- 109 FULKE DE TIREL, married the "noble lady" Orielda. In old age he became a monk of St. Evroult, which he endowed.
- 110 SIR WALTER I DE TIREL, born about 1010, Lord of Poix, Castellan of Pontoise, Viscount of Amiens, a Baron of France and England; Lord of Laingaham, Essex, and Kingsworthy and Avon, Hants, England. He built the castles of Poix and Famechon, in 1046, and Moyencourt, in France. He was present at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, with William the Conqueror, his kinsman. He married Olga, a Saxon, from whom the continuing line is descended, and afterwards married in France Alix, Lady of Fremontieres and of Famechon, before 1046. In the Primal Church of Rouen, in 1030, he is mentioned as a wealthy nobleman. He died in 1080.
- 111 SIR WALTER II DE TIREL, married Ann de Clare, daughter of Gislebert Crispin, Count d'Eu and Brionne (996), who was a grandson of Richard I, 3d Duke of Normandy, and was murdered in 1040. Gislebert Crispin is stated to have married Arlotta, daughter of Fulbert de Croy, a blacksmith of Falaise, who was the mother of William the

- Conqueror by Robert II, "le Diabie", 6th Duke of Normandy. Unless Gislebert Crispin married subsequently, Ann de Clare was half-sister to William the Conqueror; contrarywise, she was no relation. (See No. 8 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and His Ancestors, page 410 post; also No. 10 in De Clare Lineage, page 426.)
- 112 SIR WALTER III DE TIREL, Lord of Poix, Laingaham, Kingsworthy and Avon and a Baron of France and England; Castellan of Pontoise 1091. He was present at the siege of Jerusalem, First Crusade, 1096. He accidentally killed William II, Rufus, King of England 1087-1100, by a glancing arrow while hunting in the New Forest. He married Adeliza, daughter of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, founder of the House of Clare (see No. 11 in De Clare Lineage, page 426), and Rohaise de Bolebec, who was a daughter of Walter Giffard, the elder, Count of Longueville, in Normandy, created in 1066 Earl of Buckingham, who was the owner of 107 lordships and commanded the army of King William, Rufus, of England, in Normandy in 1089. Sir Walter III de Tirel died in the Holy Land in 1136, Second Crusade.
- 113 SIR HUGH TIREL, Prince of Poix; married Ada, daughter of Etienne de Champagne, Comte d'Aumale. He sold Laingaham, in England, prior to joining the Second Crusade in 1146 and died in 1159.
- 114 SIR HUGH TYRRELL, Lord of Poix and first Baron of Castleknock, Ireland, in 1173. He was with "Strongbow" in Ireland in 1169 and was Governor of Trim in 1183. He was at the siege of Acre in 1191 (Third Crusade) and was known as "The Grecian Knight", one of "De Lacy's Barons". He married Isabel de Vignacourt in 1161 and married secondly Marie de Senarpont in 1173. He died in 1199 and is buried at Selincourt, Picardy, France.
- 115 SIR ROGER TYRRELL, of Avon Tyrrell, Hants, succeeded to the vast possessions of his father in Hampshire and Essex, and was the ancestor of all English branches of the family.
- 116 SIR EDWARD TYRRELL, of Avon Tyrrell.
- 117 SIR GALFRID TYRRELL, of Avon Tyrrell.
- 118 SIR EDWARD (or EDMOND) TYRRELL, of Avon Tyrrell; married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir William Burgate.
- 119 SIR HUGH TYRRELL, of Great Thornton, Essex, Governor of Carisbrooke Castle during the successful defense against the French in 1377. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir James Flambert.
- 120 SIR JAMES TYRRELL, knighted before Ardes in 1380; married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir William Heron, of Heron Hall, Essex.
- 121 SIR WALTER TYRRELL, of Heron; married Ann, daughter of Sir William Swynford, of Essex.
- 122 SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, of Heron; married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of John Flambert.
- 123 SIR JOHN TYRRELL, Sheriff of Essex, 1423. He was Treasurer of the Household of Henry VI. He was present at Agincourt in 1415 in the retinue of Sir Walter Hungerford and was afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons. He married Lady Alice, daughter of Sir William

de Coggeshall and his wife Mary who was daughter and heiress of Sir John Hawkwood, the celebrated soldier of fortune in the time of Edward III. He died in 1437.

- 124 SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, of Heron, Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1460 and Chamberlain of the Exchequer. He married Anna Marney (see No. 125 in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 417), daughter of Sir John Marney and Agnes Throckmorton, of Lower Marney, Essex. About 22 miles from London, near the village of Brentwood, is a little church consisting of a chancel and a large aisle on the south called Tyrrell Chapel and a smaller north aisle called Marney Chapel. On an interior wall of the church, high up, is fastened an ancient helmet, part of the armor of Sir John Tyrrell who fought at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. Fastened to the top of the helmet, in bronze, is the crest of the Tyrrell family. The helmet is battered with dents received in battle and nailed alongside are the jointed gauntlets. Sir Thomas Tyrrell died in 1476.

It is by this union of Sir Thomas Tyrrell with Anna Marney that the Tyrrell family of England and Ireland and their descendants in America, whether spelling the family name Tyrrell, Terrell, or Terrill, trace their descent from Adam through Japheth and the ancient Kings of Ireland and Scotland, the Saxon and Norman Kings of England, the Norse Kings, the Kings of Germany, France, and Spain, the Caesars of Rome, and from nine of the Sureties of the Magna Charta wrested from King John of England (1199-1216) on the field of Runnemed.

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE DANISH KINGS

The Danes (or Cambi) are the supposed descendants of Gomer, eldest son of Japheth, who settled in the Bosphorus, according to Ptolemy, and then wandered to Gutea (or Jutland) and reigned as heathen kings from B.C. 1038, the line extending to

- 1 OSMUND, King of Denmark (341-331 B.C.). His line then extends through eighteen (18) succeeding generations to
- 20 GORMO, King of Denmark (765-810 A.D.) His daughter,
- 21 GEVA, Princess, married Witekind I, the Great (died 807), who was conquered by Charlemagne and converted to Christianity in 785 A.D. and then created Duke of Saxony. He was the last king of the Saxons in England. This was two years before the Danish invasion and sixteen years before the establishment of the Saxon monarchy of all England under King Egbert. (See No. 29 in Line of Descent from Harderich to Woden and the Saxon Kings, page 404.)
- 22 WIGBERT, Duke of Saxony and Westphalia, died in 825; married Sindacilla, daughter of Ratbodus, King of Friesland. One of his sons was Walpert, Count of Ringelheim, father of Dietricus, Count of Ringelheim and Oldenburg, whose daughter Mathildis (or Mechtild) married Heinrich I, the Fowler, Duke of Saxony 912, German Roman Emperor 919-936 (see No. 26 below). Another son, who succeeded his father was
- 23 BRUNO I, Duke of Saxony (825-843); married Svana, Countess of Montfort.
- 24 LUDOLPH, Duke of Saxony (843-859); married first Hatwige, daughter of Eberhard, Duke of Frioul, and sister of Berengarius I, King of Italy. He married secondly Oda, a princess of the East Franks, born in 791 and died in 898, aged 107 years.
- 25 OTTO THE GREAT, Grand Duke of Saxony (880-912). He married first Hedwig, daughter of Louis Germanicus, King of Bavaria, son of Louis I, le Debonair, King of France and Emperor of Germany, and grandson of Charlemagne (see Nos. 103 and 104a in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Mathildis, wife of William the Conqueror, King of England, p. 394). Otto the Great married secondly Ludgarda, daughter of Arnulph, German Emperor.
- 26 HEINRICH I, the Fowler, Duke of Saxony in 912 and German Roman Emperor 919-936; married first Hatburgis, a nun, daughter of Erwin, Count of Merseburg, and married secondly Mathildis (or Mechtild), daughter of Dietricus (or Theodoric), Count of Ringelheim and Oldenburg (see Nos. 22 and 26 ante). Their children (among others) were:
- 27 OTTO I, the Great, born in 916 and died in 973 and became Emperor in 936. He married in 929 Editha, daughter of Edward the Elder, Saxon King of England 901-924, by his second wife, Elfreda, daughter of Earl Ethelhelm (see No. 32-vii in Line of Descent from Harderich to Woden and the Saxon Kings of England, page 405). He married secondly Adelheid, daughter of Rudolph II, King of Italy and Burgundy.

