



The Royal Lineages

It has been said that, if accurate genealogies were universally available, just about everyone of white skin and European extraction could trace a direct line of ancestry back to the Emperor Charlemagne (747-814). The centuries of intermarriage have, one way or another, tied everyone together. Consequently, one cannot really feel privileged by virtue of having traced a personal line of royal lineage. This may be disappointing to those with aristocratic or classist pretensions, whose only motivation for genealogical research is to find a documented excuse to feel superior. However, there are ample other fascinations in distant genealogy to hold our interest, personal aggrandizement aside. The main virtue is that it helps us to feel a part of history, to really (literally) relate to times past and to the people who lived their lives in those times.

Most people not involved in historical or genealogical research are quite surprised (and somewhat skeptical) to learn that so much is known about medieval genealogies, even going back to Roman times. It must be remembered that, in those days, personal lineage was one of the few things considered worth recording and preserving. Many potential rewards and advantages were bestowed on the basis of birthright, sometimes many generations removed. The possibility of a hereditary windfall involving titles, lands, privileges, and even occupations existed only for those who could substantiate their hereditary claims through an accurate genealogical record which could survive the challenges of competing claimants. This situation is a bit difficult for modern Americans to understand, because heredity here is considered insignificant in comparison to personal qualities, skills and achievements; an American must earn respect and position on his own, and can aspire to a higher class or socioeconomic position with relatively little discrimination as a result of his ancestry. "Anyone can grow up to be President," as we like to say. Such an outlook, however, was totally unknown throughout most of European history.

In any case, a vast amount of this ancient genealogical data, especially regarding the aristocratic classes and royalty, has survived in the archives of European libraries and

monasteries, especially in the form of ancient wills, land grants, decrees, peerage records, and other miscellaneous documents, including especially the "Domesday Book," a census of England commissioned by William the Conqueror in the 11th century.

It must also be admitted, however, that the occasional early chieftain, warlord or despot would sometimes have a fictitious lineage drawn up for himself to justify his position as ruler. Challengers to these "birthrights" probably didn't live long. So, we see a few lines traced back to Noah or Adam or Abraham, with no confirmation or independent correlation from any other historical source except the Bible. These "mythological" genealogies are relatively easy to spot. But they are fun to look at and wonder about...who knows? Perhaps there is more truth to some of them than we realize.

The history of the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages is not taught in much detail in our schools, but that is because so much of it was ultimately inconsequential. The petty feuds and wars between local fiefdoms and small "kingdoms" went on century after century with mind-numbing repetitiveness and with no real resulting advances in our culture. So we don't bother to burden our children with the task of learning it. But the history *is known* and is well documented, in great detail. Delving into it is another of those little fascinations provided by the hobby of distant genealogy.

Unfortunately, most ancient lines involving commonfolk and peasantry have not been recorded and preserved. But sometimes the surnames at least give a clue to our medieval ancestors' activities. For much of early European history the common people didn't even have last names, but they began to adopt them around the 13th and 14th centuries. Oftentimes they used the name of their occupation; "Faulkner," for example, means someone who raises and trains sporting falcons. "Sparks" refers specifically to one who raised and trained sparrowhawks. "Chandler" refers to someone who makes and sells candles. Or they might have taken the name of their home town; "Ulmer" simply means a resident of the town of Ulm. Another alternative was to take a name meaning "son of," followed or preceded by the first name of their father; "Willson" ("son of Will") would be a prime example. The name components "Mac," "Mc," "Fitz," "Ben," "Vitch," and others all translate to "son of" in various languages. Some names combined these types of origins; for example Walter de Caen (from the town of Caen), a companion of William the Conqueror, began a line which became de *Kenson*, and ultimately *Dickenson*.

With that as introduction, we will now turn to some of those lines of ours which have been traced back to a royal ancestor. Getting that far is the difficult part, but once a single royal ancestor has been found, *his* genealogy is usually extensive and well-documented, exploding into a multitude of separate lines connecting to other royal houses and on back. Ours stem from two ancestors: George Ulmer's wife **Mary Tanner**, and William Faulkner Wilson's wife, **Sarah Abigail Mahoney**. In the case of Mary Tanner, her line goes back through several generations of Tanners to Mary Babcock, the wife of William Tanner. Mary Babcock's mother was Jane Crandall, whose grandfather, James Crandall (1585-1676) emigrated to Northport, Rhode Island with his wife Elizabeth Drake (1585-1670); the Drake family has an extremely extensive known ancestry going

back through many important British family lines to royalty. In the case of Sarah Abigail Mahoney, her mother, Mary Jewett, descends from the Jewetts and other Puritan families who founded Ipswich and Rowley, Massachusetts in the 17th century. A number of Jewett lines reach back to royalty, including those that stem from Mary Jewett's great-great-great grandmother, Sarah Dickinson (1644-1724) and her great-great grandmother Elizabeth Kimball (1666-1731). The Kimball line includes not only the royal ancestry of Elizabeth Kimball's grandfather, Richard Kimball, but also that of his wife, Ursula Scott, on whose line we will focus in the current chapter, just as an example. the Scott family includes not only a multitude of European royalty but also at least 10 of the 25 "surety" barons who signed the Magna Charta, and 8 of the Norman Invader chiefs including William the Conqueror:

Magna Charta Barons

Saier de Quincey (<1154-1219)
 Robert de Vere (d. 1221)
 William Malet (d. 1217)
 Robert de Roos (1197-1227)
 William d'Albini (d. 1236)
 Richard de Clare (d. 1218)
 Gilbert de Clare (<1182-1230)
 John de Lacie (d. 1240)
 Hugh Bigod (d. 1225)
 Roger Bigod (d. 1220)

Norman Invaders

William the Conqueror (1027-1087)
 Robert de Beaumont (d. 1118)
 Hugh de Beauchamp (b. ca. 1040)
 Roger le Bigot (d. 1107)
 William de Warrenne (<1036-1089)
 Richard Fitz-Gilbert (d. 1090)
 Robert de Toden (d. 1088)
 William le Malet (b. ca. 1040)

The Norman Invasion resulted in the English aristocracy being almost exclusively French after 1066, hence the predominance of French surnames even today in England. French was for centuries thereafter the court language of England, but in time the Normans were absorbed by intermarriage, and even their language was absorbed into English. Over 10,000 words in the English language today are of French origin.

Because the privilege of monarchy was almost exclusively hereditary, it proceeded down lines for many successive generations of kings; and the other offspring of those kings tended to marry into other highborn families as well. To discover one king in a genealogy is therefore to discover a multitude of kings in earlier generations. The royalty of Europe were proud of their ancestry, and preserved it with utmost care. They intermarried among themselves with great exclusivity, weaving a web of relationships that came to include many royal houses.