A sister of Otto I, Gerberga, married first Gislebert, Duke of Lorraine, and married secondly Louis IV, King of France 940. (See Nos. 107 and 108 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Mathildis, wife of William the Conqueror, King of England, page 396.) Gerberga's daughter, also named Gerberga, married Albert I, Count of Vermandois (see No. 108, page 396). This union reunited the descent from Charlemagne.

- 28 **ADELHEID**, daughter of Otto I, the Great, Princess of Saxony, married **William, Duke of Aquitaine** and Count of Poitou. It is presumed that she afterwards married Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, as another account states that she was his third wife and was the mother of Hugh Capet who succeeded Louis V, who was the last of the Carolingian Kings of France.

### LINE OF DESCENT FROM NOAH TO WODEN

According to the *Saxon Chronicles*, the genealogical record which is said to have been the work of Alfred the Great, King of England, which incorporates the line of descent from Adam to Noah recorded in the Book of Genesis, chapters V, X, and XI, in addition to the sons of Noah mentioned therein, it is claimed that another son was Sceaf, who was born in the Ark, and the line continues as follows:

- 10 **NOAH**, 2948-1998 B.C.  
 11 **SCEAF**.  
 12 **BELWIG**. (By some authorities Belwig, or Bedwig, is said to have been the son of Japheth, which would make him the grandson of Noah.)  
 13 **HWALA**.                      19 **TAETVA**.  
 14 **HATHRA**.                      20 **GEAT**.  
 15 **ITERMON**.                    21 **GODWOLF**.  
 16 **HEREMOD**.                  22 **FENN**.  
 17 **SCELDEVA**.                 23 **FREAVINE**.  
 18 **BEAW**.                        24 **FUTHUWOLD**.  
 25 **WODEN** (or **BODO**), King of Saxony (256-300). (See No. 10 in Line of Descent from Harderich to Woden and the Saxon Kings of England, on page following.)

### LINE OF DESCENT FROM HARDERICH, KING OF SAXONY, IN GERMANY, THROUGH WODEN, TO THE SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND

The Saxons of England were descendants of an ancient people inhabiting the country known in modern times as Germany which was by degrees originally peopled from Scythian nations. The following historical record is taken in large part from *Genealogies of the Sovereigns of the World*, by William Betham, Tables 501-503:

- 1 **HARDERICH**, King of Saxony in Germany, B.C. 90 to B.C. 4.
- 2 **ANSERICH**, King of Saxony, died A.D. 8.
- 3 **WILKE I**, Prince of Saxony, died A.D. 30.
- 4 **SVARTICKE**, Prince of Saxony, died A.D. 76.
- 5 **SVARTICKE II**, Prince of Saxony, died about A.D. 80.
- 6 **SIGWARD**, Prince of Saxony, died about 100.
- 7 **WITEKIND**, King of Saxony in 106.
- 8 **WILKE II**, Prince of Saxony, died in 190.
- 9 **MARBOD**, King of Saxony, died in 256.
- 10 **BODO** (or **WODEN**), King of Saxony, who reigned 44 years (256-300 A.D.) It is stated by another historian that he was descended from Eric, King of the Goths in the time of Serug, great-grandfather of Abram (2187-1957 B.C.) Eric led a great army into northern Europe and founded the city of Sigtunum in Sweden where he reigned until his death. Woden married Frea and was the father of Witte (mentioned next) and also of Bealdeg (or Veldeg), mentioned later as 11b.
- 11a **WITTE**, King, 350.
- 12 **WITTE II**, King, 400.
- 13 **WITIGISLUS**, King, 434.
- 14 **HENGIST**, accompanied with his brother Horsa, about A.D. 449, embarked with 1,600 men from Saxony and landed in England and immediately marched to the defense of the Britons against the Scots and Picts and obtained an easy victory. They sent intelligence to Saxony of the fertility and riches of Britain and soon were reinforced by thousands of Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. This infiltration from German Saxony continued for years until by far the greater part of present-day England became populated by the conquering Saxons and grew into seven distinct Saxon kingdoms which eventually became united in one monarchy under Egbert in 827 A.D.

Starting again with No. 10, Boden (or Woden), King of Saxony, 256-300 A.D., begins the line of his other son, as follows:

- 11b **BEALDEG** (or **Veldeg**).

- 17 GERVIS, Queen of West Saxons.
- 18 ELSA.
- 18 ELESIA (or Eliseus).
- 19 CERDIC, who landed in England in 495 and defeated the Britons in 508 A.D. and was crowned King of West Saxons at Winchester in 532 A.D. He died in 534 and was succeeded by his son,
- 20 KENRIC (or Cynric) who died in 560.
- 21 CEAWLIN became King of Wessex in 560 but was driven out of his kingdom in 592 and soon afterwards died. His son,
- 22 CUTHWIN reigned until 591.
- 23 CEOBALD (or Ceodwalla) died in 611.
- 24 KENRED, King of Wessex.
- 25 INGILD, King of Wessex.
- 26 EOPPA, King of Sussex.
- 27 EATA, King of Sussex.
- 28 EALMUND (or Alchmond) became Under King of Kent.
- 29 EGBERT, born in 775 and died in 839, became the 17th King of Wessex in 802 and reigned until 827 when he became the sole monarch of England. Thus were united the seven Saxon kingdoms which constituted the Heptarchy into one great state, nearly four hundred years after the first arrival of the Saxons from Germany. Soon afterwards the Danes again began invasions of Britain which continued until, after many defeats in battle, they were finally subdued. Egbert married Redburga who became the first Queen of England. He was succeeded by his son,
- 30 ETHELWULF, King of England (838-857) married first Osburga, daughter of Earl Oslac, a Gothic nobleman. His second wife was Judith, of Bavaria, born in 844, daughter of Charles II, the Bald, son of Louis I, King of France, and grandson of Charlemagne. The children of the first wife were: Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, Alfred, and Adelstan, King of Kent. (See No. 103 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to William the Conqueror, page 394.)
- 31a ETHELBALD, King of Wessex, reigned as King of All England 856-860; married in 858 Judith, of Bavaria, his mother-in-law. He died in 860, leaving no children.
- 31b ETHELBERT II, the second son of Ethelwulf, King of Kent, Essex, and Sussex 858, and King of England 860-866.
- 31c ETHELRED I, King of England 866-871. He was killed in battle in 871. His sons were Ethelward, killed in 905, and Alfred who died without children. He was succeeded by his brother,
- 31d ALFRED, the Great, born in 849 and died October 28, 1901. He reigned as King of England 871-901. He conquered the Danes and rebuilt London which the Danes had destroyed in the reign of Ethelwulf and to prevent further invasion by the Danes he formed a naval force of 120 ships of war for guarding the coasts. He repeatedly overcame the invading Danes on land and sea until he restored tranquillity to the English nation and was given the appellation of Alfred the Great and Founder of the English Monarchy. He fought in person 56 battles by sea and land and was regarded by foreigners as the greatest prince since Charlemagne. He encouraged the industrial arts and was the originator of what is known as the Common Law. He married Ethelswitha, daughter of the Earl of Mercia. Their children were:
- i Edmund, died without issue in his father's lifetime.
  - ii Edward, who succeeded to the throne.
  - iii Ethelfleda, married in 889 Ethelred, Count of Mercia, daughter of Alfritha, King of Northumberland, who died in 910. She died in 919.
  - iv Ethelwold, King of Northumberland, died in 922.
  - v Alfritha, Abbess of Shaftesbury.
  - vi Ethelgiva, second son of Alfred the Great, reigned as King 901-924. He soon found that Ethelwald, son of Ethelbert who was the second son of Ethelwulf, had incited a rebellion and induced the Northumbrian and East Anglian Danes to join his forces, but dissension among them caused their defeat and Ethelwald was killed. Edward married first Egwina and married secondly Elfreda, then married for the third time Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigelline. There were 15 children, as follows:
    - i Athelstan, mentioned later as 33a.
    - ii Beatrix (or Thyra), married Gormo III, King of Denmark.
    - iii Alfred, died in 983.
    - iv Edwy (or Edwin).
    - v Edgiva, born in 906; married first in 919 Charles III of France who died in 929; married secondly in 951 Heribert II, Count of Vermandois, son of Robert IV, Count of Vermandois. (See Nos. 106 and 107, page 396.)
    - vi Ethilda, born in 912 and died in 984; married in 926 Hugh the Great, of Burgundy.
    - vii Editha, born in 913 and died January 21, 947; married in 929 Otto I, German Emperor. (See No. 27 in Line of Descent from the Danish Kings, page 401.)
    - viii Edgiva, married Louis the Blind, King of Burgundy.
    - ix Ethelward, died in 925.
    - x Elfreda, Abbess of Ramsey.
    - xi Ethelhild.
    - xii Edmund, mentioned later as No. 33b.
    - xiii Edred, died November 23, 955 (mentioned later as No. 33c).
    - xiv Adele, married Ebles, Count of Poitiers 902-940.
    - xv Edburga, Abbess, died in 960.

- 33a **ATHELSTAN**, born in 893 and died in 940 at Gloucester. He established the Kingdom of England. His predecessors until the reign of Alfred had been styled the Kings of Wessex. He subjugated Constantine, Scottish monarch.
- 33b **EDMUND I**, the Elder, born in 922, was young when he succeeded to the throne and reigned from 940 to 946 when he died from wounds inflicted by a ruffian's dagger. He married first Elgiva and secondly Elfreda. His children were:
- i Edwy (or Edwin), mentioned later as No. 34a.
  - ii Edgar, mentioned later as No. 34b.
- His children being too young at the time of Edmund's death, his brother Edred assumed the throne.
- 33c **EDRED**, died in 955; he reigned as King of England 946-955, and was succeeded by
- 34a **EDWY**, the Fair, born in 940 and died October 1, 954, having been murdered. He married a daughter of Ludwig, the Blind, King of Provence. He was succeeded by his brother
- 34b **EDGAR**, the Peaceable, born in 944 and died in 959. He built and supported a powerful navy and stationed three squadrons on the different coasts and ordered them to make a circuit of his dominions to ward off the incursions of the piratical Danes. He was responsible for the extinction of the wolves in England. He reigned 16 years as King of England. He married first, in 961, Ethelfleda of Devonshire and married secondly Elfreda of Devonshire. His first wife was a daughter of the Earl of Ordmer. Children:
- i Edgitha, born in 961 and died in 984, Abbess.
  - ii Edward, born in 962, mentioned later as No. 35a.
  - iii Ethelred, born in 966, mentioned later as No. 35b.
- 35a **EDWARD II**, the Martyr, born in 962, became King of England in 975 and was murdered in 978 by order of his step-mother Elfreda, she desiring that her own son, Ethelred, should become King.
- 35b **ETHELRED II**, the Unready, born in 966 and died in 1016, became King in 978, abdicated in 1012, and was restored in 1014. He married first in 988 Elfreda whose children were:
- i Edmund, born in 989, mentioned later as No. 36a.
  - ii Edwy, murdered by order of Canute.
- King Ethelred married secondly, in 1002, Emma, sister of Richard III and daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy (see No. 8 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane, page 410). Their children:
- iii Alfred born in 1002 and murdered in 1036 by Earl Godwin.
  - iv Daughter, born in 1003; married Eustace, Count of Boulogne.
  - v Edward, born in 1004, mentioned later as No. 36b.
  - vi Adelstan.
  - vii Goda, died in 1054; married first Walter de Mandes, Count of Amiens, and married secondly Eustachius II, Count of Boulogne, and had Rudolph de Mandes, Earl of Hereford.
  - viii Elgiva, married Uthred, Earl of Northumbria.

After the death of Ethelred II in 1016, his widow Emma married Canute, the Dane, who had risen to power in England. They had a daughter who married Earl Godwin. By a first marriage to Alfwen, daughter of the Earl of Hampshire, Canute had three sons, Sweyn and Harald, and another son, Hardicanute, was a child of Emma, his second wife.

- 36a **EDMUND**, Ironsides, born in 989, became King of England in 1016 and reigned only a short time. He married the widow of Sigefert, a noble of Mercia, who had been murdered by Edric, son-in-law of Ethelred II (not mentioned in the list above). This Edric, after endeavoring in vain to get Edmund into his power while a young prince, openly deserted to Canute and the Danes. After several battles between the two, a treaty for the division of the kingdom was entered into whereby Canute reserved to himself the northern division consisting of Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumberland and the southern part was left to Edmund who survived the treaty about a month when he was murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, accomplices of Edric, and Canute, the Dane, in 1017, became King of England. Edmund's sons by his first wife were Edwin and Edward, and Canute sent them abroad to his ally, the King of Sweden, who later sent them for protection to King Solomon, of Hungary, to be educated at his court. The elder, Edwin, was afterwards married to the sister of the King of Hungary, but the English prince dying without children, Solomon gave his sister-in-law, Agatha, daughter of Emperor Henry II, in marriage to Edward, the younger of the two brothers, and she bore him Edgar Atheling, Margaret (afterwards Queen of Scotland) and Christina who retired to a convent.

Canute made a voyage to Denmark in order to resist the attacks of the King of Sweden and after the murder of Edmund, Ironsides, he wrested the throne from the legitimate successor, Edward, son of Ethelred and his second wife.