The lines recounted below are just a sampling of what is available regarding the recorded ancestry of aristocratic and royal British (and, through them, French and other European) families. To give some idea, the 15-generation ancestry of Ursula Scott's great-great-great grandfather, John Pashley (1406-1453) occupies some 313 full-page charts, each chart giving three generations of ancestry [the parents, grandparents and great-grandparents] of one individual on his family tree, going back to the 10th and 11th centuries. And it doesn't end there; additional one-page charts sufficient to cover just the

next three generations back from there are known for a least 750 individuals, many of whom can be traced much farther than that! That is, over a thousand pages of charts are available on 18 generations of the ancestry of just one of our ancestors from the 15th century! What great fun this is!

URSULA SCOTT (1597 - 1661)

Ursula Scott was the wife of Richard Kimball (1594-1675) of Rattlesden, Sussex, England. In 1634 they emigrated to America with their six children, settling first in Watertown (now Cambridge) and moving in 1637 to Ipswich, Massachusetts (see KIMBALL FAMILY).

Ursula was the daughter of Henry Scott of Rattlesden (d. 1624) and Martha Whatlock (b. 1568). Martha was the daughter of Rattlesden surveyor Thomas Watlocke (b.1520), who died in 1609 "a very old man," and his wife Johan (1546-1610), daughter of John Whatlock (b.ca.1510). Thomas Whatlock was the son of a defferent John Whatlock (this one born in 1505) and his wife Agnes. Martha Whatlock had two brothers (Roger, b. 1561, and Robert, b. 1564) and a sister (Dorothy, b. 1572, d. 1574). She came to America aboard the *Elizabeth* in 1634, ten years after the death of her husband Henry Scott, with her son Thomas (b. 1594), daughter Ursula (bp. 14 Feb 1597) and Ursula's husband Richard Kimball, leaving behind a son, Roger (b. 1604).

Henry Scott, of Scot's Hall, Rattlesden (d. 1624), was the son of Sir William Scott and Mary Howard, daughter of Charles Howard (1536-1624), Lord High Admiral of England. Sir William was the son of Sir Thomas Scott of Scot's Hall (d. 1621) and Elizabeth Baker, daughter of John Baker of Sesinghurst. Thomas was the son of Sir Reginald Scott (1538-1599) and his first wife Emeline Kempe (some compilers erroneously associate Thomas with his father's second wife, Mary Tuke). Emeline was the daughter of Sir William Kempe and Eleanor Browne, daughter of Sir Robert Browne and Mary Mallet, whose father was Sir William Mallet.

Sir Reginald Scott (1538-1599), mentioned above, an Oxford graduate and Member of Parliament, was the author of several published works including the first practical treatise on hop culture in England (1574), and *The Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584), a work which was written with the aim of preventing the persecution of poor, aged and feeble-minded persons who were popularly believed to be witches. Shakespeare drew from this work in his depiction of the witches in *MacBeth*.

Sir Reginald Scott was the son of Sir John Scott and Anne Pympe. Ann was the daughter of Reginald Pympe (son of John Pympe and Philippa Thornberry) and Elizabeth Pashley. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Pashley and Lowys Gower, daughter of Thomas Gower. John was the son of Sir John Pashley, who married Margaret Woodville,

daughter of Richard Woodville and his wife, Elizabeth Bodulgate. Sir John was the son of Robert Pashley and Philippa Sargeaux (b. 1381). Philippa was the daughter of Sir Richard Sargeaux (d. 30 Sept 1393) of Cornwall and Philippa Fitz-Alan. Richard was the son of Edmund Fitz-Alan of Arundel (1285-1326) and his wife, Alice de Warren (d. <1338). Isabel le Despencer was the daughter of Alianor de Clare (d. 1337) and Hugh le Despencer (d. 1326).

The above-mentioned Sir John Scott was the son of Sir William Scott, K.B., and Sybilla Lewknor, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor of Sussex. Sir William was the son of Sir John Scot (d. 1485) and Anne Beauface (Agnes Beaufitz). His father was William Scot, who married (second) Isabel Herbert, daughter of Vincent Herbert, alias Finch. William's father was William Scot, who married Matilda Combe. His father was Mitchell Scot, whose father was Sir William Scot, Chief Justiciar of England, son of John le Scot, son of Sir William Baliol. Sir William Baliol was the son of **John Baliol, King of Scotland** (1250-1313), son of John Baliol (d. 1269) and Devorgilla MacDonal (d. 1289). Devorgilla was the daughter of Margaret de Huntingdon, who married (1209) Alan MacDonal, Lord of Galloway. Margaret was the daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1219) and Maud Kevelioke, daughter of Hugh Kevelioke (Hugh de Meschines). David was the son of Prince Henry of Scotland (d. 1152), Earl of Huntingdon, and Ada de Warren. Henry was the son of **David I, King of Scotland** (1080-1153), and his wife Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. David I was the son of **Malcolm III, King of Scotland** (1031-1093), and Margaret, daughter of **King Edward the Exile**, a descendant of **Alfred the Great**.

The above-mentioned Charles Howard (1536-1624) was also 2nd Baron Howard of Effingham and 1st Earl of Nottingham; he was an ambassador to France (1599) and Spain (1605), a Member of Parliament, and a Commissioner for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots (1586) and the Gunpowder Plotters (1606). His father was Lord William Howard (1510?-1573), 1st Baron Howard of Effingham and also Lord High Admiral of England. Lord William was the son of Sir Thomas Howard I (1443-1524), Earl of Surrey and 2nd Duke of Norfolk and a distinguished warrior. Sir Thomas was the only son of Sir John Howard (1430?-1485), 1st Duke of Norfolk, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and an Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine. The Howard line generally traces its origin to Hereward the Banished (d. ca. 1075).

Hugh le Despencer (1262-1326) married the widow of Patrick Chaworth, Isabel de Beauchamp, who was descended from a comrade of William the Conqueror. She was the daughter of Maud Fitz-John (widow of Girard de Furnival) and William de Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley and Earl of Warwick. He was the son of Isabel Mauduit (daughter of William Mauduit of Hanslope) and William de Beauchamp (d. 1268), Lord of Elmley, son of Joane (daughter of Roger, Lord Mortimore) and Walcheline de Beauchamp, who was the son of Bertha (daughter of William, Lord Braose) and Walter de Beauchamp (d. 1235), son of Joane Waleries (daughter of Sir Thomas Waleries) and William de Beauchamp, son of yet another William de Beauchamp, Sheriff of four counties, and Maud (daughter of William, Lord Braose of Gower). He inherited the estates and royal

stewardship of his farther, Walter de Beauchamp of Elmley Castle in Gloucester, who married Emeline, daughter of Urso de Arbitot. Walter's father was Hugh de Beauchamp, companion in arms of William the Conqueror, who received extensive estates in Hertford, Buckingham and Bedfordshire.

Isabel Mauduit (wife of William de Beauchamp, d. 1268), was the daughter of William Mauduit and Alice de Newburgh, daughter of Alice Harcourt and Waleran de Newburgh, son of Roger de Newburgh and Gundred de Warren. Gundred was the daughter of Isabel de Vermandois and William de Warren.