- CANUTE**, having wrested the throne from the legitimate successor, Alfred, son of Ethelred II, and driven the young princes, sons of Edmund, Ironsides, to a foreign land, became King of England in 1017 and reigned until his death in 1035. He was born in 995, son of Sweyn Haraldson, King of Denmark 987 and King of Norway 1000, and his first wife, Gunhild. In 1028 he made a voyage to Norway which he attacked and took possession of the kingdom and became monarch of Denmark, Norway, and England. He was succeeded by his son,
- HARALD**, Harefoot, King of England 1035-1039, who died little regretted. He married the daughter of Earl Godwin and he and the Earl laid plans for the destruction of the young English princes Alfred and Edward. Alfred was invited to visit London and was taken prisoner and his eyes put out. Emma, his mother, when apprised of Alfred's fate, fled the country. Edward went to Flanders and his mother to Normandy.
- HARDICANUTE**, son of Canute, became King of England in 1039 and died in two years after his accession from intemperance. The English saw in his death a favorable opportunity for shaking off the Danish yoke. Prince Edward was fortunately at court, and though the descendants of Edmund, Ironsides, were the true heirs of the Saxon family, yet their

absence in as remote a country as Hungary appeared a sufficient reason for their exclusion. Earl Godwin exacted a promise from Prince Edward, as the price of his influence, that he should marry the Earl's daughter Editha, which he did.

36b EDWARD, the Confessor, son of Ethelred II, came to the throne in 1041 and reigned until 1066. When the King became worn out with cares and having no children, he sent a deputation to Hungary to invite over Edward, son of his elder brother, Edmund, Ironsides, and the only remaining heir of the Saxon line. That prince, whose succession to the crown would have been easy and undisputed, came to England with his children, Edgar, surnamed Atheling, Margaret, and Christina; but his death, which happened a few days after his arrival, threw the King into new difficulties. He was brought by sickness to his death on January 5, 1066. He was succeeded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin and his wife, Githa, who was the daughter of Canute.

HAROLD, who was a brother-in-law of Edward, the Confessor, became King of England in 1066 with little opposition. The citizens of London were his partisans and the bishops and clergy adopted his cause. William, Duke of Normandy, had aspired to succeed Edward and had exacted an oath from Harold that, in consideration of his rescue of Harold who had been taken prisoner by Guy, Count of Ponthieu, when blown by a tempest upon the territory of that noble when Harold and his retinue were on a proposed visit to William in Normandy, he (Harold) would renounce claim to the English throne. When William received intelligence that Harold had been crowned King by the Archbishop of York, he resolved that by force of arms he would invade England and wrest the monarchy from Harold. William gathered together a large army of Normans as well as allies from other dominions and on landing in England joined battle with Harold at Hastings on October 14, 1066. King Harold was slain by an arrow which so discomfited the English that they gave ground on all sides and saved themselves by flight. Thus was gained by William, Duke of Normandy, a great and decisive victory. William had three horses killed under him and near 15,000 Normans were lost, and still more were the English losses. Two brothers of Harold were also killed.

William and his Normans hurried to London whose citizens soon surrendered and shortly William was anointed and crowned King of England by the Archbishop of York at Westminster Abbey. In course of time the English began to repent their easy submission and insurrections and rebellions were of frequent occurrence until a measure of peace was restored.

Thus ended first the reign of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty and also the subsequent reign of the Danes. The people of England in this period of the country's history were, in general, rude and uncultivated, ignorant of letters, unskilled in mechanical arts, untamed in submission under law and government, and addicted to riot, disorder, and intemperance.

Edgar Atheling, son of Edmund, Ironsides, the only remaining rightful heir to the throne of Saxon origin, was set aside for Harold, and

after the Norman conquest he and his two sisters Margaret and Christ sought retreat from their enemies by removing to Scotland and Margaret later became the wife of Malcolm III, Canmore. (See No. 121 in Line of Descent from the Kings of Ireland and Scotland, page 387.) Edmur Ironsides, was 36th in descent from Harderich, King of Saxony, Germany; his son, Edward the Exile, was 37th in descent, and the latter's daughter Margaret was 38th in descent. By the marriage Margaret's daughter, Maud, to Henry I, King of England, fourth son of William the Conqueror, the Saxon and Scottish lines united with the Norman line of Kings of England. (See No. 113b in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 412)



## LINE OF DESCENT FROM ROLLO THE DANE AND HIS ANCESTORS

- 1 SVEIDE, Norse King, 700-780 A.D.
  - 2 THEBOTAW, Duke of Schleswig and Stormarch; married Gundella, daughter of Vitellan, Lord of Bellamsted.
  - 3 IVAR, Järl of the Uplands of Norway; married the daughter of Eynstein Glumra, King of Trondheim.
  - 4 EYNSTEIN, the Dane, died in 870; married Arca, daughter of Rognwald, son of Clarius, King of Norway.
  - 5 ROGNWALD, "the rich", one of the Vikings, Earl of Orkney and Shetland Islands, also Danish King of Dublin, Ireland; married Hilder, daughter of Harolft Nesia. Rognwald died in 885.
  - 6 ROLLO THE DANE, Count of Möre, 1st Duke of Normandy, France; married first Popie de Senlis, daughter of Berenger, Count of Bayeux. He married secondly, in 912, Giselle, born in 897 and died in 932, daughter of Louis II, Balbus (see No. 105 in alternate Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Mathildis, wife of William the Conqueror, King of England, page 396). A son of the first marriage was
  - 7 WILLIAM, "Longsword", 2d Duke of Normandy 927-944. He married first Adela, daughter of Robert, Count of Senlis, and married secondly Leutgarde, daughter of Heribert II, Count of Vermandois, Vexin, and Troyes.
  - 8 RICHARD I, "the Hardy", 3d Duke of Normandy, 943-996. He married first Emma, daughter of Hugh II, Duke of Burgundy, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet (see No. 28 in Line of Descent from the Danish Kings, page 402). He married secondly Gunilda (or Gonnora) of Denmark. Their daughter, Emma, born in 984 and died in 1052, married first, in 1002, Ethelred II, Saxon King of England (see No. 35b in Line of Descent from Harderich to Woden and the Saxon Kings of England, pp. 406-407), and married secondly Canute, King of Denmark and England. She was the second wife of Ethelred II and was called for her beauty "the pearl of Normandy". A natural son of Richard I was Geoffrey (or Godfrey), Count of Eu and Brionne, who was the father of Gislebert Crispin, Count of Brionne, who married Arlotta, daughter of Fulbert de Croy, a blacksmith of Falaise, who was the mother of William the Conqueror by Robert II, "le Diable", 6th Duke of Normandy (mentioned as No. 10 on next page). Richard I died in 996 and his wife Gunilda died in 1131. His first son was
- RICHARD II, 4th Duke of Normandy (996-1026), married first Judith, daughter of Conan le Fort, Count of Rennes (according to Allstrom, *Dictionary of Royal Lineages*, while other authorities state that she was the daughter of Geoffrey, or Godfrey, Count of Bretagne); married secondly Estrith (or Margaret), daughter of Sueno, King of Denmark; married third Popie, daughter of Wilhelm, Count of Argues. A daughter of his second wife was Eleanora who married Baldwin IV, Count

- of Flanders (see No. 111 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to William the Conqueror, page 395). His first wife was the mother of Richard III, 5th Duke of Normandy (1020-1028) and also of his brother and successor Robert II, mentioned later. Other children of Richard II, 4th Duke of Normandy, were: Alisa, married Rainald II Count of Burgundy; Adelicia; Nicholas, Abbot of St. Andrews; William, a monk; Papia, married Gilbert, advocate of St. Walery; William, Count of Argues and Toulouse, and Maugar, Archbishop of Rouen.
- 10b ROBERT II, "le Diable", 6th Duke of Normandy (1028-1035), was the father, by Arlotta, daughter of Fulbert de Croy, a tanner of Falaise, of William, the Conqueror, his successor. He was a younger brother of Richard III, the 5th Duke, who married Adela, daughter of Robert II King of France, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet, King of France (987). After the death of Richard III, 5th Duke of Normandy, Adela married Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and was the mother of Mathildi (or Maud) who married William, the Conqueror, mentioned next. (See No. 111 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to William the Conqueror, page 395.)
  - 11 WILLIAM, the Conqueror, born October 14, 1024, became the 7th Duke of Normandy (1085-1087), and afterwards conquered the Danes in England and became King of England (1066-1087). He married in 1053 Mathildis, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and Countess Adela, daughter of Robert II, King of France. Their children are listed on page 412. He was succeeded by his son,
  - 12 ROBERT, 8th Duke of Normandy, who married Sybilla and were the parents of William Clito, Earl of Flanders, who married first Sybilla, daughter of Fulco V (see No. 9 in Line of Descent from the Counts of Anjou, page 419), and married secondly Johanna, daughter of Humbert II, of Savoy.

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO EDWARD I, KING OF ENGLAND

WILLIAM, the Conqueror, born October 14, 1020, became the 7th Duke of Normandy. He married in 1053 Mathildis, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and Countess Adela (or Alix), who was the daughter of Robert II, King of France (see No. 112 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros, page 395). William the Conqueror was 15th in descent from Adelis the Great, King of Sweden. William conquered the Saxons of England under their King Harold at the battle of Hastings on October 14, 1066, and became King of England, reigning 21 years (1066-1087), the first King of England in the Norman dynasty. For some time after the conquest his wife, Mathildis, remained in Normandy but in 1063 William sent for her. Their children were:

- i Robert, 8th Duke of Normandy.
- ii Richard, who was accidentally killed by a stag while hunting.
- iii William II, Rufus, who succeeded his father as King of England, mentioned later as No. 113a.
- \*iv Henry I, mentioned later as No. 113b.
- v Cecelia, who became a nun in the monastery of Feschamp, afterwards Abbess in the Holy Trinity at Caen where she died in 1127.
- vi Constantia, married Alan Fergent, Earl of Brittany. No children.
- vii Alice, contracted to Harold, Danish King of England, but not fulfilled.
- \*viii Adela, married Stephen, Earl of Blois, by whom she had four sons: William, Theobald, Stephen, and Henry. Stephen became King of England and is mentioned later as No. 114a, page 413.
- ix Agatha, who was betrothed to the King of Galicia but died on her journey to join her groom.

(The children mentioned above are probably not listed in order of their birth.)

- 113a WILLIAM II, Rufus, reigned 13 years (1087-1100). He was surnamed "Rufus" from the color of his hair. He was accidentally killed by a glancing arrow while hunting in the New Forest shot from the bow of Sir Walter III de Tirel (see No. 112 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Ralf, Sire de Tirel, page 399). He never married and the succession to the Crown of England fell to his brother Henry, the youngest son, who was born in England.
- \*113b HENRY I, the fourth and youngest son of William the Conqueror, born in England in 1068 and died in 1135, reigned for 35 years. He married Matilda (often called Maud), daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward the Exile and granddaughter of Edmund, Ironsides (see No. 36a, pages 407-409 in Line of Descent from Harderich and the Saxon Kings). She was also a

granddaughter of Henry II, King of Hungary, whose daughter Agath married Edward, the exiled English Prince. Prince William, son of Henry I and Matilda, was drowned in an effort to rescue his sister, the Countess of Perche, who also drowned. It is said that after this calamity King Henry was never seen to have smiled or to have evidenced any cheerfulness. Prince William left no children and the only other child of the first marriage of King Henry I was Matilda whom he betrothed, though only eight years of age, to Emperor Henry V, of Germany, who died without children in 1127. Henry I married secondly Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Louvaine, and niece of Pope Calixtus. They had no children and Adelais afterwards married William d'Albini, Earl of Sussex. King Henry died while on a visit to Normandy and in his will he named his favorite daughter, Matilda, a heir of all his dominions. No sooner had Henry breathed his last than Stephen (the son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, who had married Stephen, Earl of Blois) hastened to England and with the influence of some of the barons induced William, Archbishop of Canterbury, to crown him King of England. He was the third son of Adela who was the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror (see No. 11 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and His Ancestors page 411), and grandson of King Henry I.

- 114a STEPHEN reigned as King of England for five years when an insurrection took place on the part of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and other influential barons, who had become displeased with the acts of King Stephen, and felt that Matilda should be the rightful sovereign. This culminated on February 2, 1141, when King Stephen was taken prisoner and later loaded with irons. Matilda was crowned Queen of England in 1141 and reigned until 1146 when she retired to Normandy. Stephen, in the meantime, through the importunity of his queen Matilda, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, had obtained his liberty. There were many conflicts between adherents of either faction until in 1153 a compromise was reached which stipulated that Stephen should possess the crown during his lifetime and that Prince Henry son of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou (who had married Matilda after the death of her first husband, Emperor Henry V of Germany), should succeed to the kingdom of England and Stephen's son William to Boulogne. King Stephen died October 25, 1154.
- 114b MATILDA (or MAUD), daughter of Henry I and Matilda (daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland), was born in 1104 and died in 1167 married first Emperor Henry V, of Germany (1106-1125), and married secondly, in 1128, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, son of Fulco V. The name Plantagenet is derived from two words, *planta genista*, a species of broom corn, a sprig of which he wore in his cap (See No. 10 in Line of Descent of the Counts of Anjou, page 420.)
- 115 HENRY II, son of Matilda and her second husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet, reigned as King of England 35 years (1154-1189). He married Eleanor, daughter and heir of William, Duke of Guienne and Earl of Poictou. She was the divorced wife of Louis VII, King of France. Her mother was Philippa, Duchess of Guienne, only child of William

IV, Count of Toulouse. The reign of King Henry was a very tempestuous one. In addition to wars with Ireland to bring that land into subjugation, there were wars with Scotland and France in which he was victorious. However, he was unfortunate in that three of his sons fell out with him because of their ambition and desire for power. King Henry had appointed that his eldest son, Henry, was to be his successor in England, the duchy of Normandy, and in Anjou, Maine, and Touraine; Richard, his second son, his successor in Guienne and Poitou, and Geoffrey, his third son, was to inherit the duchy of Brittany. In order to hasten their ascendancy they joined forces with their father's enemies, and after battles with Louis, King of France, in a conference between the two kings, Henry had the mortification to see his three sons in the retinue of his mortal enemy. Prince Henry was seized with a fever in 1183 and died soon after on June 11, leaving no posterity. Geoffrey, the third son, was killed in a tournament at Paris, and soon after his widow gave birth to a son who was named Arthur. This left Richard as heir to the throne of England. King Henry died July 6, 1189. He was regarded as the greatest prince of the time for his wisdom, virtue, and ability, and the most powerful in extent of dominion of all those who had ever filled the throne of England. Besides his two surviving sons, Richard and John, there were three daughters: Maud, born in 1156 and married Henry, Duke of Saxony; Eleanor, born in 1162, who married Alonso VIII, King of Castile (see No. 19 in Line of Descent from the Spanish Kings, page 422), and Joan, born in 1165, who married William II, King of Sicily.