Maud Fitz-John, who married the above-mentioned William de Beauchamp, was the daughter of John Fitz-John, son of Isabel Bigod and John Fitz-Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex. Isabel was the daughter of Berta de Furnival and Ralph Bigod, son of **Magna Charta Baron Hugh Bigod** (d. 1225), 3rd Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and his wife Maud le Mareschal (Marshall). Hugh Bigod was the son of **Magna Charta Baron Roger Bigod** (d. 1220) and his wife, Isabel, daughter of Isabella de Warren and Hameline Plantagenet. The line goes back several more generations; Roger was the son of Sir Hugh Bigod (d. 1177) and Juliana de Vere (daughter of Alberic de Vere and Adeliza de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Adeliza de Clermont, daughter of Hugh de Clermont). Sir Hugh was the son of Roger Bigod (or Le Bigot)(d. 1107), a chief advisor to William the Conqueror, and his wife Adeliza de Grentemaisnil (daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnil and Adelhyde de Beaumont (d. 1091), daughter of Count de Beaumont). Roger was the son of Robert le Bigot, son of another Robert le Bigot. ("Bigot" was a contemptuous nickname of unknown meaning applied to Normans by other Frenchmen; it did not have the same meaning as it does today.)

Hameline Plantagenet was the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (1113-1151), Count of Anjou, and Matilda (1102-1164). Geoffrey was the eldest son of **Fulk V, the Crusader King of Jerusalem** (1092-1144), and his wife Ermengarde, daughter of Helias, Count of Maine. Matilda was the daughter of **Henry I Beauclerc, King of England** (1068-1135), and Matilda (d. 1118), daughter of **Malcolm III, King of Scotland**. Henry was a son of **William the Conqueror** and Maud, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders.

Sir Robert Browne, mentioned above, was the son of Sir Thomas Browne of Beechworth, Treasurer to King Henry VI, and Eleanor Arundel, daughter of Katherine Dynham and Sir Thomas Arundel, son of Sir John Arundel and his second wife Katherine Chideoke. Katherine Dynham was the daughter of Sir John Dynham of Hartwell (d. 1458) and Joan Archer, daughter of Lucy and Sir Richard Archer. Sir John was the son of Sir John Dynham (1360-1428) and Philippa Lovel (d. 1465), daughter of Sir John Lovel and Alianore Zouch; Sir John was Lord of Titchmarch Northants and was also Baron Holland through his mother, Maud Holland. Alianore Zouch was the daughter of William, Lord Zouch of Haringsworth, and Elizabeth (Alianore) de Roos (d. 1424).

Elizabeth de Roos was the daughter of Beatrix Stafford and Thomas de Roos (d. 1384), son of Margaret Bodlesmare and William de Roos, son of Maud Vaux and

William de Roos, son of Isabel d'Albini (d. 1301) and Robert de Roos, son of Lucia Fitz-Piers and William de Roos (d. 1258), son of the **Magna Charta Baron Robert de Roos** (1197-1227) and his wife Isabel, daughter of **William the Lion, King of Scotland**. Isabel d'Albini (d. 1301) was the daughter of William d'Albini (d. 1285) and Albreda, daughter of Henry, Lord Biseth (or Bisset). William's father was the **Magna Charta Baron William d'Albini** (d. 1236), Lord of Belvior Castle and 9th in descent from King Louis IV of France; he married Margery Umfraville. William d'Albini (d. 1236), the Magna Charta Baron, was the son of William-Meschines d'Albini, second Baron of Belvior (d. 1167), son of William-Brito d'Albini (d. 1155), son of Robert de Toden, a Norman Baron who accompanied William the Conqueror in 1066 and was one of his standard-bearers. Following his distinguished service in the Battle of Hastings he was rewarded with no less than 80 lordships in 12 counties. He erected a castle in Lincolnshire which he named "Belvoir," and made it his headquarters. He died in 1088.

The above-mentioned Magna Charta Baron Robert de Roos (1197-1227) was the son of Rose de Trusbut (daughter of William de Trusbut) and Everard de Roos (d. 1186), son of Sybil de Valoines and Robert de Roos (d. 1160), son of Peter de Roos (d. 1157) and Adeline d'Espec.

The above-mentioned Alice de Warren (d. <1338) was the daughter of William de Warren (d. 1285) and Joan de Vere, daughter of Robert de Vere, 5th Earl of Oxford (1240-1296), and Alice de Saunford, daughter of Gilbert de Saunford. Robert de Vere was the son of Hugh de Vere (4th Earl of Oxford) (d. 1263), and Hawise de Quincy, daughter of **Magna Charta Baron Saire de Quincy** (<1154-1219) and Margaret de Beaumont (d. 1219). Hugh de Vere was the son of **Magna Charta Baron Robert de Vere** (d. 1221) and Isabel Bolebec. Saier de Quincey was the son of Robert de Quincey and Maud de St. Liz, daughter of Simon de Liz. Robert de Vere was the son of Lucia of Essex (daughter of Henry of Essex) and Sir Aubrey de Vere (1119-1194), son of Adeliza de Clare and Alberic de Vere (d. 1120), son of Alberic de Vere (d. 1180) and Beatrix de Gand, daughter of Henry de Gand.

William de Warren, mentioned above, was killed in a tournament at Croyden in 1285. He was the son of William Plantagenet de Warren (d. 1240), Earl of Warren and Surrey, by his second wife Maud, daughter of William Marshall "The Protector" (father of Magna Charta Baron William Marshall) and Isabel de Clare. William Plantagenet de Warren was the son of Hameline Plantagenet (d. 1202)(Brother of King Henry II), and Isabel de Warren. Isabel was the daughter of William de Warren, 3rd Earl of Surrey, who died in the Holy Land ca. 1147 while taking part in the Crusades with Louis of France; William had married Adela de Talvace, daughter of William de Talvace, son of Robert of Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. William de Warren's father was also named William de Warren, 2nd Earl of Warren and Surry and a husband of Isabel de Vermandois (d 1131). William was the son of William de Warren, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and a companion and close kinsman of William the Conqueror through whom he received extensive grants of land in recognition of his distinguished service

during the Battle of Hastings. William de Warren married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror.

Richard Woodville (d. 1441), the above-mentioned father of Margaret Woodville who married Sir John Pashley, married Elizabeth Bodulgate. Richard was the son of Richard Wydville and Elizabeth Lyons. Elizabeth Bodulgate was the daughter of John Bodulgate (or Bedelsgate) and Mary Beauchamp, daughter of William de Beauchamp, son of John de Beauchamp (d. 1336), son of John de Beauchamp (d. 1283) and Cecely de Vivonia. Cecely was the daughter of William de Vivonia de Fortibus, who married Maud Ferrers of Kyme. William was the son of Hugh de Vivonia and Mabel Malet, daughter of **Magna Charta Baron William Malet** (d. 1217) and Mabel Basset (daughter of Thomas Basset, son of Ralph Basset). William Malet the Surety was the son of Robert Malet, son of William "Le Malet," an officer under William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

The above-mentioned Alan MacDonal, (d. 1223), Lord of Galloway, was the son of Roland (d. 1200), Lord of Galloway, and Elena de Moreville (d. 1217) daughter of Richard de Moreville (d. 1162) and his wife Avice of Lancaster. Roland was the son of Uchtred (d. 1174), Lord of Galloway, son of Fergus (d. 1166), Lord of Galloway and Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of **Henry I, King of England**. Uchtred's wife was Gunnilda of Dunbar, daughter of Waltheof of Dunbar and Sigren. Waltheof was the son of Gospatrick (1040-1075), 1st Earl of Dunbar, son of Maldred (d. 1045) and Alghitha, daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, and his wife Elgifu, daughter of **King Ethelred I**. Maldred was the son of Crinan the Thane (975-1045), son of **Malcolm II, King of Scotland** (954-1040), son of **Kenneth II, King of Scotland** (d. 994), son of **Malcolm I, King of Scotland** (d. 958), whose line extends back into Antiquity.

Philippa Fitz-Alan was the daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan II (1307?-1376), third Earl of Arundel and Warenne. He was appointed Justice of North Wales for life in 1334, Commander of the English Army in the north in 1337, Admiral of the ships at Portsmouth in 1340, Joint Lieutenant of Aquitaine in 1344, and Admiral of the West forces in 1345. He was made one of King Edward III's regents in 1355 and was much employed by the King in diplomatic missions. Richard was the son of Edmund Fitz-Alan (1285-1326), second Earl of Arundel, who was executed by Queen Isabella. Edmund was the son of Richard I Fitz-Alan (1267-1302), first Earl of Arundel, who was the grandson of John II Fitz-Alan (1223-1267), Lord of Oswestry, Clun and Arundel. Returning, however, to Richard Fitz-Alan II, it is through his wife, Isabelle le Despencer, that another royal lineage is found.

Isabelle le Despencer was the daughter of Hugh le Despencer the younger (1262-1326) and Alianore de Clare. Hugh, son of Hugh le Despencer the elder (d. 1265), was knighted in 1306 and became King's Chamberlain in 1313, was banished in 1321 but recalled in 1322, negotiated a truce with Scotland in 1323, but was caught by followers of Queen Isabella and executed. He was the son of Hugh le Despencer the elder (1262-1326), Earl of Winchester, with whom he had been banished, and with whom he was

executed by Queen Isabella (he had induced the King to outlaw her, thus getting on her bad side). Hugh the elder was himself the son of yet another Hugh le Despencer (d. 1265), the last justiciary of England, who accompanied Richard, King of the Romans, to Germany in 1257, and who was an arbitrator for arranging a peace between the King and his barons. Returning to Isabelle le Despencer, however, it is through her mother, Alianore de Clare, that another royal lineage is found.

Alianore de Clare was the daughter of two prominent parents, both of royal descent: Gilbert de Clare (1243-1295), 9th Earl of Clare, and Princess Joan Plantagenet, daughter of **King Edward I** (1239-1307) and Princess Eleanor of Castile, daughter of **Ferdinand III, King of Castile** (1199-1252). Richard Fitz-Gilbert (d. 1090), a lawyer and an officer under William the Conqueror, was the founder of the House of Clare in England; participating in the spoils of conquest, he received extensive estates in Surrey, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Kent. He was the eldest son of Gilbert Crispin, Count of Eu and Brionne in Normandy, through his wife (heiress of the Count of Brionne), and through inheritance from his father Geoffroi (d. 996), Count of Eu and Brymoy, a son of Richard I Sanspeur, 3rd Duke of Normandy in 943 and an ancestor of **William the Conqueror**. Richard Fitz-Gilbert, who made his headquarters at Clare in Suffolk, came to be called Richard de Clare and the Earl of Clare. He married Rohese de Bolebec, daughter of Walter Giffard de Bolebec, Count of Longueville in Normandy, who was made Earl of Buckingham following the Conquest in 1066. Having distinguished himself in the Battle of Hastings, he was given 107 lordships in the kingdom.

Gilbert de Tonsberg de Clare (d. 1115?), the 2nd Earl of Clare, and eldest son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, married Adeliza, daughter of Hugh, 2nd Count of Clarmont in Beauvais, and his wife Marguerita, daughter of Hildwin IV, Count de Montidier, and his wife Adela, Countess of Rouci, whose mother Beatrix was a daughter of Rainer IV (11th Count of Hainault) and his wife Princess Havide, daughter of **Hugh Capet, King of the Franks** in 987. Richard de Clare (d. 1136), 3rd Earl of Clare and eldest son of Gilbert, married Adeliza, daughter of Ranulph de Meschines, Viscount Bayeaux in Normandy (d. 1128), and his wife Lucia de Ramera, daughter of Ivo de Tailbois, (brother of Fulke d'Anjou, Crusader King of Jerusalem) and his wife Lucia, daughter of Alfgar III, Earl of Mercia, son of Leofric III and Lady Godiva. Alfgar married Elgifu, a daughter of **King Ethelred II the Unready**.

Sir Roger de Clare (<1116-1173), son of Richard (d. 1136), succeeded his brother Gilbert to become the 5th Earl of Clare; he married Maud, daughter of James de St. Hillary. Their son, **Magna Charta Baron Richard de Clare** (d. 1218) became the 6th Earl of Clare. He married Amicia de Meullent, daughter of William de Meullent and Mabel (Hawise) de Beaumont. William was the son of Robert "The Consul," illegitimate son of Henry I Beauclerc, King of England, by Elizabeth de Beaumont, daughter of Robert de Beaumont (1049-1118) and Isabel de Vermandois (d. 1131). Mabel (Hawise) de Beaumont (sister of Margaret de Beaumont, wife of Saier de Quincey) was the daughter of Robert de Beaumont III (1135-1190) and Petronilla de Grentemaisnil. Robert III was the son of Robert de Beaumont II (1104-1168) and Amicia de Waer,

daughter of Ralph de Waer. Robert II was the son of Robert de Beaumont (1049-1118), and Isabel de Vermandois (d. 1131), daughter of Hugh Magnus, Count of Vermandois, son of **King Henry I of France** (1008-1060). Petronilla de Grentemaisnil was the daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnil (and Adelhyde de Beaumont), son of Ivo de Grentemaisnil and Filia de Gant.

It is worth clarifying here that Isabel de Vermandois (d. 1131) is a sort of genealogical bottle-neck in the family trees of British aristocracy. She was, as mentioned, the daughter of Hugh the Great, leader of the first Crusade, son of **King Henry I of France** and Anne of Russia. Her mother was Adelheid de Vermandois, a descendant of Alfred the Great, Henry I Emperor of Germany, and King Louis IV of France. Isabel married first Robert de Beaumont (Bellomont)(1049-1118), with whom she had two children: Elizabeth and Robert. She married second William de Warren (<1071-1138), son of William de Warren (d. 1089) and Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror. Isabel and William had three children: Gundred, Ada and William. All five of these children (Elizabeth de Beaumont, Robert de Beaumont, Ada de Warren, William de Warren and Gundred de Warren) are direct ancestors of ours through five separate lines to Ursula Scott.