- 116a RICHARD I, Couer de Leon, reigned 10 years (1189-1199) as England's King. He married Berengaria, daughter of Sanchez, King of Navarre. Being imbued with a desire to wrest the Holy Land and the recovery of Jerusalem from the Saracens, he joined with others in a crusade which culminated in the defeat of Saladin, who died at Damascus shortly thereafter. By his consummate generalship and intrepidity he won great fame. On his return to England Richard found that his younger brother John had deserted him and had joined Philip of France in an attempt to overthrow Richard in a war with France in which Philip was defeated. During the war John deserted Philip and sought pardon for his offences and enlisted the intercession of the Queen-mother Eleanor. King Richard granted him pardon, saying: "I forgive him and hope I shall as easily forget his injuries as he will my pardon." The death of King Richard was occasioned by gangrene setting in from a wound in his shoulder caused by an arrow and his end came on April 6, 1199. He left no issue and the succession fell to his brother John.
- 116b JOHN, born in 1166, the youngest son of Henry II, surnamed Lackland, reigned as King of England for 17 years (1199-1216). He married first Avisia de Muellent, daughter of William, Count of Muellent, whom he divorced on some pretence, in order to marry secondly Isabella, daughter and heir of Aymar Taillifer, Count of Angouleme, and the affianced wife of Count de la Marche. His first wife was a

sister of Lady Amicia de Muellent who married Richard de Clare, Earl of Clare and Earl of Hertford (see No. 15 in De Clare Lineage, page 428). The barons of England, dissatisfied with the delay of King John in granting them the charter of English liberties and rights which they previously had demanded, on April 27, 1215, marched to within 15 miles of Oxford and renewed their demand. The King's reply being a refusal, they advanced to Ware on their way to London. A conference between the King and the barons was appointed at Runnemedes, a place which has ever since been celebrated because it was there that King John, on June 15, 1215, was forced to sign and seal the Magna Charta.

The nephew of King John, Prince Arthur, the son of Geoffrey, the third son of Henry II, aspiring to become King of England as his right, made war upon the adherents of King John in the French provinces but met with little success and was taken prisoner and confined in the castle of Falaise where King John later visited him and endeavored to dissuade him of his folly but Prince Arthur made demand that the King restore to him his rightful inheritance as the son of John's elder brother. This determined King John to have Prince Arthur put out of his way. He removed him to the castle of Ruen and commanded that Arthur be brought forth to him. Prince Arthur begged forgiveness on his knees, but his uncle made no reply but stabbed him with his own hands, fastened a stone to the dead body, and threw it into the Seine.

The character of King John is nothing but a combination of vices, equally mean and odious. Cowardice, folly, licentiousness, treachery, and cruelty—all appear too evidently. King John died October 17, 1216. His illegitimate children were numerous, but his children by his second wife, Isabella, of Angeloume, were Henry and Richard, infant sons, and three daughters: Jane, afterwards married to Alexander, King of Scotland; Eleanor, married first to William Mareschal the younger, Earl of Pembroke, and then to Simeon Mountfort, Earl of Leicester; and Isabella, married to the Emperor Frederic II, of Sicily.

- 117 HENRY III, born October 1, 1206, and died at St. Edmondsbury November 16, 1272, and was the first king buried in Westminster. He reigned 56 years, the longest reign of any of the English kings. The reign of Henry III, however, was not a peaceful one. The King showed a very weak character and lost favor with the barons, some of whom joined in open rebellion. It was during this reign that England lost dominion over the French provinces. The King left two sons, Edward, his successor, and Edmond, Earl of Lancaster; also two daughters, Margaret, who married Alexander III, King of Scotland, and Beatrix, Duchess of Brittany. He had five other children who died in infancy. Alexander III, the Scottish king, died in 1236 by a fall from his horse at Kinghorn and left no male heir but had a daughter, Margaret, who married Eric, King of Norway, and they had a daughter, also named Margaret (mentioned later).
- 118 EDWARD I, eldest son of Henry III, whose cognomen was "Longshanks", reigned 35 years (1272-1307). In 1276 King Edward made war upon Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, and brought that province into subjection

to the English crown, but this war was renewed by Lewellyn's successor, David, and the latter was captured and later (in 1283) brought to trial before all the peers of England and ordered to be hanged, drawn, and quartered as a traitor. It is recorded that King Edward promised the Welshmen that he would give them a prince, a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. He invested in the principality his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon, in Wales. The death of Alphonso, the eldest son of King Edward and Eleanor, his Spanish Queen, soon afterwards, made Edward heir of the monarchy, the principality of Wales was fully annexed to the crown and henceforth gave a title to the eldest son of the kings of England. King Edward also made an attempt to bring about a marriage of his second son Edward to Margaret (mentioned above), daughter of Eric, King of Norway, and his wife Margaret, who was the daughter of Alexander III, King of Scotland. However, this marriage was never consummated. Edward I was the model of a politic and warlike king and his enterprises contributed more advantages to his kingdom than those which were undertaken in any reign, either of his ancestors or his successors. Edward I had by his first wife, Eleanor of Castile, four sons, but Edward, his heir and successor, was the only one that survived him. She also bore him eleven daughters, most of whom died in their infancy. Of those surviving, Joan married first Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and after his death Ralph de Monthermer; Margaret married John, Duke of Brabant; Elizabeth married first John, Earl of Holland, and afterwards the Earl of Hereford; Mary was a nun at Ambresbury. By his second wife, Margaret, of France, Edward I, had two sons and a daughter: Thomas, created Earl of Norfolk and mareschal of England, and Edmond, created Earl of Kent by his brother when king. The princess died in her infancy.

From this point the genealogical line is continued from Joan de Acre to Anna Marney who married Sir Thomas Tyrrell. (See No. 124 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Ralf, Sire de Tirel, page 400.)

\* 119b JOAN DE ACRE (Plantagenet), so called from the fact that she was born at Acre, in Palestine, in 1273, during the Third Crusade. She married first Gilbert de Clare, 9th Earl of Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, and 5th Earl of Gloucester, who was born September 2, 1243, son of Richard de Clare and Maud de Lacie (see No. 16 in De Clare Lineage, Descent from the Magna Charta Barons, page 428). Their daughter,

120 ELEANOR DE CLARE, married Hugh le Despencer, (who became Earl of Gloucester in right of his wife), son of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester. Both he and his father were beheaded in 1326. Both father and son were loyal to the King, Edward II, the young Despencer being his especial favorite. This engendered great jealousy on the part of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, cousin-german to the King, and first prince of the blood, the most opulent and powerful subject in England, possessed in his own right of no less than six earldoms, who raised an army against the king and was joined by many of the barons who were dissatisfied with King Edward. In the civil war which followed,

Lancaster was defeated and captured and condemned by court-maria and beheaded. The two Despenchers were condemned to death by the rebellious barons without trial, or witness, or accusation, or answer Eleanor de Clare afterwards married William La Zouche. The children of the first marriage were: Hugh, who married Elizabeth, widow of Giles de —; Edward, Gilbert, Philip (see No. 121 in Cosby Lineage, page 292); Elizabeth, married Maurice, Lord Berkeley, and Isabel mentioned next.