The son of Sir Richard de Clare (d. 1218) was **Magna Charta Baron Gilbert de Clare** (<1182-1230), 7th Earl of Clare, also Earl of Hertford and Gloucester. Gilbert married Isabel Marshall, daughter of Isabel de Clare and William Mareschal "The Protector." Isabel de Clare was the daughter of Richard "Strongbow" de Clare and Eva of Leinster (daughter of two Irish nobles of extensive pedigrees: Dermot MacMorrough and More O'Toole). Richard "Strongbow" was the son of Gilbert de Clare (a son of Gilbert de Tonsberg, 2nd Earl of Clare) and Elizabeth de Beaumont, daughter of Robert de Beaumont and Isabel de Vermandois (d. 1131), daughter of Hugh the Great. Getting back, however, to Gilbert de Clare (7th Earl) and Isabel Marshall: Their son was Richard de Clare (1222-1262), 8th Earl of Clare, who married Maud De Lacie daughter of **Magna Charta Baron John De Lacie** (d. 1240). Richard was the father of the above-mentioned 9th Earl, the father of Alianore de Clare: Gilbert de Clare (1243-1295). Alianore's mother, Princess Joan Plantagenet, daughter of **King Edward I**, has a royal ancestry which goes back as far as you want, through numerous French and English Kings, Charlemagne, and beyond. Her 15th-great grandson, incidentally, was George Washington.

John de Lacie the Surety (d. 1240) married Margaret de Quincey, daughter of Robert de Quincey (son of Surety Saier de Quincey) and Hawise Keveliok, daughter of Hugh Keveliok de Meschines, son of Ranulph de Meschines and Maud, the daughter of Robert the Consul (illegitimate son of English King Henry I Beauclerc) and Mabel Fitzhamon, a daughter of Robert Fitzhamon (d. 1107). Ranulph de Meschines was the son of Raulf de Brisquesart de Meschines.

Returning to the line of John de Lacie the Surety, he was the son of Maud de Clare (daughter of Magna Charta Baron Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Clare) and Roger de

Lacie, son of Alice de Mandeville and John de Lacie, son of Richard Fitz-Eustice and Albreda de Lacie. Richard was the son of Eustice Fitz-John de Burgo (d. 1157) and Agnes Halton, daughter of William Fitznagel de Halton and Agnes Gant. Albreda de Lacie was the daughter of Henry de Lacie and Eudo de Lisours.

The Genealogies of Kings

Edward I (1239-1307)

Edward I, King of England (1239-1307) is the most "recent" king in the genealogies of Ursula Scott and also our ancestor Mary Scudamore. In the following paragraphs we will follow his lines and those of his wife back to the time of William the Conqueror before pausing to regroup.

Edward's father was **King Henry III** (1206-1272), the son of **King John Lackland** (1160-1216) against whom the Barons of Runnemedede contested to establish the Magna Charta as a turning point in the history of government. The 10 Magna Charta Barons to which we can trace a direct line (already discussed) were among the 25 signers whose job it was to guarantee that the terms set forth were followed by King John, thus they are referred to a "Sureties." As it turns out, King John also had his own sureties to make sure the barons kept their part of the deal. But, since John was the "bad guy" in this episode of history, no one bothers to trace their ancestry to *his* sureties. As for the Magna Charta Barons, anyone today who can claim even one as an ancestor is entitled to membership in an organization called "The Baronial Order of Runnemedede."

King John Lackland married Isabel de Taillefar, daughter of Aymer de Taillefar, the Count of Angoulesme, and Alice, daughter of Prince Peter of France and Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald, Lord Courtney. Prince Peter was the son of Alice of Savoy and **King Louis VI** of France (1081-1137), son of Bertha of Holland (d. 1071) and **King Philip I** of France (1052-1108), son of **King Henry I** of France (1008-1060) and Princess Anne of Russia.

King John Lackland was the son of the English **King Henry II** (1133-1189)(whose ancestry has already been discussed above) and Eleanor of Aquitaine (d. 1202), daughter of Eleanor of Chastellerault and Duke William X of Aquitaine (d. 1137), who was the son of Duke William IX of Aquitaine (1071-1127) and Maud of Toulouse. Maud was the

daughter of Emma of Montaigne and William, the Count of Toulouse, son of Pons, Count of Toulouse (d. 1060) and Adelmode de la Marche. William IX, also Count of Poitou, spent most of his life in warfare, led an unsuccessful crusade in 1100-1103 and was twice excommunicated for licentiousness; nevertheless, he was also a poet, in fact the earliest Provençal poet whose works have survived. His line goes back through the hereditary Dukes of Aquitaine including William V (960-1030), a patron of the arts and literature, and Duke William I "The Pious" (886-918), founder of the Abbey at Cluny.

Getting back to Henry III (father of Edward I), his wife was Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291), daughter of Beatrix of Savoy (daughter of Thomas of Savoy) and Ramón Berenger IV, Count of Provence (d. 1245), who was the son of Alfonso III, Count of Provence (d. 1209), a son of **King Alfonso II** of Aragon (1152-1196)(another patron of Provençal poetry) and Sancia. Alfonso II was the son of Ramón Berenger IV (another one, this one the Count of Barcelona, d. 1162) and **Queen Petronilla** of Aragon (d. 1172), daughter of Agnes (daughter of the aforementioned William IX of Aquitaine) and **King Ramirez II** of Aragon (d. 1147), called "The Monk." Ramirez (or Ramiro) II was the son of **King Sancho V** (or Sancho Ramirez)(d. 1094) of Navarre and his wife Felice (d. 1086).

Getting back to King Alfonso II of Aragon: his wife Sancia, was the daughter of Richilda of Poland and **King Alfonso VII** "The Emperor," of León and Castile (1103-1157), son of Raymond of Burgundy (d. 1108) and **Queen Urraca** of León and Castile (1081-1126), a daughter of Robert the Old. Alfonso VI was the son of **King Ferdinand I** "The Great," of León and Castile (d. 1065), who assumed the title of Emperor of Spain (1065) and won back territory from the Moors, beginning the period of reconquest by the Spanish. His wife was Sancia, daughter of Bermudo II of León.

Turning now to King Edward I's wife, Eleanor of Castile (d. 1290), we find that she was the daughter of **King Ferdinand III** of León and Castile (1191-1252) and Joanna de Dammartin, daughter of Simon de Dammartin, (d. 1239), Count of Aumale, and Maria (d. 1251), Countess of Ponthieu, daughter of William III (1179-1221), Count of Ponthieu, and Princess Alice. William III was the son of Jean I (d. 1191), Count of Ponthieu, and Beatrice, daughter of Anselme, Count of St. Pol. Joan I was the son of Guy II (d. 1147), Count of Ponthieu, son of William III (d. 1172), Count of Alençon and Ponthieu (d. 1172) and his wife Alice, a daughter of Eudes I, Count of Burgundy. William III was the son of Robert II d'Alençon (d. 1119) and Agnes of Ponthieu. Returning to William III of Ponthieu (1179-1221), his wife, Princess Alice, was the daughter of **King Louis VII** of France (1119-1180), son of the aforementioned King Louis VI and Alice of Savoy.

King Ferdinand III, father-in-law of King Edward I, was the son of **King Alfonso IX** (1166-1229) of León, founder of the University of Salamanca, and Princess Berengaria of Castile, daughter of **King Alfonso IX** (d. 1214) of Castile and Princess Eleanor (daughter of the aforementioned Eleanor of Aquitaine and King Henry II of England). Alfonso IX of Castile was the son of **King Sancho III** (d. 1158) of Castile and Blanche of Navarre, daughter of Marguerite de l'Aigle and Garcia VII of Navarre, a son of Ramiro II, Count of Mançon, and Elvira, daughter of Spain's greatest hero, Rodrigo

Diaz de Bivar (1040-1099), who became known as "The Lord Champion," or simply "**El Cid**." His deeds as a warrior were first recounted in an anonymous poem, *Poema del Cid* (ca. 1140), oldest extant Spanish epic, and also *Crónica del Cid* (ca. 1284), the bases for later famous dramas, an opera, and a movie. He married Ximena, daughter of Count Oviedo of Asturias.

King Alfonso IX of León (1166-1229) was the son of **King Ferdinand II** of Castile and León (d. 1188), son of the aforementioned Alfonso VII "The Emperor" (1103-1157) by his second wife, the beautiful **Queen Berengaria** of Castile (1108-1148), a daughter of the aforementioned Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona (d. 1162), by his first wife Marie. King Ferdinand II married Urraca of Portugal (d. 1176), daughter of **King Alfonso I** of Portugal (Alfonso Henriques) (1112-1185) and Maud of Savoy. Alfonso I, the first king of an independent Portugal, won great victories over the Moors, and is generally regarded as a saint by the Portuguese. He was the son of Henry of Burgundy (1057-1112), grandson of Robert I, Duke of Burgundy (d. 1075), son of **King Robert** of France (996-1031).

William The Conqueror (1027-1087)

The above genealogies take us back to approximately the time of William the Conqueror. From there the aristocratic genealogies continue back farther still into the Dark Ages, but primarily in the early Scandinavian lines of descent. Most of the so-called "Kings" from these early centuries were not kings in the modern sense but more like multi-tribal chieftans; nevertheless, the succession was usually hereditary, so careful records were kept. Dates, however, are often only approximate because it was the succession, not the specific dates, that were of concern. Gaps are common because if one's father was unimportant or of the same name as one's grandfather, but one's grandfather was high-ranking, the father might well be eliminated from the list as being inconsequential. William the Conqueror's mother, Arlette of Falais, daughter of a French tailor, was from the lower class among whom ancestries were generally not recorded, so even though we know William was half French, we have no information on that side.

Line #1

Fornjotur, King of Finland	(b.ca.160)
Kari Fornjotsson, King of Finland	(b.ca.185)
Frosti Karasson, King of Finland	(b.ca.210)
Jokull Frostasson	(b.ca.240)
Snaer Jokulsson, King of Finland	(b.ca.275)
Thorri Snaersson, King of Finland	(b.ca.320)
Gorr Thorrasson	(b.ca.365)
Heytir Gorrsson	(b.ca.425)
Svidri Heytsson	(b.ca.600)
Sveidi "Sea King" Svidrasson	(b.ca.650)
Halfdan "The Aged" Sveidasson	(b.ca.700)

Ivar Halfdansson	(b.ca.770)
Eystein "Glumra" Ivarson	(b.ca.800)
Rognvald I "The Wise" Eysteinsson, Earl of More and Romsdal (830-890)	
Rollo Rognvaldsson	(ca.846-ca.931)
William I Duke of Normandy	(ca.900-942)
Richard I Duke of Normandy	(933-996)
Richard II Duke of Normandy	(ca.963-1027)
Robert I Duke of Normandy	(ca.1003-1035)
William "The Conqueror" Duke of Normandy	(1024-1087)

List #2

Yngvi, King of Turkey	(b.ca.193 in Sweden)
Njord, King of the Swedes	(b.ca.214)
Yngvi-Frey, King of the Swedes	(b.ca.235)
Fjolnir Yngvi-Freysson	(b.256)
Svegdi Fjolnarsson	(b. ca.277)
Vanlandi Svegdasson	(b.ca.298)
Visbur Vanlandasson	(b.ca.319)
Domaldi Visbursson	(b.ca.340)
Domar Domaldasson	(b.ca.361)
Dyggvi Domarsson, King of the Swedes	(b.ca.382)
Dag Dyggvasson	(b.ca.403)
Agni Dagsson, King of the Swedes	(b.ca.424)
Alrek Afnasson, King of the Swedes	(b.ca.445)
Yngvi Alreksson, King of the Swedes	(b.ca.466)
Jorund Yngvasson, King of Uppsala	(b.ca.487)
Aun "The Aged" Jorundsson. King of Uppsala	(b.ca.509)
Egil Aunsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.503)
Ottar Egilsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.551)
Adils Ottarsson, King of Uppsala	(b.ca.572)
Eystein Adilsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.594)
Ingvar "The Tall" Eysteinsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.616)
Onund Ingvarsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.638)
Ingjald "The Wicked" Onundsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.660)
Olaf Ingjaldsson, King of Sweden	(b.ca.682)
Halfdan Olafsson, King of Uppsala	(b.ca.704)
Eystein Halfdansson, King of Vestfold	(b.ca.736)
Halfdan "TheMeek" Eysteinsson, King of Vestfold	(b.ca.768)
Gudron Halfdansson, King of Vestfold	(ca.790-821)
Olaf Gudrodsson, King of Jutland and Vestfold	(ca.800-840)
Rognvald Olafsson	(ca.816-850)
Ascrida Rognvaldsdatter, Countess of Oppland	(b.ca.804)
Rognvald I "The Wise" Eysteinsson, Earl of More and Romsdal (830-890)	
Rollo Rognvaldsson	(ca.846-ca.931)

William I Duke of Normandy	(ca.900-942)
Richard I Duke of Normandy	(933-996)
Richard II Duke of Normandy	(ca.963-1027)
Robert I Duke of Normandy	(ca.1003-1035)
William "The Conqueror" Duke of Normandy	(1024-1087)

This kind of information on royal lines of descent was for many years very difficult to locate because of the obscure nature of the old books and references. However, in modern times, the genealogists of the Mormon Church have programmed all of the old European lineages into a huge computer database that anyone can access through their website, www.familysearch.com. What a massive job that must have been! And what a fascinating historical resource it now makes, not only for genealogists but for anyone interested in the details of human history.

Charlemagne's Line to the Romans

What line of royal genealogy can reliably be traced back the farthest? The line of the Holy Roman Emperor **Charlemagne** (747-814) is surely the best bet. Charlemagne, whose descendants include most of the later Kings of England and France, was one of the greatest rulers Europe ever knew. His ancestry extends back through many of the barbarian rulers of the various European tribes that later became the nationalities we know today, including several Kings of Britain during the period of Roman occupation. Naturally there was some intermarriage of Romans and Britons to try to help stabilize the volatile political situation, and Roman historians such as Cornelius Tacitus (55-118 A.D.) were there to document events. Rome was the earliest civilization to be so organized in its record-keeping and its historical writings, not just at home where familial right of succession dominated political and business life, but also in recording events in the various parts of their far-flung empire (England being perhaps the farthest flung).