- 121 ISABEL LE DESPENCER, married Richard Fitz-Alan, 9th Earl of Arundel son of Edmund Fitz-Alan and Alice de Warren. Edmund Fitz-Alan was beheaded in 1397 for participation in an effort made by the Duke of Gloucester to dispossess King Richard. Their daughter,
- 122 PHILIPPA FITZ-ALAN, married Richard Sergeaux, in Cornwall.
- 123 ELIZABETH SERGEAUX, married Sir William Marney.
- 124 SIR JOHN MARNEY, married Agnes Throckmorton.
- \* 125 ANNA MARNEY, married Sir Thomas Tyrrell. (See No. 124 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Ralf, Sire de Tirel, page 400.)

*m (3) 14 Nov. 1302  
Humphrey de Bohun  
1276 - 16 March 1322  
Earl of Hereford*

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE COUNTS OF ANJOU

The following historical sketch is taken in large part from Greene's *History of England* and shows the line of descent from Tertullus (or Tortulf) to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Fulk "the Handsome", son of Fulco V. (See No. 114b in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Mathildis, wife of William the Conqueror, King of England, page 413.)

- 1 TERTULLUS (or TORTULF, as sometimes called), Count of Anjou, married Petronella, daughter of Conrad, Count of Paris. He lived about the year 850 in the heart of Breton and was known as the forester, half brigand, half hunter, living, as the days went, in free outlawry in the woods about Rennes. Tertullus had learned in his rough forest school how to strike the foe, to sleep on the bare ground, to endure hunger and toil, the summer's heat and the winter's frost, how to fear nothing save ill fame. Following King Charles the Bald in his struggles with the Danes, his ability as a soldier in this unrelenting warfare won for him from the King broad lands along the Loire. His son,
- 2 INGELGAR, Viscount of Orleans 888, married Adelinda of Besançois and Challon. Under his father's tutelage he swept the predatory Northmen from Touraine and the land to the west which they had burned and wasted into a vast solitude. It was from the dukes of France (Capets), now drawing near the throne, that in the year 888 he received from them "in guerdon" the western portion of Anjou, which lay across the Mayenne, and first constituted the Angevine kingdom. He died in 888. His son,
- 3 FULCO, the Red (938), married Roscilla, Lady of Loches, sister of Theobald, Count of Blois, and daughter of Gerlon, Count of Blois.
- 4 FULCO II, the Good, Count of Anjou; married Gerberga. He waged no wars and the story of his reign was like a quiet idyl of peace. He was a busy ruler, governing, enforcing peace, and carrying justice to every corner of his wasted kingdom. To him alone of all his race men gave the title of "the Good". He died in 958.
- 5 GEOFFREY I, Greygown, Count of Anjou, Senechal of France, etc., married secondly Adelaide, daughter of Robert, Count of Troyes. Like his grandfather, he was a bold, dashing soldier. But with all his skill as a soldier and his great personal valor, he was unable to maintain his territory against the powerful house of Blois and Champagne. He died in 987. His son,
- 6 FULCO III, NERRA, the Black, Count of Anjou; married first Elizabeth (or Adele), daughter of Bouchard I, Count of Vendome, and married secondly Hildegardis. He was a very able ruler, although cold, cruel, and heartless. He succeeded to the throne in 987 and died in 1040, after a reign of fifty-three years. Familiar as was the age with rapine and blood, it recoiled from the cold cynicism of his crimes and believed that the wrath of Heaven to have been revealed against the union of

the worst forms of evil in Fulco the Black. But, nevertheless, the wrath of Heaven nor the curses of men broke with a single mishap the fifty odd years of his success.

At his accession, in the year 987, Anjou was the least important of the greater provinces of France, but at his death, in 1040, it stood, not in extent of territory, at least in real power, first among them—a Cool-headed, clear-sighted, quick to resolve, quicker to strike, Fulco III's career was a long series of victories over all his rivals. He was consummate general, personally very brave, and in battle, amid the medley of contending men and horses, he swept down, almost singly upon his foe, as a strong wind sweeps down on the thick corn rows, and the field was won! "So rang the paean of the Angevines." To the powers and qualities as a warrior he added the power of political organization and far-reaching political combinations—a faculty of statesmanship which became the heritage of his race and lifted them as high above the intellectual level of the rulers of his time as their shameful wickedness degraded them below the level of man!

Fulco III's overthrow of Brittany on the old field of Conquereau was followed by the absorption of southern Touraine, a victory over Pontlevoi crushed the rival house of Blois, and the seizure of Saumur completed the conquest of the south, while northern Touraine was won bit by bit till only Tours resisted the conquering Angevine. His seizure of Count Herbert Wakedog left Maine at his mercy. His daughter Ermengardis married Geoffrey, Count of Gastinois. He was succeeded by his son,

- 7 GEOFFREY II, MARTEL, Count of Anjou, who completed the work of conquest inaugurated by his father. He wrested Tours from the Count of Blois, and, by seizing La Mars, brought his borders to the Norman frontiers where his further advance was checked by the genius of William the Conqueror. With his death the greatness of Anjou came for a while to an end. He married Agnes, widow of William, Duke of Aquitaine. His sister, Ermengardis, married Geoffrey Ferole, Count of Gasconois, and their son was Geoffrey III, the Bearded, Count of Anjou (1097), and another son was
- 8 FULCO IV, the Rude, Count of Anjou (1106). He was an unfortunate ruler. He lost Maine to the Normans and his kingdom was broken by internal dissensions. He was a weak and profligate ruler. He married first Ermengardis, daughter of Archambaud IV, Lord of Bourbon, and married secondly Bertruda, daughter of Almeric, Count of Montfort.
- 9 FULCO V, Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem (1141), who never came to the throne, woke his country to fresh energy. He joined in the crusade against the Saracens and his cognomen "of Jerusalem" came from this service. Before starting to Palestine he was guilty, in his own opinion, of some conduct unbecoming a Christian soldier under vows to fight the battles of the sacred Cross against the infidel Saracens, and he had, as a penitent, required one of his subordinates to scourge his naked shoulders with a withe made from the common broom weed of Anjou, the *planta genesta*, and while subsequently participating in the Crusade he wore a bunch of this *planta genesta* in his helmet in cor-

memoration of his penance. He was a ruler of wonderful energy and force and was, of all other contemporary rulers of Henry I, King of England, the one he most feared. It was to disarm his relentless hostility that led King Henry to give the hand of his daughter, Matilda, to Fulco's son, Geoffrey the Handsome. Matilda was the widow of Heinrich V. Emperor of Germany, and had, after the death of her German husband, returned to her father's court in England. King Henry found too late that he had increased his danger of this alliance, in the ambitious greed of his newly-made son-in-law. Fulco V married Ermengarde, daughter of Helias, Count of Maine; married secondly Melisande, daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem. (See No. 106 in Line of Descent from Pepin le Gros to Edmund I, King of England, page —.)