The following line of descent begins with Charlemagne's earliest known Roman ancestor, Numerius Julius Julius, a citizen of Latium born around 550 BC. He is recorded as having asserted his right to the throne of the Kingdom of Latium by descent from his early ancestor Julius, said to have lived around 1100 BC. Julius, so the story went, had been deprived of the right to succeed his father Ascanius by Silvius, his father's half-brother, and instead became High Priest. Julius's descendants were then unknown for the following 560 years (though they perpetuated his surname, Julius), until the end of the reign of the Roman King Lucius Tarquinius Superbus (reigned 534-510 BC), at which time Numerius Julius Julius attempted to assert (apparently unsuccessfully) his claim to the throne. The line of descent from Numerius Julius Julius to Charlemagne is as follows:

Numerius Julius Julius	b. ca. 550 BC; flourished 510 BC
Lucius Julius Julius	fl. 530 BC
Caius Julius Julius	made a Consul in 489 BC
Caius Julius Julius	made a Consul in 462 BC

Caius Julius Julus	made a consul in 447 BC
Lucius Julius Julus	b. ca. 430 BC; made a Military Tribune with Consular Authority in 403 BC
Lucius Julius Julus	b. ca. 410 BC; made a Military Tribune with Consular Authority in 386 BC
Numerius Lucius Julus	b. ca.
Lucius Julius Julus	b. ca.
Caius Julius Julus	b. ca. 385 BC
[daughter, m. ___ Libo]	b. ca. 360 BC
Lucius Julius Libo	b. ca. 325 BC; had no honors of state
Lucius Julius Libo	b. ca. 300 BC; made a Consul in 267 BC
Numerius Julius Caesar	b. ca. 265 BC; first of the Caesars, the family name of Libo thereafter omitted
Lucius Julius Caesar	b. ca. 238 BC
Sextus Julius Caesar	b. ca. 210 BC; Military Tribune under Gen. Lucius Aemilius Paulus [229-160 BC]; made Proconsul in Liguria in 181 BC
Sextus Julius Caesar	b. ca. 185 BC; Roman Ambassador to Abdera in 170 BC, made a Consul in 157 BC
Lucius Julius Caesar	no honors of state, but was also the father of Strabo., the famous Roman geographer often mentioned by Cicero
Lucius Julius Caesar	made a Consul in 90 BC, a Censor in 90 BC, and was the author of the "Julian Law"
Julia Caesaria	married Marcus Antonius Creticus [103-71 BC] (son of Marcos "The Orator" Antonius [143-87 BC]), who was made a Praetor in 72 BC; lost a war with the Cretans and died in 69 BC
Marcus Antonius	b. ca. 83 BC, died 30 BC; the Triumvir; famous in history for settling the Roman Republic after the murder of Caius Julius Caesar The Great. He had four wives--Antonia, Fulvia, Octavia the elder, and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. His line descends through his wife Octavia the elder [64-11 BC], who was the daughter of Gaius Octavius IV [d. 20 BC] and Atia Balbus, daughter of Marcus Atia Balbas and Julia Caesaria [sister of Caius Julius Caesar The Great], daughter of Caius Julius Caesar [124-84 BC], son of Caius Julius Caesar [163-125 BC], son of the aforementioned Sextus Julius Caesar [b. 185 BC].
Antonia Minor	[36 BC-37 AD]; married Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus [38-9 BC], brother of Emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero [42 BC-37 AD]
Claudius I	[Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus; 10 BC-54

- AD], proclaimed Roman Emperor by the military following the death of Caligula; married four times; first wife was Antonia Marcus, through whom his line continues; married fourth Aelia Paetina [Agrippina], who poisoned him in 54 AD. Claudius I was the son of Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero, son of Appius Claudius Nero, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero.
- Tiberius Claudius Caesar
Venissa (Genuissa) Julian b. ca. 30 AD; married Messalina Julian
b. ca. 65 AD; married Gwenivyth Arviragus [d. 125 AD], 11th son Cunobelinus [Kimbeline], King of the Britons, who was the son of Cassivellaunus [Caswallon], King of the Britons
- Marius [Meric] died 125; King of the Britons; married Penardun, daughter of Boudicca [Boadicea] and Prasutagus, Queen and King of Icenia [Norfolk, Suffolk and part of Cambridgeshire]. Prasutagus died in 60 AD, following which the Romans annexed all of Icenia and pillaged it. According to Tacitus, Boudicca was flogged and her daughters raped. Boudicca, England's earliest warrior-Queen, then led a violent uprising against the Roman occupation, destroying the Roman colony of Camulodunum [Colchester], razing Verulamium [St. Albans], sacking and burning Londinium [London], and killing as many as 70,000 Roman settlers. The Roman governor, who had been absent in North Wales at the time of the uprising, gathered two legions of Roman soldiers and attacked the Icenians somewhere in the Midlands. Because of their superior weaponry, training and tactics, the Romans slaughtered 80,000 tribesmen while suffering only 400 Roman dead. Boudicca herself took poison rather than be captured again. Boudicca was the daughter of Mandubratius, son of Lludd, son of Beli the Great [d. 62 BC], son of Manogan ab Enied [d. 72 BC].
- Coilus (Coel) "Old King Cole," King of the Britons, d. 170 AD.
Coel [latinized as Coilus] was educated in Rome, where he attained much knowledge as well as earning the affection of the Romans. He married Strada, daughter of Cadvan, son of Lleuver Mawr, but died without male heirs, leaving command of the country to the Romans. His daughter:
- Athildis d. 149; married Marcomir IV, King of the Franks, in 128
Clodomir IV d. 166; King of the Franks; married Hasilda

- Farabert d. 186; King of the Franks
 Sunno d. 213; King of the Franks; upon the death of Roman Emperor Severus in 211 he invaded Gaul and wasted it with fire and sword.
- Hilderic d. 253; King of the Franks; built Hildeburg Castle on an island in the Rhine
- Bartherus d. 272; King of the Franks
 Clodius III d. 298; King of the Franks; During his time the Roman Emperor Aurelian built Orleans [275], and the Emperor Probus recovered Gaul from the Germans, slaying 40,000 of them in 277. Clodius entered Gaul in 283, killing many Romans and recovering some land, but was expelled again in 289.
- Walter d. 306; King of the Franks; reigned eight years during the time of Constantine the Great
- Dagobert d. 317; King of the Franks
 Clodomir V d. 337; King of the Franks; his armies killed 36,000 Romans in 321.
- Richimir II d. 350; King of the Franks; he opposed Constantius with 200,000 men in 342, but was slain in battle against the Romans in 350
- Theodomir d. 360; King of the Franks; taken prisoner by the Emperor Julian in 360 and executed
- Clodius V d. 378; King of the Franks; to avenge his father's execution he took Cambrai, killing many Romans, and annexed much of Gaul. His eldest son, Marcomir V, last King of the Franks, obtained a great victory over the Romans at Collogne in 382, but was killed in battle in 393 when the Romans overpowered the Franks. Emperor Theodosius The Great commanded them to elect no more kings but only Dukes. Marcomir was succeeded by his brother, Dagobert II, as the first Duke of the Franks.
- Dagobert II d. 389; first Duke of the Franks under the Romans
 Genebald d. 419; Duke of the Franks, died without male issue. His daughter Argotta, Mother to all the Kings of France; married Pharamond, Duke of the East Franks in 404, elected King of the West Franks in 419, reckoned by historians as the first King of France. Pharamond was the son of Marcomir [d. 404], son of Clodius I [d.389], son of Dagobert II [d. 379], son of Genebald II, a brother of the above-mentioned Clodomir V [d. 337].
- Clodius Crinitus d. 445; called "The Long-Hair" because he made the Franks wear long hair and long beards in contradiction of