- 10 GEOFFREY IV, PLANTAGENET (called "the Handsome"), Count of Anjou (1150); married Matilda (or Maud), daughter of Henry I, King of England (1100-1135). (See No. 114b in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 413.) She was born in 1104 and died in 1167. He acquired the cognomen of Plantagenet from his habit of wearing the *planta genesta* in his helmet as did his father. He intrigued with the Norman nobles and King Henry hurried to the border to meet his Angevine son-in-law's invasion, but the plot broke down and King Henry, now old and worn out, withdrew to the forest of Lyons to die. Geoffrey IV, Plantagenet, was father of Henry II, who married Eleanor de Guienne, daughter of William V, Duke of Aquitaine, who was the divorced wife of Louis VII, King of France. Her mother was Herlois, a descendant of Sveide, Norse King, 700-780 (see No. 1 in Line of Descent from Rollo the Dane and his Ancestors, page 410). A daughter of Henry II, Eleanor, married Alonso VIII, King of Castile.

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE SPANISH KINGS

The authority for the following record is *Genealogies of Sovereigns of the World*, by William Betham, Tables 229, 230, 232, and 234, in the Library Congress, Washington, D. C.

- 1 GARCIAS ENNICUS, first King of Superarabia, A.D. 758.
- 2 GARCIAS ENNICUS (802).
- 3 FORTUNIUS GARCIAS (832).
- 4 SANCHO GARCIAS.
- 5 XIMENES INIGO.
- 6 INIGO ARISTA, first King of Navarre; married Ximene, daughter of Zer Count of Biscay.
- 7 XIMENIUS ENECO, Count of Aragon; married Munio.
- 8 GARCIAS INIGO (887), of Navarre; married Urraca, of Aragon.
- 9 SANCHO I, GARCIAS, King of Navarre and Aragon (920); married Toda, daughter of Azuarius.
- 10 GARCIAS I, SANCHO, King of Navarre and Aragon (969); married Teresa.
- 11 SANCHO II, GARCIAS (994); married Urraca, daughter of Ferdinand Gonsalvus, first sovereign of Castile.
- 12 GARCIAS II, SANCHO (1000).
- 13 SANCHO III, MAJOR, King of Navarre, Aragon, and Castile (1035) married Nunnia, heiress of Castile. Her line of descent was as follows:
  - \* Roderigo, Count of Castile, "El Clid" (792).
    - Diego Porcello.
    - Nunna Razuro, Judge of Castile.
    - Gonsalvo Nunnuz.
    - Ferdinand Gonsalvus, first sovereign of Castile (see 11 above), married Urraca (or Sancha) of Navarre.
    - Garcias Fernandez (1006), married Argentina.
    - Sancho Garcias (1022), married Urraca (or Elvira).
    - Nunnia (or Nugna), married Sancho III, Major, No. 13 above.
  - Sancho III, Major, was the father of Mary, who married Otto III, King of Italy, and was an ancestor of Eleanor, who married in 1236 Henry III, King of England, 1216-1272 (see No. 117 in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 415). Eleanor was the daughter of Raymond Berengar, Count of Provence, the line being as follows:
    - RAMIREZ (1067), married Gerberga, daughter of the Count of Bigorre.
    - SANCHO IV, King of Navarre (1094); married Felicia, Countess of Roussy.
    - RAMIREZ II, the Monk (1138); married Mathildis, daughter of William, Count of Poictou.
    - PETRONILLA (1173), married Raymond Berengar, Count of Barcelona.

- ALONSO II, Castus (1196), married Sancha, daughter of Alonso VIII, King of Castile.
- ALONSO, Count of Provence, married Mary de Fulcaquier.
- RAYMOND BERENGAR, Count of Provence, married Beatrix, daughter of Thomas, Count Maurienne.
- ELEANORA, married Henry III, King of England 1216-1272. (See No. 117, page 415.)
- Another son of Sancho III, Major (No. 13 ante) was
- 14 FERDINAND, MAGNUS (1065), married Sancha, daughter of Alonso V, King of Leon. She was descended as follows:
- RICAREDO, King of the Goths.
- PEDRO, Duke of Cantabria.
- FROILA.
- BERMUDO (died 795), married Imelona.
- RAMIRO (850), married Paterna.
- ORDOGNO (862), married Nergna.
- ALONSO III, the Great (died 912); married Ximena, sister of Sancho, King of Navarre.
- ORDOGNO II (923), King of Galicia.
- RAMIRO II, married Urraca.
- ORDOGNO III (955), married Elvira.
- BERMUDO II, the Gouty (999).
- ALONSO V, King of Leon.
- SANCHA, married Ferdinand, Magnus, King of Castile (14 above).
- 15 ALONSO VI, the Valiant, King of Castile 1065, King of Leon 1072, (died 1092); married Constantia, daughter of Robert, Duke of Burgundy.
- 16 URRACA, Queen of Castile (died 1128); married Raymond, Count of Burgundy.
- 17 ALONSO (or ALPHONSO) VIII, Emperor of Spain (1157); married Berengaria, daughter of Raymond Arnold, Count of Barcelona.
- 18 FERDINAND II, King of Castile and Leon (1188); married Urraca, daughter of Alonso I, King of Portugal.
- 19 ALPHONSO IX, King of Castile and Leon (1230); married Berengaria, daughter of Alonso VIII, King of Castile (1214), whose wife was Eleanora, daughter of Henry II, King of England 1154-1189 (see No. 115 in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 413).
- 20 FERDINAND III, King of Castile and Leon, died 1252; married first Jean, daughter of Dammartin, Count of Aumale and Ponthieu. He married secondly Beatrix, daughter of Emperor Philip II.
- 21 ELEANOR, Princess (1290), married Edward I, King of England 1272-1307 (see No. 118 in Line of Descent from William the Conqueror to Edward I, King of England, page 415).

## LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE CÆSARS

- 1 NUMERIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, first of the Cæsars. His son,
- 2 LUCIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, was the father of
- 3 SEXTUS JULIUS CÆSAR, B.C. 180, U.C. 573. His son,
- 4 SEXTUS JULIUS CÆSAR, Consul, was father of
- 5 LUCIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, father of Strabo, an orator mentioned frequently by Cicero, and also father of
- 6 LUCIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, Consul, B.C. 89, author of the Julian Law. His daughter,
- 7 JULIA, married Antonius Creticus, son of the orator, Marcus Antonius, who died B.C. 71. Her son,
- 8 MARK ANTONY, the Triumvir, who settled the Roman republic after the murder of Caius Julius Cæsar, the Dictator. He had four wives—Antonia, Fulvia, Octavia, and Cleopatra. His daughter by his third wife,
- 9 ANTONIA, married Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, brother of Emperor Tiberius. Her son,
- 10 CLAUDIUS, Emperor, had a daughter,
- 11 GENISSA, who married Arviragus, eleventh son of Kimbeline, King of the Britons, who died A.D. 74. Their son,
- 12 MARIUS, who died A.D. 125, was the father of
- 13 COILUS, educated at Rome and died A.D. 170. His daughter,
- 14 ATHILDIS, married Marcomir IV, King of Franks (see No. 76 in Line of Noah to Pepin le Gros, where a continuation of the line can be found—page 392).

The authority for the above is Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, Tables cxx, cxxi, and cxxii. Also, *Your Family Tree*, Jordan and Kimball.