- Roman orders as a sign of independence. He invaded Gaul, and after being repulsed several times by Roman legions under the command of General Aetius, he took Artois, Cambrai, Tournay and other towns as far as the Somme River. He married Basina, daughter of Weldelphus, King of the Thuringians, and had two sons--Sigimerus I and Albero of Moselle.
- Albero Duke of the Moselle d. 491; married Argotta, daughter of Theodoric, King of the Visigoths [d. 451], son of Alaric I; defeated the Roman army at Toulouse in 439; drove back the Huns under Attila but was killed. His son: married Lucilla. Their son:
- Hugopt Duke of the Moselle
Ausbert d. 570; married Blithildis, daughter of Clothary I, King of France, son of Clovis I The Great [and his wife Clotildis--who convinced Clovis to turn Christian--daughter of Chilperic, King of Burgundy. It was Clovis the Great who killed Alaric the Goth in 507, and annexed the Gothic kingdom in 508. Clovis was the son of Childeric I, son of Merovaeus I.
- Arnoaldus d. 601; Markgrave of the Schelde; succeeded as Bishop of Metz; married Oda of Swabia; they had a daughter, St. Itta, who married Pepin of Landis, and also a son:
- Arnulph of Metz 582-640/1; first Major Domus of King Clothary II; married Doda of Saxony; after her death he was appointed Bishop of Metz, and later canonized. He is the common patriarch of the Carolingian and Capetian kings.
- Andegisus 602-647; Markgrave of the Schelde; Duke of Brabant by right of his wife, Beggu, daughter of Pepin of Landis and St. Itta.
- Pepin II if Heristal d. 714; founder of the Carovingian line of kings; Duke of the Austrasian Franks. By his mistress Alpaida he had an illegitimate son:
- Charles "The Hammer" Martel 690-741; the first King of the Franks in over 300 years; defeated the Saracens at the Battle of Tours, one of the most decisive battles in world history. Married Rotrude. Their son:
- Pepin "The Short"
Charlemagne 714-768; King of the Franks; married Bertrada. Their son: 747-814; King of the Franks and later Holy Roman Emperor; married Hildegarde of Swabia

Having gone this far in a single line, we might as well follow one of Charlemagne's lines right down to the present day, as a way of concluding this book on Wilson ancestry.

It will culminate with the myself and my father, and the reader may plug into the line a little higher up as appropriate. We continue with Charlemagne's son:

Louis I "Le Debonnaire" (778-840) Emperor of Rome; King of France; m. Judith von Altdorf

Charles II "The Bald" (823-878) Emperor of Rome; King of France; m. Richildis

Judith (844->870) Princess of France, m. Baldwin I (837-879) Count of Flanders

Baldwin II (864-918) Count of Flanders, m. Elfridam (877-920) Princess of England

Arnold I (889-964) Count of Flanders, m. Adela de Vermandois (910-960)

Baldwin III (933-962) Count of Flanders, m. Matilda (958-1008) Princess of Saxony

Arnold II (941-987) Count of Flanders, m. Rosele (945-1003) Princess of Italy

Baldwin IV (967-1039) Count of Flanders, m. Otgive (986-1030) of Luxembourg

Baldwin V (1012-1067) Count of Flanders, m. Adela (1003-1079) Princess of France

Matilda (1031-1083) Countess of Flanders, m. William "The Conqueror" (1024-1087) of Normandy

Henry I (1068-1135) King of England, m. Matilda (1079-1118) Princess of Scotland

Matilda (1102-1169) Empress of Germany, m. Geoffrey V Plantagenet (1113-1151)

Henry II (1133-1189) King of England, m. Eleanore (1121-1204) Princess of Aquitaine

John "Lackland" (1166-1216) King of England, m. Isabella de Taillefer (1180-1245)

Henry III (1206-1272) King of England, m. Eleanore (1217-1291) Countess of Provence

Edmund (1244-1296) Prince of England, m. Blanche (1248-1303) d'Artois

Henry Plantagenet (1281-1345), m. Maud de Chaworth (1282-1317)

Eleonore Plantagenet (1311-1372), m. John de Beaumont (1318-1339)

Maud de Beaumont (1356-1467), m. Hugh Courtenay (1360-1380)

Margaret Courtenay (b.1381), m.Theobald Granville ((1360-1381)

William Granville (1395-1450), m. Philippa Bonville (b.1405)

Thomas Granville (1417-1483), m. Elizabeth Gorges (b. ca. 1421)

Thomas Granville (b.ca.1449-ca.1513), m. Isabella Gilbert (b.ca.1445)

Roger Grenville (1477-1524), m. Margaret Whitley (b.ca.1424)

Anne Grenville (1513-1577), m. John Drake (1500-1588)

Robert Drake (1528-1600), m. Elizabeth Prideaux (1523-1572)

Elizabeth Drake (1585-1608), m. James Crandall (1586-1672)

John Crandall (1612-1676), m. Mary Opp (1633-1670)

Jane Crandall (?-?), m. Job Babcock ((1646-1718)

Mary Babcock (?-?), m. William Tanner (b.1660)

John Tanner (b.1694), m. Jane Shelley (?-?)

Joseph Tanner (1719-1752), m. Joanna Tanner (b.1721)

Gideon Tanner (b.1739), m. Mary Lyng (?-?)

Mary Tanner (1762-1834), m. George Ulmer (1755-1825)

Mary Ulmer (1783-1848), m. John Wilson (1771-1831)

William Faulkner Wilson (1811-1893), m. Sarah Abigail Mahoney (1822-1888)

John Ulmer Wilson (1853-1947), m. Melissa Jackson (1863-1921)

John Edgar Wilson (1892-1977), m. Eugenia Weinbrenner (1895-1980)

Wendell Eugene Wilson (b.1922), m. Lorraine Valeria Haseman (1921-1992)

Wendell Eugene Wilson (Jr.)(b.1946), m. Carolyn Ruth Wiese (b.1949)

Well, there it is, 92 generations from Numerius Julius Julus down to myself and all the cousins in my generation here at the start of the 21st century. It doesn't seem like enough generations to have spanned so much of human history. And yet, how wonderful it is that human record-keeping over the centuries has maintained this connection for us with our past. It does make you wonder how a record of the 92 generations before these would read...and what the *next* 92 generations after us will prove to be like.

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